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Sandra Silberstein, Barbara K. Dobson, Mark A. Clarke
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Answer Key

The processes involved in arriving at an answer are often more important than the answer itself. It is expected that students will not use the Answer Key until they have completed the exercises and are prepared to defend their answers. If a student's answer does not agree with the Key, it is important for the student to return to the exercise to discover the source of the error. No answer is provided in instances where the students have been asked to express their own opinions or when there is no single best answer.

Unit 1

Discourse Focus: Reading for Different Goals—Web Work

Skimming (page 1)

1. This is the website of the Cable News Network. According to the website, it covers a wide range of news, both U.S. and international, including news about politics, weather, sports, and economics.
2. The center of the page contains a news story of current interest. The columns on either side the story provide links to other pages and to specific information. You would click on these items to learn more about the topics.
3. • A glass-bottomed observation deck is being built out from the side of the Grand Canyon.
   • The illustration is an artist's drawing of the Skywalk along with basic facts about it. The map shows the location of the Skywalk.

Scanning (page 4)

1. On the top of the page, you can click on Home.
2. Under Resources, you could click on World Weather.
3. Click on the second language on pull-down menu under Languages (page 3).
4. On the side of the page, you can clink on items under **Asia** (page 2) or click on TIME Asia under Resources (page 3).
5. On the top of the page, under the CNN.com heading, you could click on Sports.
6. The Skywalk is 4,000 feet above the canyon floor and the Colorado River.
7. Seventy feet.
8. At least $75.
9. The Skywalk is in Arizona, on the west side of the Grand Canyon, on the Hualapai Indian Reservation.

Reading for Thorough Comprehension (page 5)

1. horseshoe
2. T. Paragraph 1 refers to a glass-bottomed observation deck.
3. F. In Paragraph 4, it says that the Skywalk was built by a Las Vegas developer.
4. T
5. F. Paragraph 8 reports that one-third of the tribe's members live in poverty.
6. to give or lend
7. F. Paragraph 10 indicates that he will receive part ("a cut") of the profits.
8. One is a member of the Chickasaw Indian tribe; the other walked on the moon.

Critical Reading (page 6)

1. Anyone who is interested in getting news online, especially news as it is being reported or international news.
2. No, this is a news site.
3. F. Like most websites, you can find all types of information here.
4. F or N. Probably not; the website seems to focus on U.S. events through links like this, and international events through links to specific stories.
5. Probably because visitors would feel that they are walking in the sky.
6. T. According to the information that accompanies the illustration, it is built to withstand winds of 100 miles per hour.
7. Answers will vary. The article says that the tribe is hoping to create tourism because one-third of its members live in poverty.
8. F or N. This isn't entirely clear. We believe that the article is talking about the future in paragraph 5, when it says that the tribal leaders *hope* the Skywalk will become the centerpiece of a budding [just developing or new] tourist industry. But this could mean that the industry is already beginning, and the Skywalk will become its center.

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9. Answers will vary. He may have wanted to help the Indians or to make money for himself, or both.
10. Answers will vary, depending on how you define "good." Only time will tell.
11. Answers will vary. You might be excited or terrified.
12. Answers will vary.

Non-prose Reading: Menu

Scanning (pages 7–8)

1. Yes
2. Apparently not, none are listed.
3. Yes, see Baked Goods.
4. Yes; Under "Hot" Paninis, the ingredients come "on bread."
5. Under Café Sandwich: Bacon Turkey Bravo, Smoked Ham & Swiss. Under Signature Sandwich, Italian Combo; Pepperoni Pizza; Spinach & Bacon Soufflé.
6. Under Signature Sandwiches: Mediterranean Veggie. Under Hot Panini: Portobello & Mozzarella. Under Soups: Broccoli Cheddar, French Onion, Low-Fat Vegetarian Black Bean, Low-Fat Vegetarian Garden Vegetable. Baked Potato; Under Salads: Caesar, Greek, and Classic Café. Under "Crispani" Pizza: Tomato & Fresh Basil, Three-Cheese, and Roasted Wild Mushroom. Under Soufflés: Four-Cheese and Spinach & Artichoke. Any of the Bagels.
7. She could eat the Kid's Deli sandwich under "Panera Kids." (She could also eat a meat dish on the adult menu, but it would cost more.)
8. Sizes and shapes
9. Yes, in a Baked Egg Soufflé
10. We assume not; soufflés are only served in the morning, and then "only while they last."
11. No, underneath Side Choices, it says, "Prices exclude tax."
12. No. Unless it says that a certain amount is added for a tip, menu prices do not include tips. If there are servers who bring food to your table, you will need to add a tip. Although you cannot tell this from the menu, Panera does not have servers; customers pick up their food when their names are called. Some restaurants like this have a jar for tips at the cash register.
13. a. $4.99 + $.59 = $5.58 + tax.
    b. $6.19 + $1.69 = $7.88.
14. Under Salads: Fuji Apple Chicken, Asian Sesame Chicken, or Grilled Chicken Caesar. Also, chicken is available on any salad for an additional $1.59. Note: You would not order Chicken Salad under Signature Sandwiches if you wanted a green salad with chicken.
15. a. The illustration near the list of Bagels and Spreads will give you an idea.
    b. *To spread* is to distribute a thin layer over something. *A spread* is any food that can be spread over bread or crackers, such as soft cheese.
16. a. You could ask which of the hot teas don't contain caffeine, or you could order Colombian Decaf coffee. Note: Most chocolate contains caffeine.
    b. Yes, two are listed underneath Iced Drinks.

Scanning for Details (page 9)

1. T
2. F, unless you eat lunch after 4 pm.
3. T
4. T
5. F; Under You Pick Two, it costs $6.69 + tax.
6. F; you would need more money to pay for tax.
7. T
8. F
9. F; apparently you can only order the dinner salads with the pizzas (but you can always ask).
10. F; according to the menu this is true *except for* small amounts that occur naturally in dairy and meat products.
11. T (as long as your group has five or more people).

Critical Reading (page 9)

1. Answers will vary: If your family likes formal restaurants for celebrations, prefers to eat fish, or hates bread, you probably wouldn't bring them here.
2. Answers will vary.
3. You might order one of the salads (perhaps without meat or croutons, or with one of the low-fat or reduced sugar dressings), the Low-Fat soups, or Lower Carb Breads. We don't know what Lower Carb means (how much lower?) and we don't know how it tastes!
4. In many Romance languages, the root *pan* means bread. We think the name probably is intended to make us think of *crisp bread* (in the *pan?*) at *Pan*era.
5. a. *Dough* is uncooked bread; it's also a slang term for money. A *donation* is a gift or contribution. This section describes financial contributions do (dough) nations—from a bakery.
   b. F. If you make a special donation at Panera, the company will match part of it and give the money to community organizations.
   c. To make a difference means to do something good for others. It seems to suggest that by eating at Panera, customers are supporting the programs to help those in need.

   Answers to the rest of this question will vary.

Word Study: Context Clues

Exercise 1 (page 12)

1. *pounced:* jumped
2. *adapt:* adjust to new circumstances
3. *egret:* a type of bird
4. *inveigh against:* talk loudly against; to attack verbally; protest
5. *slithered:* moved like a snake; slid
6. *pelt:* hit
7. *kinesics:* the study of body motion
8. *gregarious:* sociable; friendly
9. *ravenous:* extremely hungry
10. *salvage:* save

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Word Study: Dictionary Use

Exercise 1 (pages 14-15)

1. All spellings and pronunciations are acceptable as long as they correspond to the meaning you intend.
2. a. 2
   b. a dot (•)
3. a. print dictionary: the second; *dictionary.com*: the first
   b. the first
4. a. across the bottom of the page
   b. It appears when you click on *Pronunciation Key*.
   c. Answers will vary.
   d. *be*
   e. Click on *Pronunciation Key*.
5. a. print dictionary for both, 2; *dictionary.com*, 3.
   b. 2
6. a. words with related meaning that have been produced from the entry word, for example, *prefixal*
   b. *related forms*
7. a. before
   b. Click on PRE- in the part of the entry about the word's origin.
8. They help you know how, where, or if a word is used.
9. print dictionary: consult a style guide; *dictionary.com:* click on *Cite This Source,* choose which citation form is the one you want, and copy and paste the citation into your bibliography.

Exercise 2 (page 16)

1. a. no
   b. Go to www.dictionary.com, make sure the dictionary tab is selected, type *glory* in the search field at the top of the page, and click *Search*.
2. five
3. glu*tam*ic. Note: The mark showing which syllable is stressed appears *after* the syllable in the print dictionary but *before* the syllable in the *dictionary.com* entry.
4. print dictionary: paw, for; *dictionary.com:* all, or, talk, lost, saw
5. glottises
6. glued
7. gloweringly
8. print dictionary: glossography; *dictionary.com:* glossographer
9. Benjamin Gloxin print dictionary: Benjamin Peter; *dictionary.com:* Benjamin P.
10. French and Greek. Note: *dictionary.com* does not write out the words but shows *<F <GK.*
11. no. Note: The definition is slightly different in the print and electronic dictionaries.
12. print dictionary: four; *dictionary.com:* eight, in the first entry shown on the website. They are defined to indicate differences in usage (shades of meaning) among them.
13. print dictionary: 1714; *dictionary.com*: If you enter *Christoph Willibald Gluck*, you will learn Gluck was a composer but not when he was born. If you enter *Gluck Christoph Willibald*, you will see a webpage with links to other references where you could learn the day and year he was born, July 2, 1714.
14. print dictionary: 26,000; *dictionary.com*: If you enter Gloucester, Massachusetts, you will see a webpage with a link (City of Gloucester, MA) to the city's home webpage. To learn Gloucester's population, you must follow a series of links from that webpage leading to the most recent census data. (When we last checked, the population was 30,273.) It would be easier to Google™ it.
15. Answers include such things as: definitions, synonyms, parts of speech, pronunciation (syllabification and stress), alternate pronunciations, spelling and alternate spellings, if verb—principal parts, if noun—plural form, usage labels (archaic, obsolete, regional, etc.), origin of word (etymology), derived words, information about famous people, information about geographical locations, proper form for citing information from the dictionary.
16. Answers will vary and may include points such as:

Convenience:

Print dictionaries are generally very portable, but they can be heavy. Electronic dictionaries are available wherever you have web access and on some portable electronic devices, but they always require some type of electronic device to use.

Information:

Print dictionaries may have more information about individual people and places than electronic dictionaries do, but electronic dictionaries link to other websites that can provide endless amounts of information. Electronic dictionary sites like *dictionary.com* usually provide information from several different dictionaries for any word that you look up. Some electronic dictionaries allow you to hear a word pronounced, but that feature usually requires you to pay for a subscription. Print dictionaries include pictures to illustrate the meaning of some words.

Trustworthiness:

The trustworthiness of information from a dictionary depends on factors other than whether it is a print or an electronic dictionary, such as who wrote it, and when.

Currency of information—

Electronic dictionaries may have (or link to sites with) more current information than older print dictionaries, but not in all cases.

Ease and speed of use:

To find the definition of some words using a print dictionary, you must look up the root word. In online dictionaries, you usually can find it by entering the particular word form you are interested in. Once you are on an online dictionary site and enter a word, the definition appears quickly if you have high-speed online access. Online dictionaries may show how a word is pronounced using a simpler system than print dictionaries (using "spelled pronunciation" instead of the International Phonetic Alphabet symbols); you may see how to pronounce a word without having to refer to the Pronunciation Guide. Online dictionary websites may show so many different dictionaries' entries for a word that it can sometimes be confusing.

Ease of reading:

Print dictionaries often use small print, but all the information about a word is usually on a single page. Elec-

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tronic dictionaries have larger print, with more white space on the page, but you may have to scroll down several screens and look beyond the advertisements to find the exact information you want.

Cost:

Print dictionaries come in all price ranges. Some electronic dictionaries are free (if you have web access), but others are not. Also, some features in the free dictionaries are not available unless you pay for them.

Word Study: Stems and Affixes

Exercise 1 (page 19)

1. a. 1 b. 2 c. 3
2. insane, inactive, invisible
3. For example, coworker, coauthor, copilot
4. For example, rework, replay, rewind, relive, review

Exercise 2 (page 20)

1. *inhale:* breathe in
2. *import:* bring in from outside the country; buy from other countries
3. *collaborated:* worked together
4. *informal:* casual (not formal)
5. *prediction:* statement foretelling the future; statement saying what will happen in the future
6. *inscriptions:* writings, drawings, or marks written on or into some surface
7. *preregister:* register before classes start
8. *reflection:* image; likeness
9. *dictated:* spoke or read (the letter) aloud so that it could be written down
10. *graphologist:* person who studies handwriting
11. *microbiology:* the branch of biology that deals with animal or vegetable organisms that can be seen only with a microscope
12. *phonograph recordings:* records (from: write [record] sound)
13. *prescription:* written order for medicine
14. *chronic:* long-lasting; constant; continuous
15. *reapplied:* applied again
16. *recall:* remember
17. *in retrospect:* looking back
18. *audiovisual:* involving both hearing and sight (such as movies)
19. *immoral:* not moral; against ethical principles; wrong
20. *prenatal:* before birth

Exercise 3 (page 21)

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

Paragraph Reading: Main Idea (pages 22–27)

Passage 1: d
Passage 2: b
Passage 3: b
Passage 4: d. B is true but not the main idea.
Passage 5: c
Passage 6: Contrary to popular opinion, change has always characterized the family.
Paassage 7: Our ideas about the ancient Mayas are changing; we once thought them to be peaceful but now believe them to have been warlike.
Prose Summary: 1. b 2. b, e, g

Unit 2

Selection 1A: United Nations Report "Can English Be Dethroned?"

Comprehension (page 31)

1. T 3. F 5. T 7. F 9. T
2. T 4. F 6. F 8. T
10. He seems to use these terms with respect to numbers of speakers. Answers to the rest of this question will vary.

Critical Reading (pages 31–32)

1. a. Through a monopoly on education: languages not taught in schools tend to die out because they are not used for official functions. Languages not used outside the home or beyond traditional customs tend to die out.
   b. Answers will vary.
2. The author is referring to a number of relationships. The first is between individual freedom and political power—that is, if one is not free as an individual, one does not have real power within a community. The second is the tie between language and society and economics. If one doesn't have linguistic freedom/power, one is unlikely to have social freedom or economic success. Because the personal freedom to use language is fundamental to other freedoms and power, if one's language is destroyed, it endangers one's standing in the world.
3. Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 32)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context

Exercise 1 (pages 33–34)

1. *trend:* tendency; when something moves generally in a particular direction; inclination; pattern; propensity
2. *imperialism:* the practice of controlling and dominating other nations, for example, through colonialism
3. *diplomacy:* international relations
4. *eliminates:* gets rid of; removes; forces out
5. *denounce:* criticize; accuse; condemn
6. *inconspicuous:* not noticeable; not immediately obvious; subtle
7. *tangible:* obvious; actual; able to be touched
8. *subtle:* not obvious
9. *excesses:* extremes; lack of moderation
10. *deliberate:* knowing; intentional; purposeful
11. *policy: plan;* course of action; strategy
12. *intentional:* with intent; knowing; purposeful; deliberate
13. *initiatives:* plans; programs; proposals
14. *penetrating:* entering into; gaining access to
15. *tacit:* unspoken; understood; inferred; implicit
16. *resistance:* opposition; challenge; standing firm against
17. *summits:* meetings
18. *promote:* encourage; help; support
19. *cope with:* deal with; handle; manage
20. *colonization:* taking complete control of distant territory usually for the purpose of taking advantage of economic resources

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Exercise 2 (page 35)

1. don't mind
2. sphere
3. inevitable
4. folklore
5. encroachment
6. extinction

Exercise 3 (page 35)

1. *mechanisms:* processes; systems
2. *embraces:* includes; comprises
3. *surpasses:* is more than; is greater than; exceeds
4. *tongues:* languages

Figurative Language and Idioms (pages 35–36)

1. has taken root
2. the last word
3. deep-rooted
4. makes a mark
5. hand in glove (Par. 2: hand in hand)
6. broke new ground
7. a concerted strategy
8. make headway
9. at stake

Stems and Affixes (page 36)

1. *to have a monopoly:* to have control; to dominate
2. *globalization:* the process by which things that were once local are becoming worldwide
3. *unavoidable:* cannot be avoided; inevitable
4. *underpin:* underlie; support; form the foundation for
5. *transnational:* across nations; international
6. *biennially:* every two years
7. *subnational:* within a nation; smaller than a nation
8. *linguicide:* killing a language
   ethnocide: killing/destroying a culture
   deculturation: destroying a culture; ethnocide
   semi-official: not completely official; a policy that is not completely stated but is systematic and known

Selection 1B: Linguistics "English Seen as Co-Star among Global Languages"

Comprehension (page 39)

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. F. The graph refers to native speakers only.
7. Because he wanted "to give an indication of the future past that point."
8. F. The article refers to employers in Asia.

Critical Reading (page 39)

1. We believe this is an error. The sentence says that Hindi-Urdu and Arabic are projected to surpass English, but only the former (at 5.9%) surpasses English (at 5.4%).
2. Because English will remain a dominant (if not the dominant) language, especially in science and technology, increasing numbers of people will study English (and perhaps other languages, such as Chinese), making them bi- or multilingual. The prediction is that English will not necessarily replace other major languages, but be added to them.
3. The article quotes Montgomery's article in the prestigious journal *Science* concerning the use of English in scientific journals and on the Internet.

Discussion/Composition (page 39)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context (page 40)

1. *foreseeable:* as far as we can see, predictable, near, short-term
2. *appreciate:* understand, realize, recognize, are aware of
3. *spark:* create, produce, initiate, inspire, ignite
4. *trailing:* following, (being) behind, being less than
5. *consolation:* comfort, support, sympathy
6. *aspire:* have as a goal, aim

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 40)

1. having the global field to itself
2. sell-by date

Selection 2: Essay "Gate 4-A"

Reading for Details

Exercise 1 (page 43)

1. She herself is Palestinian. Also, the term *grandma* (rather than *grandmother*) suggests the intimacy of family.
2. Although Nye's grandmother is Palestinian, Nye is apparently not a fluent native speaker of Arabic.
3. This is a sign of intimacy; it also indicates that the woman is becoming more comfortable.
4. People from very different backgrounds are all sharing the same experience through the sharing of food.
5. And they are happy to be doing so.
6. The shared identity is visible throughout the gate area.
7. This is another sign of intimacy, a way of showing that the woman had become Nye's "new best friend."
8. The plant shows the woman maintaining traditional (presumably rural) customs—in this case, of remaining "rooted" to a place. The fact that the plant is medicinal may indicate that she was planning to use traditional as well as modern healing.

Exercise 2 (page 44)

1. 3
2. All definitions will work.

Exercise 3 (page 44)

Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 44)

Answers will vary.

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Selection 3A: United Nations Report "The Globalization of Tourism"

Comprehension (pages 45–48)

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. It encourages the growth of tourism by making it easier for people to get information about making travel reservations.
5. The United States was the country that earned the most from international tourism.
6. F
7. Europe
8. T
9. F
10. China, which was not even in the top 10 "sources of tourism" when this article was written, is predicted to jump to the fourth largest source of tourists. Also, China will move up from the sixth most popular destination for tourists to the most popular destination for tourists.
11. F
12. F. The map for 2020 does not tell us how many tourists will go from Asia to the East Asia/Pacific region.

Critical Reading (page 48)

1. Answers will vary.

2a. Paragraph 3: It is difficult to decide if the text and the graph agree. The text talks about regions, and the graph talks about countries. According to the text, the top destination will be Europe, followed by East Asia/Pacific, and then the Americas. Although not all countries are listed in the bar graph, adding up countries (on the bar graph) by region makes us think the information in the graph might be consistent with the claims about regions made in the text.
Paragraph 4: Yes and No. The bar chart of top destinations in 2020 shows China at the top. However China *did* appear (in sixth place) on the list of top destinations in 1998.

2b. Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 48)

Answers will vary.

Selection 3B: Essay "The Politics of Travel"

Comprehension (page 49)

1. T	4. F	7. F	10. F
2. T	5. F	8. F	11. F
3. T	6. F	9. T	12. T

Critical Reading (page 49)

1. Answers will vary, but the author was presumably referring to at least two senses of the term *consumer*. The first is someone who buys things and turns them into commodities (even tourist experiences), often as a result of advertising. The second is the sense of "consuming" or using up our natural resources.
2. Answers will vary. Some of the possible answers include: Politics will effect how people feel about tourism; tourism reveals/makes obvious the dramatic differences between rich and poor, for example, when people from rich nations pay for the experience of living with poor people; tourism can damage or destroy natural or cultural treasures of tourist locations; large-scale travel (for example, by car or train or plane) can damage the Earth's atmosphere and lead to global warming.

Discussion/Composition (page 51)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context

Exercise 1 (pages 52–53)

1. *unqualified:* definite; complete; absolute; not qualified or limited
2. *income:* money; earnings
3. *ecosystem:* the interrelated community of plants and animals and bacteria that make up the Earth
4. *fragile:* easily damaged or broken; delicate
5. *threatens:* endangers; puts at risk
6. *trekkers:* people who take a difficult, laborious trip, especially on foot
7. *dilemma:* question; problem; situation in which one must choose between unpleasant alternatives
8. *profit:* income; earnings; monetary gain
9. *habitats:* places where plants or animals normally live; ecosystems; environments; surroundings
10. *survival:* continued living; continued existence
11. *thrive on:* succeed / grow / do very well / prosper with
12. *authentic:* real; genuine; true
13. *cumulative:* taken all together, especially over time; collective; total
14. *disruptions:* troubles; disturbances; interruptions of the normal
15. *campaigns:* organized, planned actions to bring about a specific result
16. *launched:* begun; started; introduced; initiated; inaugurated
17. *exponents:* supporters; advocates; promoters; proponents
18. *initiative:* action that is the first of its kind; first step; plan; proposal
19. *industrialization:* the process of organizing something on a large scale as though it were an industry with interchangeable parts

Exercise 2 (page 54)

1. *local:* resident; native; person from that area
2. *culprits:* problems; causes of problems
3. *monuments:* buildings; statues; tombs that keep alive a memory
4. *notably:* especially; particularly
5. *trampling:* destroying under foot; flattening; walking on
6. *replicas:* copies; reproductions
7. *awareness:* knowledge; consciousness
8. *redressed:* addressed; fixed; put right; rectified
9. *postindustrial:* there are two meanings here. The more conventional meaning has to do with economic systems that have replaced manufacturing, based on advanced

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technology, especially information technology. The author refers to another, related meaning. With the possibility to focus beyond products and profits, the author hopes that a postindustrial system will focus on people and places.

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 54)

1. poses a serious threat
2. appetite for
3. cost-benefit equation
4. salvation lies in
5. breed

Stems and Affixes (page 55)

1. *deforestation:* cutting down forests
2. *herbicides:* chemicals used to kill unwanted plants and weeds
3. *underpins:* supports
   wildlife: plants and animals
4. *reservoir:* supply; pool; reserve
5. *uniform:* the same
6. *transformed:* changed
7. *nonprofit:* not intended to make a profit; not maintained for financial gain; charitable
   asymmetries: inequalities

Dictionary Study (page 56)

1. *vtr.* 2
2. This is an adjective, not directly listed in the dictionary; the meaning is based on that listed under **boom**[1], *vintr.* 2
3. *n* 7

Selection 3C: Travel Guide "Learning Holidays"

Comprehension (page 58)

1. F
2. F
3. The first Art and Architecture tour and the Language (in Siena, Italy) tour
4. F
5. Tours where you live with and live as traditional people.
6. F
7. Possible answers are the third Art and Architecture tour, the fourth Archaeology tour, the fifth Archaeology tour, and Earthwatch under Further Information.
8. The first Language and the first and second Living In tours
9. F
10. Further Information
11. Answers will vary.

Unit 3

Nonprose Reading: Newspaper Advertisements

Overview (page 59)

1. Help Wanted, Help Wanted Over 18, Business Opportunities, Internships, Child-Care, Tutoring
2. Furnished Apartments, Unfurnished Houses, Shared Housing
3. Shared Housing and Rooms
4. Parking
5. Internships. Also some Volunteer because some positions are similar to Internships.

Comprehension (page 62)

1. SAT Tutors Needed; Teacher/Tutors (ESL); High School Freshman Needs
2. Smart, Energetic, Creative; Teacher and Assistant; Seattle Athletic Club
3. Restaurant–Summer Job; SAT Tutors Needed; Summer Job in Seattle; Summer Jobs Food Processing; Trekleader; Student Intern
4. Telemarketer/Appointment Setter; Wanted! Part-Time Telemarketer; Part-Time Receptionist
5. Answers will vary with respect to qualifications; you do not have to be a perfect student.
6. F
7. No, it is a volunteer position that doesn't pay.
8. F
9. T
10. $600, New Building; 1-1/2 blocks to UW; From $300–$350; Large Bedroom, Furnished; Summer Rentals
11. We wouldn't; 10 bedrooms and "cool roommates" doesn't sound quiet to us.
12. Probably 0 BLOCKS to UW
13. Female Roommate Wanted (the second one). If you think she would be willing to share with a male, you could also tell her about Share 3 Bedroom; you might also tell her about some of the ads under Rooms.
14. Yes at *www.thedaily.edu.*

Critical Reading (page 63)

1. We wouldn't. Whenever we read "this offer is going fast," we're suspicious. But you may be more curious than we are.
2. It seems to be the opportunity to buy the millionaire maker's information and other tapes. Often this kind of advertiser becomes a millionaire by selling useless tapes. We wouldn't answer this one either.
3. We wouldn't; it seems you would need some real experience to lead others on an adventure.
4. This question calls for personal opinion; answers will vary.

Web Work (page 63)

1. 835, 845
2. 360

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3. Often these are ads from people who are looking for relationships. Obviously you don't know these people; you don't know whether what they say is true or whether they are dangerous people.
4. a. $6.00
   b. No
   c. Friday
5. Your ad depends on the kind of roommate you want.

Word Study: Stems and Affixes

Exercise 1 (pages 66–67)

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c
6. telephone: an instrument that reproduces sound that comes from far away (*tele:* far; *phon:* sound) telegram: a written message sent far away (*tele:* far; *gram:* written) television: an instrument that produces a picture of something that is far away (*tele:* far)
7. when he or she wants to take a picture of something far away
8. support: to hold up physically or emotionally (*sup:* under; *port:* carry)
9. Interstate commerce is business between different states. Intrastate commerce is business within one state.
10. *aqueduct:* a structure built to carry (lead) water from one place to another
11. He is going bald; his hairline is moving back.
12. *post meridiem*
13. *Sub* means under or below. *Scribe* means write.
    a. Before telephone agreements, when people subscribed to a magazine, they would sign an agreement to buy the magazine for a certain period of time. They would *write* their name at the *bottom* of a contractual agreement.
    b. To subscribe to a theory means to believe it or support it (figuratively, you sign your name in support of that theory).

Exercise 2 (page 68)

1. *to the contrary:* against (this belief)
2. *postpone:* delay; put forward to a later time
3. *supervisor:* boss
4. *remit:* send back
5. *superscript:* symbol that is immediately above and to the right of another symbol
6. *antibiotics:* chemical substances that kill bacteria and other small organisms
7. *transported:* carried (from one place to another)
8. *inexcusable:* not acceptable; very bad; unpardonable
9. *interaction:* actions between two or more people
10. *transmit:* send
11. *reconvene:* meet (come together) again
12. *revoked:* called back
13. *flexible:* able to bend without breaking
14. *portable:* lightweight; capable of being carried
15. *circumnavigate:* sail around
16. *imposed:* placed (the tax) upon

Exercise 3 (page 69)

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

Word Study: Dictionary Use (pages 0–0)

Exercise 1 (pages 70–71)

1. a. 1. adjective
      2. print dictionary: weak; exhausted; *dictionary.com:* fatigued; weary; exhausted
   b. 1. noun
      2. print dictionary: break; *dictionary.com:* a breach of harmonious, friendly, or peaceful relations
2. print dictionary: consecutively; *dictionary.com:* extending or repeated continuously
3. a and c. The print dictionary shows both *rustic* and *pastoral* as synonyms of *rural.* On *dictionary.com,* the first entry lists only *rustic* as a synonym, but the second entry, which comes from the *American Heritage Dictionary,* lists both *rustic* and *pastoral.*
4. print dictionary: b; *dictionary.com:* d
5. print dictionary: a; *dictionary.com:* a or d
6. a
7. print dictionary: a*; dictionary.com:* You can enter either a, b, or c to get the definition. What changes is the position of the definition on your screen.
8. print dictionary: a. *runner:* 8
      b. *runway:* 6
      c. *runes:* 1
   dictionary.com: a. *runner:* 16
      b. *runway:* 8
      c. *rune:* 1; *runes:* 1a
9. print dictionary: b; *dictionary.com:* the electronic dictionary entry does not show what runes look like. Where else could you look?
10. b
11. print dictionary: *ruralist; dictionary.com: ruralist, ruralite*
12. b

Exercise 2 (page 74)

1. a. *Thesaurus.com:* Find synonyms and antonyms.
   b. Language Resources: Grammar, Usage, and Style.
   c. No, but we'd recommend checking a search engine such as *Google.com*™.
   d. Bookstore: Check out our recommendations.
   e. Other Dictionaries: Latin.
   f. Other Dictionaries: Subject, Medical.
2. a. T b. T
   c. F. It also provides links to other references, such as encyclopedias.
   d. F. It's true that Russian isn't listed, but we don't know that there is no link to Russian. Under Other Dictionaries: Language-Specific, there is a link to More languages, and, in fact, Russian is one of them.
   e. F. It means Frequently Asked Questions.

Sentence Study: Comprehension (pages 77–79)

1. c 3. b 5. a 7. c 9. c
2. b 4. d 6. d 8. a

Paragraph Reading: Main Idea (pages 79–83)

Passage 1: c Passage 3: d Passage 5: c
Passage 2: d Passage 4: a

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Passage 6: A summit is a meeting between leaders of enemy Great Powers trying to reach agreements in order to avoid future conflict.
Passage 7: Recognizing that you have choices about what you do will make you feel better.
Passage 8: 1. T; 2. T; 3. F
Passage 9: 1. d; 2. a, d, e, f, g, j

Discourse Focus: Reading for Different Goals—Web Work

Getting Oriented

Exercise 1 (page 86)

1. T
2. Three most important sources of income
   a. Tourism
   b. Manufacturing
   c. Military
3. Manufacturing
4. F. They are happy they do not have the smog, traffic and fast-paced life that Los Angeles has.
5. T
6. Both T and F are defensible. It once was true, but this is changing; according to the brochure, San Diego is "emerging from the shadow" of L.A.

Exercise 2 (page 89)

1. Answers will vary according to interests.
2. San Diego **Convention & Visitors Bureau** has the suffix *.org* and **City of** San Diego **Official Website** has the suffix *.gov*, which indicates that the former is a business address and the latter is an official government website constructed by the city of San Diego.
3. Universities often have information on entertainment, museums, bookstores, and cheap places to eat.
4. Wikipedia
   a. F. *Wikipedia* is an open-source encyclopedia that anyone can edit.
   b. Answers will vary.

Exercise 3 (page 90)

1. The most obvious place to click is the Flights tab under Make reservations online, but you might also look at the box to the right that advertises Save on San Diego Vacations. San Diego Travel News might have information on flights, but its primary function is to send you information about San Diego.
2. Vacation Packages usually provide cheaper rates but require you to purchase flight, hotel, and other services such as rental cars, excursions, etc.
3. 800-350-6205
4. In the left column, just under the Convention and Visitor Bureau listings, there are three flags. If you speak Spanish, German, or Japanese, you can get information in your native language.
5. There are 4 hotels that list prices on this web page: Sheraton Marina, Loews Coronado Bay Resort, Sheraton San Diego, Catamaran Resort & Spa.
   a. Sheraton Marina appears to be the cheapest ($119.00)
   b. The Hotels tab permits you to search all hotels, and to indicate the price you want to pay.
6. Hotel Coronado is located on Coronado Island.

Getting There

Exercise 1 (page 92)

1. Some answers will vary.
2. F
3. a. This is called "pull technology"—when you subscribe to RSS, you will receive information that you want to receive. This is as opposed to spam, which is "push technology"—advertisers push their products onto your screen.
4. Under never miss a deal, Deals by email.
5. Join *expedia.com* by clicking on sign in in the upper right-hand corner. Benefits might include discounts on purchases, up-to-date travel information, etc.
6. T. See the Best Price Guarantee in the lower left-hand corner.

Exercise 2 (page 92)

Answers will vary.

Hotel Accommodations (page 93)

Answers will vary.

Activities (page 94)

1. There are 13 or 15 museums in the park, depending on whether you believe the first paragraph or the passport paragraph.
2. Both Calendar and Complete Calendar provide information about what is happening.
3. Your answer will depend on your finances, but there are restaurants in the park.
4. F
5. F
6. T

Unit 4

Selection 1A: Reference Book "The Creative Spirit"

Comprehension (page 96)

1. Pressures that inhibit creativity: surveillance, evaluation, rewards, competition, over-control, restricting choice, pressure
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. Reader's choice
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T

Critical Reading (page 100)

1. F. They will learn, but we will not know what they learned.

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2. F. Merely by living and engaging in activity we are learning all the time; what we are learning, and whether it is what the teacher wants us to learn—that is another matter.
3. This is open to debate.
4. Reader's choice
5. Reader's choice

Discussion/Composition (page 100)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context (pages 101–2)

1. *creativity:* ability to use the imagination to develop original ideas
2. *toddlers:* children who are just learning to walk
3. *risk-taking:* inclined to try new things, sometimes without proper care or preparation
4. *inhibit:* to stop something from continuing or developing; constrain; hold back; restrict
5. *restricting:* holding back; making difficult to accomplish; inhibiting
6. *savor:* to enjoy; to make something last because of the enjoyment
7. *intrinsic:* natural; essential
8. *peers:* age-mates; individuals who are of the same approximate age
9. *engrossed:* completely absorbed in something; totally involved
10. *flow:* unconscious and easy involvement in an activity
11. *rhythms:* regular habits; comfortable tendency and routine
12. *compulsions:* strong feelings of being required to do something
13. *surveillance:* excessive observation; constant watching
14. *to hover:* to stay close by; to be overly protective
15. *excessive:* more than necessary; too much
16. *competition:* activity aimed at someone doing better than someone else; contest organized to see who is best
17. *desperate:* urgent, anxious desire to accomplish something
18. *aversion:* dislike of something
19. *proclivities:* inclinations; tendencies

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 102)

1. A creative "urge" is a desire to try something new. Being observed makes us want to avoid being seen, that is, not to take risks.
2. A good thing. They favor activities that give children the opportunity to forget about time and other pressures.

Reading Selection 1B: Textbook "American Values in Education"

Critical Reading (page 104)

Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 104)

Answers will vary.

Reading Selection 1C: News Report "School Violated Student's Rights"

Comprehension (page 106)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. According to Paragraph 7, parents "looked to the school to protect children from the influence of religious extremists."
6. According to Paragraph 8, "the school argued that the jilbab posed a health and safety reisk, and might cause divisions among pupils."
7. F
8. jilbab (Paragraph 3): "a long, flowing gown covering all her body except her hands and face." Shalwar kameez (Paragraph 8): "trousers and a tunic."

Critical Reading (page 106)

Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 106)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context (page 107)

1. violated
2. banning
3. breached
4. ruled
5. manifest
6. attire
7. preserve
8. bigotry
9. modestly

Stems and Affixes (page 107)

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

Dictionary Study (page 108)

1. *n.* 3
2. *n.* 3a

Vocabulary Review (page 108)

1. assimilation
2. ruling
3. banned
4. appeal

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Reading Selection 2: Fiction "Yolanda"

Comprehension

Exercise 1 (page 112)

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. T
11. T
12. F
13. F
14. T
15. F
16. T
17. F

Exercise 2 (page 113)

1. S
2. S
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S
7. D
8. S
9. S

Critical Reading (page 113)

1. Places you could point to include the fact that the mother doesn't know that the man next to her is her daughter's lover; the mother doesn't know that he knows about the family; we know what the mother and lover are talking about, but Yolanda doesn't; the mother doesn't know that he sees Yolanda in her.
2. Both points of view can be defended. If Yolanda defines herself as a poet when she is giving poetry readings (and presumably writing new poems), then yes. But because she apparently earns her living teaching, she may consider herself a teacher/poet, or a poet/teacher or solely a teacher.
3. Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 113)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context (Page 114)

1. *blushed:* turned pink or red in the face from embarrassment
2. *ascribed:* attributed; assignd the cause of
3. *chuckling:* laughing softly

Exercise 1 (page 114)

1. bastardized
2. fixed on
3. indelicacy

Exercise 2 (page 115)

1. *amended:* changed; corrected
2. *acknowledging:* recognizing; admitting
3. *confided:* told; confessed, especially something rather private and personal
4. *heavy-duty:* strongly; to a great degree: seriously
5. *uneasiness:* discomfort; nervousness; feelings of worry
6. *cocked:* tilted; leaned to the side
7. *drawing:* attracting; bringing
8. *podium:* stage; place where a public speaker stands; the stand that holds a speaker's papers

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 115)

1. threw her daughter off
2. take shortcuts
3. Old World
4. warming to
5. waved (the voice) away
6. woman's libber (*libber*, a slang term, comes from the word *liberation*)

Dictionary Study (page 116)

1. verb 3
2. *tr.v.* 2
3. ex^3
4. The meaning is adjective 1; the form is *adverb*.

Reading Selection 3: Psychology "The Stereotype of Stereotypes"

Comprehension

Exercise 1 (pages 118–19)

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

Exercise 2 (page 119)

1. P
2. N
3. N
4. N
5. P
6. P

Critical Reading (page 119)

Answers will vary.

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Discussion/Composition (page 120)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context

Exercise 1 (page 121)

1. *prejudices:* negative feelings before the facts are known; preconceived ideas; biases
2. *biased:* prejudiced
3. *bigotry:* prejudice; intolerance
4. *stigmatize:* mark someone as not normal or standard
5. *exploit:* treat unfairly; take advantage of; misuse
6. *unjustified:* having no justification; mistaken; wrong; incorrect; invalid; untrue
7. *erroneous:* mistaken; wrong; incorrect; invalid; untrue
8. *tendency:* when something moves generally in a particular direction; inclination; propensity
9. *propensity:* tendency; inclination
10. *abet:* help; aid; support
11. *confront:* face up to; meet head on; deal with
12. *animosities:* negative feelings
13. *traits:* characteristics; qualities
14. *subtlety:* looking for the less obvious; making fine distinctions

Exercise 2 (page 122)

1. (to) enhance
2. probes
3. delineating
4. keener
5. (to) marshal
6. punctuality
7. deadlines
8. neglects to ask
9. a wide array

Exercise 3 (page 122)

1. *dwellings:* houses; homes; residences
2. *(in the) realm:* (in the) area; (in the) field; (on the) topic; (on the) subject
3. *employ:* use
4. *invalid:* untrue; false; unproven; unsupported
5. *encase:* surround; include; enclose
6. *counteract:* act against; work against; counterbalance; neutralize; offset; undo an effect with opposing action
7. *crucial:* important; necessary; vital; critical; fundamental
8. *tagged:* identified; selected; labeled
9. *tardiness:* lateness; not being on time; missing deadlines
10. *distort:* make inaccurate; misrepresent; cloud; twist

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 123)

1. fall short of
2. to give (stereotypes) their due
3. gained (particular) favor
4. conflict resolution
5. bridge-building

Dictionary Study (page 123)

1. punch[2] *n* 2
2. boast[1] *vtr* 2 or 3
3. *v. tr.* 4
4. *v. tr.* 3
5. *v. intr.*

Vocabulary Review (page 124)

1. accuracy
2. justified
3. animosity
4. trait
5. deadlines

Unit 5

Nonprose Reading: Questionnaire

Exercise 1 (pages 128–29)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 2 (pages 129–30)

Here is how we categorized the activities using Gardner's multiple intelligences. Note, however, there is not necessarily a single correct answer, so you should not take our word as final. Use your own judgment.

1. Linguistic Intelligence: 2, 17, 24
2. Logical-Mathematical Intelligence: 9, 19, 21
3. Visual-Spatial Intelligence: 3, 13, 16
4. Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence: 5, 15, 22
5. Musical Intelligence: 4, 12, 23
6. Interpersonal Intelligence: 8, 10, 14
7. Intrapersonal Intelligence: 7, 18, 20,
8. Naturalistic Intelligence: 1, 6, 11,

Word Study: Context Clues

Exercise 1 (page 131)

1. *hazy:* not clear
2. *anticipating:* guessing in advance; thinking of ahead of time; foreseeing
3. *massive:* large; heavy; clumsy
4. *vague:* not specific; not clear; imprecise
5. *appeased:* satisfied
6. *provoked:* caused
7. *manifested:* showed; demonstrated
8. *toll:* total; count; extent of loss
9. *wretched:* poor; terrible; miserable
10. *mammoth:* large

Exercise 2 (page 132)

diminutive: very small; tiny
notable: noteworthy; remarkable; extraordinary; significant
hover: to remain (to hang suspended or flutter) in the air near one place
unique: one of a kind; exceptional
ornithology: the study of birds

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Word Study: Stems and Affixes

Exercise 1 (pages 134–35)

1. a	3. c	5. d	7. d	9. c	11. d
2. d	4. a	6. b	8. b	10. c	

12. Originally, *manufacture* meant to make by hand (*manu:* hand; *fact:* make). Now products that are manufactured are often made by machine. Originally, *manuscripts* were books written by hand (*manu:* hand; *script:* write). Today, a manuscript is a document that is either handwritten or typed; it is a document in prepublication form.

Exercise 2 (page 136)

1. *beneficial:* good (for)
2. *mislaying:* misplacing; putting in a place that is later forgotten
3. *bilingual:* speaks two languages
4. *misbehave:* behave badly; act the wrong way
5. *anonymous:* nameless; not named; without giving their name

Exercise 3 (page 136)

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

Sentence Study: Comprehension (pages 137–39)

1. d	3. c	5. b	7. a	9. a
2. c	4. d	6. c	8. b	

Paragraph Reading: Restatement and Inference (pages 140–43)

Passage 1: b, d, e
Passage 2: b, d, e
Passage 3: a, d, e
Passage 4: b, d, e
Passage 5: a, b, e

Discourse Focus: Careful Reading/Drawing Inferences (pages 144–46)

1. Class Day: The museum authorities knew the communication was not an authentic one because of the manner of expressing the dates of the Pharaoh's reign. All BCE dates are expressed in the reverse manner from ACE dates. Thus, for example, Moses lived from 1571 to 1451 BCE and Tutankhamen reigned from 1358 to 1350 ACE
2. Ruth's Birthday: Her bill smelled of the perfume she'd spilled on her purse.
3. The Ex-Wife Murder: Rogers could not have known that his ex-wife had been shot unless he had guilty knowledge of the crime. The maid did not say why she had been taken to the hospital, yet Roger's first words on entering it were, "Who shot her?"
4. Case #463: Fordney knew that the dog had not bitten Miss Marshall because he found no teeth marks in the dress. She later confessed to inflicting the wound herself with a fork in the hope of collecting damages from Mrs. McGuire.

Unit 6

Selection 1: Economics "The Wealth of Nations"

Before You Begin (pages 147–48)

Your summary might read something like this: Economies grow by producing and exporting products that bring in more money. The closer a country's current products are to those that are highly valued, the easier it is to move into related areas that will bring it more wealth. Poor countries may not have products that are related to anything that allows their economies to grow.

Comprehension (pages 152-55)

1. (from Paragraph 1) "What's puzzled economists over the years is why it's been so difficult for these countries to start up new activities in the hope of spurring economic growth and lifting themselves out of poverty."
2. T
3. a
4. They looked at actual data and found that earlier explanations did not explain how countries expand their economies. "Factors of production" did not predict how economic diversification happened. Instead, they saw different relationships.
5. The map of products could help countries design good policies by showing the most promising ways to develop new industries.
6. Because all countries keep careful records of their exports, these data are reliable and available. Also, they are good indicators of high-quality production.
7. They were experts in applying the theory of networks to real-life situations. They took the data from the economists and translated them into a picture showing relationships, a visible network. The maps on page 151 are examples.
8. b
9. d
10. By nodes that were strongly connected to many other nodes
11. Nodes that had only a few connections to other nodes, such as oil, minerals, cereals, and coffee
12. F
13. It maps out world exports, showing how products are related to each other.
14. The majority of industrial products, from machinery and steel to chemicals
15. F
16. a. MC b. SC c. P
17. T
18. F
19. T
20. T
21. c
22. It might help governments and organizations decide how to invest money, in general, though it won't suggest specific policies.
23. T
24. F

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25. F
26. F
27. F
28. We assume that this has to do with relative distance between two products. According to Paragraph 8, the distance is short when the probability that a country that is good at exporting one type of product is good at exporting another. When the probability is low, the products are far apart in the product space. According to Paragraph 11, the researchers drew links between products only when the probabilities were high. We think that the length of the lines (the links) represents how high the probabilities are: Shorter lines mean higher probabilities.
29. F. We wish it did.
30. T
31. Richer countries export more products than poorer countries and their products are closely linked to each other, unlike the products exported by poorer countries.
32. T
33. F
34. T
35. Garments and electronics
36. Answers may vary, but the authors would say the statement is false.

Critical Reading (page 156)

1. a. The researchers would likely point to the findings reported in paragraph 15: Rich industrialized countries tend to produce a broad range of products. Your perspective and evaluation may differ.
   b. The researchers might say that countries such as oil-rich nations are economically at risk and will not remain wealthy if they don't branch out, that is, diversify their economies. Your perspective and evaluation may differ.

Discussion/Composition (page 156)

1. Answers will vary.
2. a. stuff b. T c. F
3. Answers will vary. Some factors we thought of are: educational level of the population; age of the population; type of government; size of the population; history of the nation (was the nation a colonizer or colony?); natural resources; geography; size; stability of borders; involvement in political conflicts (war/peace); public health.

Vocabulary from Context (page 157)

1. spurring
2. edge
3. links
4. conventional
5. *vice versa*
6. clusters
7. periphery
8. snapshot
9. *status quo*
10. branching out
11. potentials

Stems and Affixes (pages 157–58)

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

Dictionary Study (page 158)

1. noun 2
2. verb 8
3. noun 2
4. 1. verb 1
5. verb 1

Reading Selection 2: Essay "Mother Tongue"

Comprehension (page 164)

1. One's *mother tongue* is one's first language, the language learned at home as a very young child. This is also a pun; in the title it can refer to both Tan's mother's language and her own.
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. a, b, c, d
6. F
7. math and science
8. F
9. F
10. her mother
11. T

Critical Reading (page 164)

Answers will vary.

Discussion/Composition (page 165)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context

Exercise 1 (page 165)

1. *rebellious*: like a rebel; not doing what authorities say; not obeying orders; resisting authority or control
2. *adolescent*: teenager; young, immature person
3. *stockbroker:* a person whose profession is to buy and sell stocks and other financial investments for other people
4. *astonished*: surprised; amazed; shocked
5. *perception:* impression; belief; understanding
6. *belied:* did not accurately represent; contradicted; showed to be false
7. *diagnosis*: medical evaluation of the cause or nature of a health problem
8. *benign:* not cancerous; harmless
9. *assured:* promised; guaranteed

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10. *impeccable:* perfect; without any errors
11. *intent:* meaning, purpose, goal
12. *bland:* dull; boring; ordinary; colorless

Exercise 2 (page 166)

1. *language of intimacy:* the speech used by people in a close, familiar, and usually affectionate or loving personal relationship with each other.
2. *peers:* people similar in age or importance, such as classmates or friends
3. *judgment call:* a matter of opinion and personal experience with no single right answer; a decision made by using one's own ideas and experiences
4. *steering:* directing; guiding

Exercise 3 (page 166)

1. tool of my trade
2. gangster
3. wince
4. empirical evidence
5. guise
6. cashed out her small portfolio
7. insular
8. essence

Figurative Language and Idioms (page 167)

1. burdened
2. strong suit
3. block out of my mind
4. hone my talents
5. where it counted

Stems and Affixes (page 167)

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

Dictionary Study (page 168)

1. noun 1
2. noun 2
3. noun 13
4. adjective 3
5. noun 2

Vocabulary Review

Exercise 1 (page 170)

1. adolescents
2. peers
3. steer
4. envision
5. block out
6. sound
7. strong suit

Exercise 2 (page 170)

1. S
2. D
3. S
4. D
5. S

Unit 7

Longer Reading: Short Story "The Third and Final Continent"

Section 1, Comprehension (page 185)

Answers will vary. Below is our point of view, but others are defensible.

1. a. I
   b. I
   c. L (possible I)
   d. L
   e. L
   f. I
   g. I
   h. L
   i. US
   j. US
   k. US
   l. US
2. Answers will vary.

Section 2, Comprehension (page 186)

1. T
2. The noise was unbearable, and the room was stifling.
3. a. bold: C
      soft-spoken: N
      insulted: N
      baffled: N`
      punctual: N
      appears fierce: C
      bellowing: C
      commanding: C
   b. Answers will vary.

Critical Reading (page 186)

1. He knew what food he bought and ate, and he had an evening routine of reading the local newspaper. He couldn't entirely adjust to the room since it was so noisy and didn't have much fresh air.
2. We assume he doesn't feel that he has to, or isn't willing to, change all the terms he uses in order to adjust.
3. He leaves early, he wears a coat and tie, and he uses mouth wash. He is also aware that he has never lived in the home of a person who was not Indian.
4. Among the details are the following: She has "snowy white hair"; she speaks loudly (presumably because she is deaf); her hands are swollen, with yellow nails; her face is so battered she almost looks like a man.

Section 3, Comprehension (page 187)

1. She was the daughter of a schoolteacher in Beleghata. The narrator had been told that she could cook, knit, embroider, sketch and recite poetry. She was 27 years old and did not have a fair complexion.

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2. a. T
   b. F
   c. F
   d. F
   e. F

Section 4, Comprehension (page 187)

In the morning the narrator would leave without seeing Mrs. Croft. Every night he sat next to her on the bench and said "Splendid!" about the astronauts on the moon. Then Mrs. Croft would abruptly fall asleep, and the narrator would retire.

Critical Reading (page 187)

1. She is presumably losing her memory.
2. The narrator is kind and thoughtful.

Section 5, Comprehension (page 188)

1. He sat there from habit.
2. Instead of putting his rent check across the room as he was told, he insists on putting it into Mrs. Croft's hand.

Section 6, Comprehension (page 188)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. a. In paragraph 35, Helen says that she slips sometimes.
   b. Apparently not.
7. She believes it is improper for a man and a woman who are not married tobe alone without a chaperone.
8. She gave piano lessons.
9. F

Section 7, Comprehension (page 189)

He worries that something would happen to Mrs. Croft in the middle of the night or when he was out during the day. He worried that if something happened, he would be blamed.

Critical Reading (page 189)

Answers will vary. But clearly the narrator cares about Mrs. Croft, worries about her, and feels protective of her. When he moves out, he is "disappointed" that she shows no emotion.

Section 8, Comprehension (page 189)

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. F

Critical Reading (page 189)

1. Soon he will be responsible for an Indian woman adjusting to America, and perhaps someday for a child.
2. He is disappointed that Mrs. Croft showed no emotion at his leaving.
3. Answers will vary.

Section 9, Comprehension (page 190)

1. a. T
   b. F
   c. F
   d. F
   e. F
   f. T
   g. F
2. F
3. T
4. F

Critical Reading (page 190)

1. Answers will vary. You might point to such things as the fact that this was the first time that the narrator had seen Mala laugh; they now had a shared experience; the narrator could see Mala's kindness.
2. We don't know for certain. Perhaps because Mala is wearing a long dress, and Mrs. Croft hates miniskirts.

Section 10, Comprehension (page 191)

1. Answers may include such things as the following. They become fully in love; they are able to give each other pleasure and solace; they are American citizens; they have decided to grow old in the United States; they have a son at Harvard; Mala no longer drapes her sari.
2. The son has the same ambition in his eyes. In contrast, his father is still living; his mother is happy and strong

Critical Reading (page 191)

Like the astronauts, the narrator has traveled to a new world. He is bewildered by how far he has come. Realizing he has traveled across three continents, and seen so much, it is "beyond [his] imagination."

Critical Reading (page 191)

Students will work with these phrases. Numbers in parentheses indicate the paragraphs in which they are found.

(4) this was my *first* meal in America
    He would eat many meals.
(7) I *had never* lived in the home of a person who was not Indian
    Presumably he had contact with many non-Indians in the course of his life in the U.S.
(20) It was the *first time* I had announced this fact [that he was married] to anyone
    He would say it throughout his life.
(45) assumed an intimacy we had *not yet* discovered.
    If they had not *yet* discovered it, that means they did.
(47) would *soon be* my concern
    He would come to have a wife and child, and their wellbeing would be his concern.
(49) speaking Bengali for the *first time* in America
    At the end, they still speak Bengali at home.
(51) Another thing I had *not yet* done in America
    At the end, the family eats with their hands when they are at home.
(62) for the *first time* since her arrival, we felt sympathy

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But this is presumably not the last time; we assume they become a sympathetic couple.

(63) for the *first time,* we looked at each other and smiled
At the end he says that Mala has become "happy and strong."

(64) we were *not yet* fully in love
"Not yet" tells us that in the future they become fully in love.

Discussion/Composition (page 192)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary from Context

Exercise 1 (pages 192–94)

1. *crammed into:* crowded into; forced in tightly; packed into
2. *adjust to:* get used to; adapt to; become accustomed to
3. *duty:* something one is expect or required to do
4. *intolerable:* unbearable; unendurable; insupportable; painful; impossible to endure
5. *distracting:* disturbing; making it hard to think or concentrate
6. commanding: strong; authoritative; dominating; as though one is in command
7. *fierce:* strong and wild, often used to describe animals such as lions
8. *awkward:* uncomfortable; embarrassing
9. *baffled:* confused; bewildered; perplexed; puzzled
10. *offended:* insulted; has hurt feelings
11. *insulted:* offended; has hurt feelings
12. *admires:* respects
13. *inevitably:* certainly; without doubt
14. *abruptly:* suddenly; unexpectedly; without warning
15. *oblivious:* not aware of, unmindful of
16. *chaperone:* generally an older a person who accompanies unmarried couples
17. *chaste:* pure; innocent; nonsexual
18. *vulnerable:* easily hurt; weak; at risk; defenseless
19. *vigorous:* strong; energetic; forceful
20. *imperious:* commanding; domineering; authoritative; overbearing
21. *fair complexion:* light skin
22. *spinsterhood:* being a woman and unmarried beyond the usual age for marrying (generally a negative term).
23. *console:* comfort; reassure; lessen sadness or grief
24. *sari:* a traditional Indian dress; a garment worn by Indian women that is made by wrapping cloth around the body.
25. *stroller:* a small baby carriage; a carriage (often collapsible) in which small children are pushed.
26. *startled:* surprised; alarmed; suddenly shocked
27. *sedately:* calmly and quietly; in a dignified manner
28. *placidly:* peacefully; calmly; quietly; undisturbed (like calm water)
29. *stunned:* amazed; astonished; shocked; very surprised
30. *scrutinizing:* carefully examining
31. *disdain:* disrespect; looking down upon her; contempt
32. *obituary:* notice of the death of a person
33. *stricken:* shocked; deeply affected (with grief)
34. *admired:* respected
35. *ambition:* strong desire for achievement

Exercise 2 (page 194)

1. *stifling:* without fresh air; suffocating
2. *glancing:* looking quickly or briefly
3. *mapped:* made the pattern of a map
4. *boarder:* a lodger; someone who rents a room (usually this term means someone who gets meals, but this doesn't seem to be the case here).
5. *electrifying:* exciting or shocking
6. *hollering:* shouting; calling loudly; yelling
7. *salutation:* greeting
8. *retreated:* went back; moved back; retired

Exercise 3: Figurative Language and Idioms (page 195)

1. a string of men: many men; a series of men
2. to her face: said directly to her
3. sent you packing: threw you out; made you pack your bags and leave
4. pave his way: create a path for himself; create a future

Exercise 4 (page 195)

1. shabby
2. bellowed
3. mortified
4. accuse me of negligence
5. awe
6. object to
7. all but obscured
8. obstacle

Dictionary Study (page 196)

1. noun 3
2. verb *intr.* 3
3. verb 1 (possibly 2)

Stems and Affixes (page 197)

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

Vocabulary Review (pages 197–98)

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a