Volume 1
Answer Key

1 Business

A. Match Point (page 8)
2. e 3. a 4. k 5. g
6. i 7. l 8. b 9. f
10. h 11. j 12. c

B. Branching Out (pages 9–11)
1. b. acquire
c. acquisition
2. a. founded  b. found
   c. founding
3. a. invested or invests  b. investment
   c. invest
4. a. compromised  b. compromise
   c. compromise
5. a. deductions  b. deduct
   c. deduct
6. a. briefing or brief  b. brief
   c. briefing or brief

C. In the Wrong Place
(pages 11–12)
2. Several conditions must be met before a company can conduct international business. One condition is having enough start-up money. Investors can provide capital for companies to enter new markets. In addition, international trade may require countries to compromise on taxes in order to attract new businesses. However, companies should not violate trade agreements if they want to have successful relationships with a country.
3. In any business, the level of compensation is an important question. Decisions have to be made about basic pay and additional incentives for excellent work. Pay raises may depend on personnel performance, but should not be based on irrelevant factors such as age, gender, or race.

4. Jamesco is a small business run by an individual in a small town. The owner, Jim Banes, needs to give his employees a briefing on the state of the business occasionally. Jim tells them about the company’s assets and how their conduct affects the company’s bottom line. Finally, Jim coaches them about how to capitalize on client meetings in order to increase profits.

5. Having an export business is not easy, as Xin is finding out. First of all, in order to optimize his business, he needs to find ways to increase sales. When he increases the amount of product he sells, he wants to be sure his investment is safe. He has to make sure the specifications are acceptable to the overseas shippers so he doesn’t waste any money. The final step is to be sure there is no violation of international trade laws so that he doesn’t receive any sanctions or fines.

D. What’s the Word?
(page 13)

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E. Complete the Thought
(page 15)

2. optimistic
3. incentives
4. investment
5. asset
6. violate
7. founded
8. conduct

F. Get It Together (pages 16–17)

2. Successful businesswomen often go on to found new companies.
3. It is important to maintain professional conduct with customers and co-workers.
4. Workers are unhappy because the company does not compensate fairly for extra hours.
5. Sharon needed venture capital to start an online jewelry store.
6. Joe thought that there was little incentive for him to work extra hours. (Or, Joe thought that there was little incentive to work extra hours for him.)
7. If a manager violates a subordinate’s rights, he or she will be fired.
8. Businesses are cautiously optimistic that the economy is improving.

G. The Choice Is Yours
(pages 18–20)
1. d 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a
6. d 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. b

H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 21)

2 Health

A. Make the Connection (page 30)
2. epidemic 3. infected
4. vision 5. heal
6. fatal 7. siblings
8. diagnose 9. grief

B. Branching Out (pages 31–33)
1. b. diagnosis c. diagnostic
2. a. injected b. injections
   c. injection
3. a. sympathetically b. sympathized
   c. sympathy
4. a. grief b. grieved
   c. grieving
5. a. recurred b. recurrence
   c. recur

C. Off Base (pages 34–35)
2. healed 3. recurred 4. injected
5. fatal 6. menacing 7. epidemic
8. grieve 9. sympathize 10. siblings

D. What’s the Word? (page 36)

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E. Not Meant To Be (page 38)
2. bad mood 3. drug injection
4. risk of infection 5. infant mortality
6. fatal disease 7. peripheral vision
8. sympathy for

F. Complete the Thought
(page 39)
2. wound 3. infection 4. vision
5. heal 6. mood 7. fatal
8. injection

G. The Choice Is Yours
(pages 40–42)
1. c 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. c
6. b 7. c 8. d 9. b 10. c
H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 43)


3 Sports

A. Make the Connection (page 52)

2. glance  3. controversy
4. persist  5. prominent
6. referee  7. challenge
8. rivals  9. grip

B. What's the Word? (page 53)

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C. Off Base (pages 54–55)

2. horizontally  3. gripped
4. rival  5. prominent
6. challenge  7. controversial
8. glanced

D. In the Wrong Place (pages 56–57)

2. One of the important things about playing tennis is the grip the player has on the racket. The challenger can often interpret the other player's emotions and intensity by glancing at how she holds it.

3. Fair play is an interesting concept that is central to team sports. The difference between playing fiercely and cheating can sometimes be hard to define. If the score is tied, when the referee blows his or her whistle to call a penalty on a player, it may create a controversy.

4. In order to succeed in sports as well as in life, you must have good values. Persistence is a characteristic that will help you to keep working hard even when things are not going well. Furthermore, dedication at school, work, or on a team is necessary for success. In addition, fairness is a value that is promoted by both civil and religious institutions so that society works well for everyone.

5. Unfortunately, sometimes the parents of children who play sports do not behave very well. Our local soccer league faces a serious challenge because so many parents compete intensely even though they are not on the field. I wish they would just put their energy into something more positive than yelling insults at little children who come to play and have a good time.
E. Balancing Act (page 59)
2. grip on  3. fair
4. rival (or rivals)  5. intensity
6. face/meet  7. prominent
8. glance  9. fiercely
10. a reputation for

F. Get It Together (pages 60–61)
2. When he's bowling, Andy keeps a firm grip on the ball.
3. The parents are nervous because the team faces a major challenge this weekend.
4. The coach was disappointed about the controversy over the final score.
5. Rhiannon is determined to be a soccer player in spite of the intense pressure of tryouts.
6. Coach Jones asked all the players to follow the rules of fair play.
7. There is fierce competition from the other runners in the state tournament.
8. Evanston's star quarterback understood the other team's strategy after a quick glance at the field.

G. The Choice Is Yours
(pages 62–64)
1. c  2. c  3. b  4. a  5. b
6. d  7. c  8. a  9. c  10. d

H. Sense or Nonsense?
(pages 65–66)

4 Transportation

A. Make the Connection (page 73)
2. circumstances  3. anticipate
4. undergo  5. gear
6. peak  7. fare
8. abandoned  9. accessible

B. Branching Out (pages 74–76)
1. b. impacts  c. impact
2. a. piloted  b. pilot
   c. pilot
3. a. Access  b. access
   c. accessibility
4. a. mobile  b. mobility
   c. mobilize
5. a. interrupt  b. interrupted
   c. interruption
6. a. suburban  b. urban
   c. urbanize

C. Off Base (pages 76–77)
2. peak  3. steep  4. urban
5. mobile  6. parallel  7. crucial
8. accessible  9. entitle
D. What’s Missing? (page 78)

City traffic planners have a tough job. When planning transportation patterns, they must keep many things in mind. First, it is crucial to consider the way that the main streets are used by drivers. For example, there may be little or no access to main streets at times due to the number of drivers on the road. It may be wise for motorists not to try to enter these streets and to try alternate routes. Another important thing to keep in mind is the flow of cars and trucks on the streets. During peak hours, traffic jams are common. It can be especially slow getting to work in the morning because of limited mobility/access. Third, there is a potential for traffic accidents if things are poorly planned. Important routes that are undergoing repairs can create traffic jams that last for hours. Finally, sometimes accidents happen when the road is not sufficiently taken care of and holes form. The impact on traffic can be serious in those cases. In fact, planning city traffic patterns is a complex and important job.

E. Not Meant To Be (page 80)

2. mountain peak
3. test pilot
4. steep slope
5. dangerous situation
6. run parallel to
7. high gear
8. mobile home

F. Get It Together (page 81–82)

2. Travel plays a crucial role in the economy of the United States.
3. Slow down when travelling over the mountain peak.
4. Passing the driving test is easy under ordinary circumstances.
5. Jan and Lindsey went to Nicaragua in their mobile home.
6. One day cars may be able to run on automatic pilot.
7. Route 80 runs parallel to Route 90. (Or, Route 90 runs parallel to Route 80.)
8. There is a dangerous situation in that intersection because of an accident.

G. The Choice Is Yours (pages 83–85)

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

H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 86)


5 Fashion and Design

A. Match Point (page 94)

2. a (or j) 3. b 4. e 5. d 6. f
7. j 8. g 9. i 10. h
B. In the Wrong Place (page 95)

2. In today’s society, many people are fascinated by movie stars. Several contemporary magazines and television shows describe the fashions that actors and actresses wear. In the news, these stars can seem to have no flaws. They just glow in their beautiful designer clothing. Sometimes people try to copy the outfits of the rich and famous, but ultimately, it is very difficult to buy this kind of look at prices everyone can afford.

3. Robert always likes his little dog Clyde to look fashionable. Robert bought Clyde a beautiful purple synthetic leather leash. He is not very good at restricting Clyde with it, though, and Clyde always trots down the street in front. So Robert ordered a matching purple bag that is really versatile; when he is not carrying Clyde in the bag, he can unzip it to use as a dog bed. Robert also dresses Clyde in a purple sweater when they go out. Some people laugh and think that Clyde looks ridiculous, but Robert thinks he’s the most stylish dog in the neighborhood.

C. What’s the Word? (page 96)

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D. Off Base (page 97)

2. transparent
4. restricts
6. contemporary
7. glows

E. Balancing Act (page 99)

2. synthetic
4. goal/purpose
6. vivid
7. mass
8. remover
9. ridiculous
10. pale

F. Complete the Thought (page 100)

2. stain
4. pale
6. synthetic

G. The Choice Is Yours (pages 101–3)

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

H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 104)

6 Food and Nutrition

A. Make the Connection (page 112)

2. nutrition  3. flexible  
4. reversal  5. adequate  
6. regard  7. assembly  
8. distinct  9. capacity

B. Switch It Up (pages 113–14)

2. distinction  3. adequate  
4. nutrition  5. reversal  
6. disgusted  7. assembled  
8. starving  9. apparently  
10. caloric

C. In the Wrong Place
   (pages 114–15)

2. Markets come in many sizes. Some markets have a small number of specialty items, while others have a wide range of products. Smaller markets often have to limit their selection because they have a very limited capacity for storage. Larger markets often have the means to offer a wider selection and have the flexibility to add new products at any time. Because larger stores can buy in greater quantities, their prices may also be cheaper.

3. Mandy and Terry are trying to decide where to have dinner, which is difficult because they have very different tastes. Mandy wants to go for sushi, but Terry cannot stand the idea of anyone eating raw fish. Terry wants to go to a steak house, but Mandy thinks that the portions are too big and seeing so much food on one plate disgusts her. After discussing where to go for 30 minutes, no apparent solution can be found, so they decide to stay home and cook for themselves.

4. In many countries, lack of nutrition is a serious problem. It is caused when the food that people eat does not adequately nourish their bodies. For example, yams have more vitamins than rice and also fewer calories. If people ate yams instead of rice, they would be healthier. People who are starving need to be given better food, as well as more food.

D. What’s the Word? (page 116)

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E. Get It Together (pages 118–19)

2. Garlic is a key ingredient in the sauce at Vito’s pizza restaurant.
3. The cooking teacher shared her secret recipe for pancakes with the class.
4. The idea of eating insects can fill people with disgust.
5. Happy Bob’s Restaurant did not sell large portions, but kids loved it.
6. Does the new grocery store offer a wide range of products?
7. Ali Baba’s is famous for serving raw meat.
8. We always donate money to organizations that help starving children.

F. Not Meant To Be (page 120)

2. nutrition information
3. price range
4. essential ingredient
5. filled with disgust
6. starve to death
7. greater portion
8. raw materials

H. Sense or Nonsense? (pages 124–25)


7 Plants and Animals

A. Match Point (page 133)

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

B. Make the Connection (page 134)

2. vegetation  3. veterinarian
4. conscious  5. resist
6. native  7. unique
8. fragile  9. disturb

C. Switch It Up (pages 135–36)

2. inhabit  3. resistant
4. disturb  5. pertinent
6. confined  7. sensitive
8. immature  9. promotes
10. veterinarian

D. Off Base (pages 136–37)

2. irritating  3. unique
4. immature  5. native
6. conscious  7. fragile
8. regulated  9. surroundings
10. sensitive
E. Not Meant To Be (page 139)

2. native vegetation
3. unique needs
4. promote growth
5. resistance movement
6. environmental regulations
7. conscious effort
8. wildlife habitat

F. Stick Like Glue (page 140)

2. conscious efforts
3. unique opportunity
4. particularly pertinent
5. loss of habitat
6. promotion efforts
7. outside the confines of
8. authority to regulate
9. dense vegetation
10. environmentally sensitive

G. The Choice Is Yours (pages 141–43)

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

H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 144)


8 Science

A. Make the Connection (page 152)

2. synthesis 3. inquiry
4. hypothesis 5. pressure
6. tube 7. pioneer
8. concrete 9. spark

B. Switch It Up (page 153)

2. analysis 3. concretely
4. theorize 5. rotation
6. pioneer 7. hypothesis
8. emit 9. invisible
10. illuminate

C. In the Wrong Place (pages 154–55)

2. Good scientific researchers need several personality traits. First, they must be able to distinguish between theory, which is only an idea, and fact, which has been proven. Second, they should be inquisitive and conduct experiments that can either prove or disprove those ideas. Third, a good researcher has to repeat his or her experiments to show that the results will be consistent every time, not a matter of mere chance or luck. Finally, it helps if a researcher understands other people’s research and can synthesize information from various sources into new, original theories.
3. Stars rotate as they move through space, and as they make this spinning motion they emit huge amounts of heat and light, which reach all of the planets in their orbits. The heat energy is invisible to the human eye. The light, however, provides the illumination that makes our sense of sight possible.

4. The field of physics is a very broad one that includes all sorts of issues. A hypothesis in this field sometimes sparks religious or moral debate. Even though physicists have pioneered theories about the origins of life, their work has very little concrete proof.

D. What’s the Word? (page 156)

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6. inquire about
7. nearly invisible
8. help pioneer
9. under pressure
10. theory and practice

F. Get It Together (pages 159–60)

2. Freud developed some of his conceptual models by looking at his patients’ cases.
3. If an experiment has consistent results it is considered to be reliable.
4. To stop global warming we have to reduce greenhouse emissions.
5. After developing a theory, a researcher must test a hypothesis.
6. Scientific inquiry has advanced our understanding of the world.
7. Carbon is transformed into diamonds when it is put under intense pressure.
8. Einstein is famous for his theory of relativity.

G. The Choice Is Yours (pages 161–63)

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

H. Sense or Nonsense? (page 164)