

Answer Key

Unit 1: Professional Cycling (pages 1–21)

Preview 1 (page 2)

1. survive
2. percent
3. participate
4. physically
5. individual

Preview 2 (pages 2–3)

1. e
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. a

Reading Preview: What Do You Know?

(page 3)

1. b
2. c
3. b

Comprehension Check (page 9)

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T
7. T
8. F

Exercise 1: Prefixes and Suffixes (page 11)

A.

breakable
densely
dryness

happiness
nonperishable
nonviolent

overachieve
overeat
precede

previously
quickly

non-	over-	pre-	-able	-ness	-ly
nonviolent nonperishable	overeat overachieve	previously precede	nonperishable breakable	happiness dryness	previously quickly densely

B. Answers will vary.

2 ♦ Answer Key

Exercise 2: Word Meanings (page 12)

- 2. f
- 3. e
- 4. j
- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. c
- 8. d
- 9. g
- 10. i
- 11. h

Exercise 3: Synonyms (page 13)

- 1. d, i
- 2. g, l
- 3. c, k
- 4. h, j
- 5. a, e
- 6. b, f

Exercise 4: Word Families (page 15)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
accumulation	——	accumulate	accumulative	——
automation	——	automate	automatic	automatically
establishment	——	establish	established	——
estimate estimation	estimator	estimate	——	——
final	finalist	finalize	final	finally
monitor	monitor	monitor	monitorial	——
participation	participant	participate	——	——
percent percentage percentile	——	——	——	——
physical physicality	——	——	physical	physically
professionalism	professional	——	professional	professionally
resource resourcefulness	——	——	resourceful	resourcefully
survival	survivor	survive	survivable	——
sustenance	——	sustain	sustainable	——

Exercise 5: Word Forms (page 16)

1. automatically
2. established
3. finalists
4. individual
5. resources
6. physical

Exercise 6: Word Meanings in Context (page 17)

2. estimated
3. monitors
4. physical
5. resources
6. automatically
7. individual

Exercise 7: Collocations (page 18)

1. *automatic transmission*, automatic weapon
2. data entry, data processing, scientific data, raw data
3. final exam, final decision, final offer
4. financial resources, natural resources, physical resources

Exercise 8: Reading for Details (page 19)

1. five hours, seventeen minutes, and nine seconds
five hours, seventeen minutes, and twenty-six seconds
2. Winner: Jan Ullrich
Second place: Lance Armstrong
Third place: Alex Vinokourov
3. Lance Armstrong; 55:34:01

Exercise 9: Writing (page 20)

2. joined a swim club when he was 12
3. won his first triathlon when he was 13
4. trained with the Olympic cycling team when he was a senior in high school
5. participated in the Barcelona Olympics in 1992

6. participated in his first professional race in 1992 and finished last
7. was the top cyclist in the world in 1996
8. found out that he had cancer in 1996
9. survived two cancer surgeries and chemotherapy
10. started training again only five months after his cancer was diagnosed
11. began competing in races again in 1998
12. is the only person who has won the Tour de France seven times in a row
13. continues to help other cancer patients and cancer survivors through the Lance Armstrong Foundation

Paragraphs will vary. Sample answer:

Lance Armstrong was born in 1971 in Plano, Texas. He joined a swim club when he was 12, and he won his first triathlon when he was 13. When he was a senior in high school, he trained with the Olympic cycling team. Lance participated in the Barcelona Olympics in 1992. He also participated in his first professional race in 1992, but he finished last.

In 1996 Lance Armstrong was the top cyclist in the world. That year he also found out that he had cancer. He survived two surgeries and chemotherapy and started training again only five months after his cancer was diagnosed. Lance began competing in races again in 1998. He is the only person who has won the Tour de France seven times in a row. Lance continues to help other cancer patients and cancer survivors through the Lance Armstrong Foundation.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 21)

1. Answers will vary. If “yes,” examples may include the use of better technology, lighter bicycles, more gears, brakes, two-way radios. If “no,” the answer may be that “the essential test of the race has not changed.”

2. Essentially he means that all the riders who get to the race are very good. In order to win, riders must pay attention to all the details of technique and training, including their heart rate, their diet, their weight in relationship to their strength, their position as they ride the bike, the helmet they wear or the composition of their bicycle wheels in order to make their times faster.

Unit 2: Talking to the Animals (pages 22–43)

Preview 1 (page 23)

1. implements
2. construct
3. capable
4. contexts
5. communicate

4. F
5. T
6. T
7. T
8. T
9. F

Preview 2 (page 24)

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. b

Exercise 1: Suffixes (page 33)

- A. capability, passivity, mentality, finality, individuality
- B. 1. finality
2. mentality
3. passivity
4. capability
5. individuality

Reading Preview: What Do You Already Know? (page 25)

1. b
2. d
3. b

Exercise 2: Antonyms (page 34)

1. c, f
2. a, j
3. b, d
4. e, i
5. g, h

Comprehension Check (page 32)

1. F
2. F
3. T

Exercise 3: Word Families (page 35)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
acquisition	——	acquire	acquired	——
——	——	appropriate	appropriate	——
capability	——	——	capable	capably
communication	——	communicate	communicating communicative	——
concept	——	conceive	conceptual	——
construct construction	——	construct	constructive	——
contact	contact	contact	——	——
context	——	——	——	——
definition	——	define	definable	——
domination	——	dominate	dominant	——
evolution	——	evolve	evolutionary	——
function	——	function	functional	——
identity	——	identify	——	——
implement implementation	——	implement	——	——
passive	——	——	passive	passively

Exercise 4: Word Forms (page 36)

1. define
2. concept
3. functional
4. technique
5. implemented

Exercise 5: Constructing Sentences (page 37)

2. Monty identified signals that horses use to communicate with one another.
3. Chimpanzees construct tools to help them get food.
4. Humans and apes may have evolved from a common ancestor.
or
Apes and humans may have evolved from a common ancestor.
5. What is the function of this button?

Exercise 6: Using Words Correctly (page 38)

1. B Reason: Neil Armstrong's foot physically touched the moon's surface.
2. C Reason: Louis Leakey was a well-known African scientist who helped Jane with in many ways.
3. A Reason: Someone is going to meet Sarah and have lunch with her.
4. A Reason: Someone is going to telephone Mr. Jones.
5. B Reason: Babies are happiest when someone is physically holding and touching them.

Exercise 7: Making Inferences (pages 39–40)

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. c

Exercise 8: Reading (page 42)

1. Donetta Zimmerman is an animal communicator. She asks animals questions and sees the answer in images.

2. Donetta has been doing this for 30 years.
3. Most people want to know whether their animals are happy and healthy. Some people want to know why their animals are behaving badly.
4. Donetta sees quick mental images of the answer.
5. Donetta has 10 cats. When she gets home, they tell her all the bad things the other cats did to them.
6. Answers will vary.

Exercise 9: Writing (page 43)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 43)

1. Loulis learned sign language by imitating Washoe and the other chimps. Washoe taught Loulis how to make signs by moving his hand into the correct shape or by making the sign on his body with her hand. She showed him an object and then made the sign for it.
2. Answers will vary.

Unit 3: Living in Hiding (pages 44–65)**Preview 1 (page 45)**

1. register
2. documents
3. obtain
4. normal
5. excluded

Preview 2 (page 46)

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. d

Reading Preview: What Do You Already Know? (page 47)

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. d

Comprehension Check (page 54)

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. T

Exercise 1: Prefixes and Suffixes (page 55)

A.

<u>accommodation</u>	<u>documentation</u>	<u>exportation</u>	<u>uncomfortable</u>
<u>careful</u>	<u>exceed</u>	<u>registration</u>	<u>unselfish</u>
<u>cheerful</u>	<u>expand</u>	<u>resourceful</u>	<u>unsustainable</u>

ex-	un-	-ation	-ful
<i>exceed</i> exportation expand	unselfish uncomfortable unsustainable	accommodation exportation documentation registration	resourceful cheerful careful

B. Answers will vary.

Exercise 2: Word Meanings (page 56)

2. g
3. e
4. k
5. d
6. i
7. c
8. j
9. b
10. l
11. a
12. h

Exercise 3: Antonyms (page 57)

1. e
2. c
3. b
4. f
5. d
6. g
7. h
8. a

Exercise 4: Word Families (page 59)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
accommodation	—	<i>accommodate</i>	<i>accommodating</i>	—
document documentation documentary	—	document	documentary	—
exclusion	—	exclude	exclusive	—
finance	financier	finance	financial	financially
issue	issuer	issue	—	—
labor	laborer	labor	labored	—
military militia	militant	—	militant	militarily
normal normality	—	normalize	normal	normally
—	—	obtain	obtainable	—
occupation	occupant occupier	occupy	—	—
purchase	purchaser	purchase	—	—
register registration	registrar registrant	register	registered	—
restriction	—	restrict	restrictive restricted	—
reverse reversal	—	reverse	reverse reversible	reversibly
source	source	source	source	—

Exercise 5: Word Forms (page 60)

1. restricted
2. financial
3. laborers
4. issued
5. source
6. occupied

Exercise 6: Words in Context (page 61)

1. reverse
2. sources
3. financial
4. issued
5. Obtaining
6. Normal

Exercise 7: Collocations (page 62)

- A. Answers will vary
- B. 1. *financial aid*, financial policy, financial problems
2. government agency, government aid, in government, government official, government policy
3. church group, group home, resistance group, school group
4. reverse course, reverse direction, in reverse

Exercise 8 (page 63)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 9 (page 64)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 65)

1. Answers will vary, but may include the following ideas. The rules cut Jews off from Dutch society by making them look different (wearing a yellow star), by not allowing them to participate in normal daily activities (they were not allowed to go to public schools, libraries, restaurants, or movies). The rules limited their ability to travel easily, so they tended to live together in one area. The rules also eventually made many Jewish people poor. They could not own their own businesses or work for businesses owned by Dutch Christians. Hitler did this to make the Jews "different." Jews were not allowed to behave in the same way as other people. Hitler knew that other Dutch and German citizens might feel less sympathy toward Jewish people if they seemed different. It is easier to dislike or mistrust someone who is different from you. By doing this, Hitler was able to kill about six million Jews without most citizens objecting to it.
2. Answers will vary but will probably include things such as talking and moving very quietly during business hours; not running water or flushing the toilet; staying away from the windows; covering the windows so no one outside can see people, lights, or movement inside; and not cooking anything with a strong smell.

Unit 4: Saving Our Water (pages 66–87)

Preview 1 (page 67)

1. factors
2. Regulations
3. evidence
4. consumers
5. global

Preview 2 (page 68)

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. c

Reading Preview: What Do You Already Know? (page 69)

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c

Comprehension Check (page 77)

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. T
7. T
8. F

9. F

Exercise 1: Suffixes (page 78)

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d

Exercise 2: Analogies (page 79)

1. physical
2. finance
3. individual
4. consume
5. document
6. identify

Exercise 3: Synonyms and Antonyms (page 80)

1. S
2. A
3. A
4. S
5. S
6. A
7. A
8. S

Exercise 4: Word Families (page 81)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
authority authorization	authority	authorize	authoritative	authoritatively
chemical chemistry	chemist	—	chemical	—
consumption consumerism	consumer	consume	consuming	—
controversy	—	—	controversial	controversially
environment environmentalism	environmentalist	—	environmental	environmentally
equipment	—	equip	—	—
evidence	—	—	evident	evidently
factor	—	factor	—	—
globe globalization	—	globalize	global	globally
legality	—	legalize	legal	—
location	—	locate	—	—
objective	—	—	objective	objectively
process	—	process	process	—
regulation	—	regulate	regulatory	—
welfare	—	—	welfare	—

Exercise 5: Word Forms (page 82)

1. regulate
2. evidence
3. equipment
4. objectives
5. locate

Exercise 6: Collocations (page 83)

1. consumer confidence, consumer goods, consumer protection, consumer rights
 2. global impact, global issues, global warming
 3. legal agency, legal activist, legal case, legal challenge, legal issues, legal protection, legal rights
 4. environmental activist, environmental agency, environmental impact, environmental issues, environmental protection
- Additional words will vary.

Exercise 7: Constructing Sentences (page 84)

1. The greenhouse effect is a process that warms the earth's atmosphere.
2. Global warming is changing the chemical balance of ocean water.
3. The idea of overfishing is controversial.
4. Many factors are causing coral reefs to die.
5. What can consumers do to help the environment?

Exercise 8: Reading (page 85)

1. Recycling gathers and cleans old materials and makes them into new products.
2. The first step is collecting, sorting and cleaning materials. The second step is manufacturing the recycled material into new products. The third step occurs when products made from recycled materials are purchased by consumers.
3. Glass, paper, aluminium, asphalt, iron, textiles, plastics and food or garden waste can be recycled.

4. The first method of collecting recycled materials is "curbside collection" where consumers sort materials and leave them at the curb for collection by a vehicle. The second method is a "bring" or carry-in method where consumers bring recyclable materials to a collection point.
5. Newspapers, paper towels, aluminum, plastic, and glass soft drink containers, steel cans and plastic bottles can be made from recycled materials.
6. The answer should include three of the following: recycling prevents the waste of useful materials, reduces the consumption of raw materials, reduces energy usage and reduces the production of greenhouse gases.

Exercise 9: Writing (page 86)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 87)

1. d. Visible light from the sun goes through a layer of "greenhouse" gases that surround the earth.
2. g. Infrared radiation is reflected by the earth's surface toward space.
3. a. Some heat is trapped by greenhouse gases and reflected back toward the earth.
4. h. Reflected radiation heats the earth to about 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
5. e. Industry, agriculture, and the increased use of fossil fuel produce more greenhouse gases.
6. b. Increased amounts of greenhouse gases trap more heat in the earth's atmosphere.
7. f. The temperature of the earth's atmosphere rises.
8. c. Melting snow and ice from the polar caps causes the sea level to rise by several inches.

Unit 5: Exploring Space (pages 88–111)

Preview 1 (page 89)

- 1. technology
- 2. simulations
- 3. significant
- 4. challenged
- 5. created

- 4. F
- 5. T
- 6. F
- 7. T
- 8. F

Preview 2 (page 90)

- 1. c
- 2. e
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. b

Exercise 1: Prefixes (page 100)

- 1. d
- 2. f
- 3. i
- 4. g
- 5. a
- 6. b
- 7. h
- 8. j
- 9. c
- 10. e

Reading Preview: What Do You Already Know? (page 91)

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. c

Exercise 2: Related Words (page 101)

- 2. lengthy
- 3. stillness
- 4. boring
- 5. leave
- 6. use

Comprehension Check (page 99)

- 1. F
- 2. F
- 3. T

Exercise 3: Word Associations (page 101)

Students may have additional answers. Ask them to explain the associations.

Conflict

- global
- labor
- military
- nuclear
- physical
- survive

Energy

- chemical
- consume
- generate
- nuclear
- resources
- sustainable

Technology

- communications
- data
- equipment
- military
- nuclear
- regulate

Exercise 4: Word Families (page 103)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
benefit	beneficiary benefactor	benefit	beneficial	_____
_____	_____	_____	brief	briefly
challenge	challenger	challenge	challenging	_____
conflict	_____	conflict	conflicting	_____
creation creativity	creator	create	creative	creatively
decade	_____	_____	_____	_____
emergence	_____	emerge	emergent	_____
energy	_____	energize	energetic	energetically
generator	_____	generate	_____	_____
goal	_____	_____	_____	_____
image	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	nuclear	_____
significance	_____	signify	significant	significantly
simulation	_____	simulate	_____	_____
technology	technologist	_____	technological	technologically

Exercise 5: Word Forms (page 104)

1. creating
2. goals
3. imagined
4. Nuclear
5. simulated

Exercise 6: Derivatives (page 105)

1. benefactors
2. benefit
3. beneficial
4. beneficiaries

Exercise 7: Simplifying and Inferring (pages 107–8)

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a

Exercise 8: Reading (pages 109–10)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 9: Writing (page 111)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 111)

Answers will vary.

Unit 6: Seabiscuit and the Great Depression (pages 112–131)**Preview 1 (page 113)**

1. income
2. task
3. coordination
4. prohibited
5. economy

Preview 2 (page 114)

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. c

Reading Preview: What Do You Already Know? (page 115)

1. b
2. d
3. c

Comprehension Check (page 122)

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T

Exercise 1: Prefixes (page 123)

1. d
2. c
3. e
4. a
5. f
6. b

Exercise 2: Suffixes (page 124)

1. consumer
2. physiologist
3. traveler
4. trainer
5. farmer
6. investor

Additional words will vary.

Exercise 3: Synonyms and Antonyms (page 125)

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. S
5. S
6. S
7. A
8. S

Exercise 4: Word Families (page 127)

Noun	Noun (person)	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
contraction	———	contract	———	———
coordination	coordinator	coordinate	———	———
depression	———	depress	depressing depressed	———
economy	economist	economize	economy economic economical	———
element	———	———	elementary	———
income	———	———	incoming	———
investment	investor	invest	———	———
margin	———	marginalize	marginal	———
prohibition	———	prohibit	prohibitive	———
pursuit	pursuer	pursue	———	———
recovery	———	recover	———	———
———	———	suffice	sufficient	sufficiently
uniqueness	———	———	unique	uniquely
volume	———	———	volume	———

Exercise 5: Word Forms (page 128)

1. element
2. economized
3. margins
4. sufficient
5. pursuit

Exercise 6: Words in Context (page 129)

1. prohibited
2. incomes
3. coordinate
4. unique
5. elements

Exercise 7: Constructing Sentences (page 129)

1. A small car is more economical to drive than a big truck.
2. The pupil of the eye contracts in bright light.
3. She felt depressed after her husband died.
4. Basketball requires speed and good coordination (*or good coordination and speed*).
5. It's risky to invest in the stock market.

Exercise 8: Reading (page 130)

1. Seabiscuit raced for 6 years. He was 2 years old when he started racing and 7 years old when he stopped racing.
2. Seabiscuit was 2 years old during his busiest race year. He ran in 35 races that year.
3. Seabiscuit won the most races in 1937 when he was 4 years old.
4. Seabiscuit's worst year was 1939. He only ran in one race and won \$400.
5. Seabiscuit won the most prize money in 1937 and the least prize money in 1939.
6. Seabiscuit won \$437,740 during his racing career.

Exercise 9: Writing (page 131)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Critical Thinking (page 131)

Answers will vary, but may include the following ideas.

1. People may have loved Seabiscuit because they thought he was more like them than a beautiful, spoiled horse like War Admiral. Seabiscuit was different from other racehorses. He wasn't beautiful; he was small and had crooked legs and knobby knees. He had been mistreated when he was young and had been raced too many times. He was lazy, and he loved to eat

and sleep. In spite of these things, Seabiscuit was an amazing racehorse. People identified with him because he was the underdog, but he had courage and loved to win.

2. According to the reading, this is how the Depression started:

- During the 1920s the incomes of most people increased. As people had more money, some of them began to invest in the stock market. Consumers had confidence that the economy would continue to improve, so they bought a lot of goods.
- As the economy improved and the stock market went up, some people began to speculate. They borrowed money to buy stocks at low prices and sell them at higher prices.
- In September of 1929, stock prices began to drop. On October 21, 1929 stock prices began to drop quickly. Speculators were afraid of losing money, so they started selling large amounts of stock.
- As stock flooded the market, prices dropped fast. Within two days, October 28–29, the Dow Jones industrial average lost 25 percent of its value.
- People who had borrowed money to buy stock now owed more money than their stock was worth. Many people became poor overnight.
- Consumers began to lose confidence and spend less. There was less demand for goods, and the economy started to shrink. Businesses cut costs by cutting jobs and salaries. More people were unemployed and had no money to spend, so the economy continued to shrink. As the economy shrank, even more people lost jobs.