

Exercise 1: Answers for this chapter start on page 231.

1. The Rolex Daytona, the most luxurious watch ever released, sells for a staggering half a million dollars.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) released
  - C) released:
  - D) released—
2. My brother is a decent tennis player, he serves well: but his forehand could be hit with a bit more accuracy.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) player—he serves well—
  - C) player, he serves well—
  - D) player, he serves well;
3. I practice scales on the piano everyday—not because I want to, but because I have to.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) everyday; not because I want to
  - C) everyday not because I want to;
  - D) everyday, not because I want to;
4. As the country becomes increasingly health conscious, fast food chains are removing a number of artificial ingredients from their offerings: sodium nitrite, aluminum silicate, canthaxanthin, and monosodium glutamate.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) offerings;
  - C) offerings
  - D) offerings,
5. Google's search engine is not only effective but also easy to use, the home page is nothing more than a search field.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) easy to use:
  - C) easy to use
  - D) used easily:
6. These strange rainbow lights, a phenomenon only recently discovered in photographs of the town remain one of science's unsolved mysteries.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) lights a phenomenon only recently discovered in photographs of the town,
  - C) lights, a phenomenon only recently discovered, in photographs of the town
  - D) lights, a phenomenon only recently discovered in photographs of the town,
7. The handbook lays out the most common mistakes when it comes to writing; lack of structure, having nothing to say, and repetitiveness.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) writing,
  - C) writing
  - D) writing:

8. While I was on my trip to Thailand, Claire went on a shopping spree to buy a new car and a new wardrobe without my permission.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) buy:
  - C) buy;
  - D) buy,
9. There are more stars in space than there are grains of sand, on all of Earth's beaches.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) sand;
  - C) sand—
  - D) sand
10. Environmentalists have marched into the streets to protest the country's lax attitude towards deforestation, which has proven to be devastating to the local deer population: only twenty sightings in the past year.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) population, and only
  - C) population; only
  - D) population. Only
11. What you should remember from this whole ordeal is: that there can be no progress without sacrifice.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) is that there
  - C) is, that there
  - D) is that there,
12. The greatest accomplishment in professional tennis is winning all four grand slam tournaments in a single year, the Australian Open, Roland Garros (held in France), Wimbledon (held in Britain), and the U.S. Open.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) year, the Australian Open, Roland Garros,
  - C) year: the Australian Open, Roland Garros
  - D) year: the Australian Open, Roland Garros,
13. Raised in a family that had toiled day after day on a farm, Andrew Blomfeld liked to hire people that were hard workers, even if they lacked talent.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) farm,
  - C) farm:
  - D) farm;
14. Benjamin Franklin was introduced to democratic ideals when he read one of the most influential works of his time; John Locke's Two Treatises of Government.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) time, about
  - C) time:
  - D) time

15. The kitchen was renovated: with new marble tiles, extra cabinets and cupboards, and a stainless steel sink.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) renovated, with
  - C) renovated with
  - D) renovated with:
16. Of all the things the President could have done to improve the economy, he chose to shift his attention to the one thing that was considered irrelevant; and it was health care.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) irrelevant: being
  - C) irrelevant:
  - D) irrelevant to
17. Even though he killed hundreds of innocent people, the fighter pilot was portrayed as a hero back at home.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) as,
  - C) as:
  - D) as;
18. Designed with the user in mind. The new phone features a slick interface for accessing all your important notes, emails, and contacts.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) mind, the
  - C) mind: the
  - D) mind the
19. While most students at MIT use their intellect to better the world, for example, creating vaccines for deadly viruses, some are using their exceptional math skills to beat the card games in Vegas.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) world; for example, creating vaccines for deadly viruses,
  - C) world, for example, creating vaccines for deadly viruses
  - D) world—for example, creating vaccines for deadly viruses—
20. Sleep is essential for a healthy lifestyle; an analysis funded by the National Institute of Health, shows that ongoing sleep deficiency increases the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) lifestyle—an analysis funded by the National Institute of Health,
  - C) lifestyle, an analysis funded by the National Institute of Health,
  - D) lifestyle: an analysis funded by the National Institute of Health
21. Designed for young professionals seeking convenience, the apartment complex is close to public transportation; it's 5 minutes away from the train station—and includes amenities such as private parking spaces and in-unit laundry machines.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) transportation. It's
  - C) transportation—it's
  - D) transportation, it's

Exercise 2: Answers for this chapter start on page 231.

1. The rapid pace of technological development however has enabled more people to survive on less.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) development; however,  
C) development however,  
D) development, however,
2. Drinking coffee, scientists have discovered may help prevent heart disease.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) have discovered,  
C) have discovered. It  
D) have discovered; it
3. I've decked out my laptop with a keyboard cover, pokemon stickers and a transparent case.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) stickers—  
C) stickers;  
D) stickers,
4. Novak Djokovic, one of the best tennis players, of the modern era, is worshipped as a god in Serbia.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) players of the modern era  
C) players of the modern era,  
D) players of the modern era—
5. The koala bear—known for its pouch, lives in eastern Australia, where they play in the eucalyptus trees.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) bear, known for,  
C) bear, known for  
D) bear, known, for
6. Due to budget constraints, the chairman could not acquiesce, or give in to, the organization's demand for more funding.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) or, give in to,  
C) or give in, to  
D) or give in; to
7. Mario dodged blazing fireballs, turtles, with hammers, and venus fly traps to rescue Princess Peach.  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) fireballs, turtles with hammers,  
C) fireballs; turtles with hammers,  
D) fireball, turtles with hammers

8. Ron had mentioned, that the place on the corner had really good strawberry ice cream.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) mentioned; that
  - C) mentioned that
  - D) mentioned—that
9. A senior at the big accounting firm PWC pleaded not guilty to forging the books, claiming that it was his coworkers who did it.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) books;
  - C) books; and he was
  - D) books
10. New York University professor and researcher, Joshua Grossman, claims that his research is definitive and trustworthy.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) researcher Joshua Grossman
  - C) researcher Joshua Grossman,
  - D) researcher, Joshua Grossman
11. Known for its noodle dishes, the restaurant down the street always has customers, most of whom are Asian.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) customers, and
  - C) customers;
  - D) customers; and
12. In 2004, no one could have predicted that Facebook—started by just a few college drop-outs would become the tech-giant it is today.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) drop-outs;
  - C) drop-outs,
  - D) drop-outs—
13. Although the fire chief didn't mention it explicitly, everyone listening knew exactly what he was referring to the fire that wiped out the block—and almost the entire town—in a week.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) referring—to the fire
  - C) referring to: the fire
  - D) referring to; the fire
14. John Landry apprenticed under Dutch architect Thomas Johannsen while he completed his studies.
  - A) NO CHANGE
  - B) architect, Thomas Johannsen,
  - C) architect; Thomas Johannsen,
  - D) architect, Thomas Johannsen

15. It's hard to find time for lunch because I have to juggle so many responsibilities, filing taxes, taking phone calls, printing spreadsheets, and writing emails.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) responsibilities:
  - C) responsibilities
  - D) responsibilities;
16. Growing up in poverty, I often dreamed, of the luxury, that I was working towards.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) dreamed of the luxury
  - C) dreamed, of the luxury
  - D) dreamed of the luxury,
17. Because he embraced failure instead of avoiding it, and Chris quickly learned how to play the piano, speak Spanish, and solve the Rubik's Cube.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) it; Chris
  - C) it, Chris
  - D) it, Chris,
18. The safari guides warned us of getting too close to dangerous animals such as: unicorns, vampires, and werewolves.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) animals, such as:
  - C) animals, such as
  - D) animals, such as,
19. Makeshift tables and a large collection of desks, piled on top of one another forced co-workers to collaborate with each other.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) another: forced
  - C) another; it forced
  - D) another, forced
20. Jared Klein, a researcher at KIP Labs, was skeptical about the results—"We cannot draw any meaningful conclusions from the experiment since the subjects in the control group were not randomly selected."
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) results: "We
  - C) results, we
  - D) results; we
21. The annual company gala will feature a dinner buffet with oysters, steak, and lobster if the sales target is met (at least \$500,000 by the next quarter), bonuses will be distributed to all employees.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) lobster, if
  - C) lobster, and if
  - D) lobster if:

Exercise 3: Answers for this chapter start on page 231.

### Origami

Origami originated in Japan, but today it is practiced all over the world. Literally, the word means "folding paper" and refers to the creation of decorative shapes and figures from paper. Example creations **1** include animals, lanterns, and boats. Most bookstores stock the most common way people discover and start **2** origami, being a kit. Kits generally have lines and **3** arrows; and they're often dotted to show you where to make the fold and how to manipulate the paper into the desired shape.

The most basic design, the one most people are taught **4** first: is the Japanese crane. Like most **5** designs, it starts with a square piece of paper and eventually turns into an intricate design that is tough to reverse engineer.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) include:
- C) include—
- D) include,

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) origami:
- C) origami;
- D) origami

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) arrows, often dotted,
- C) arrows, often dotted—
- D) arrows often dotted,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) first—
- C) first,
- D) first

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) designs; it
- C) designs: it
- D) designs, and it

Although special origami paper can be bought at craft **6** stores; any paper that can hold a fold can be used. You can even glue colored tissue paper or aluminum foil to regular paper for an interesting look. Normal copy paper suffices for simple folds, but it's a bit too **7** heavy, for more delicate designs. Very heavy paper is ideal for wet-folding, a technique developed by **8** artist, Akira Yoshizawa in the early 1900s. Wet-folding allows you to manipulate the paper into **9** curves: impossible with dry paper—to create sculpture-like designs that look more realistic.

The paper traditionally used in Japan is called *washi*, which refers to hand made paper but translates literally to "Japanese paper." It is much tougher than paper made from wood pulp. Washi is most commonly made from the bark of the gampi tree, but bamboo, wheat, **10** rice, and hemp are often used as well. Miyao **11** Hayaki, a famous origami practitioner in Tokyo continues to develop different materials as the craft evolves.

**6**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) stores,
- C) stores, which
- D) stores—

**7**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) heavy for:
- C) heavy for
- D) heavy, for,

**8**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) artist, Akira Yoshizawa,
- C) artist Akira Yoshizawa
- D) artist Akira Yoshizawa,

**9**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) curves; impossible with dry paper;
- C) curves: impossible with dry paper,
- D) curves—impossible with dry paper—

**10**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) rice; and
- C) rice: and
- D) rice, and,

**11**

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Hayaki, a famous origami practitioner in Tokyo,
- C) Hayaki, a famous origami practitioner, in Tokyo
- D) Hayaki a famous origami practitioner in Tokyo,



# Chapter 16: Commas, Dashes, & Colons

## Exercise 1:

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. C

## Exercise 2:

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. C — The phrase *or give in* is a nonessential element that helps define *acquiesce*. The preposition *to* must remain outside the nonessential phrase because when the nonessential phrase is removed, the sentence must still make sense on its own: *the chairman could not acquiesce to the organization's demand*.
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. C — *referring to* should be kept together.
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. C
18. C — A comma can go before *such as* (to designate a nonessential phrase), but not after it.
19. D
20. B — The quotation must be enclosed by both beginning and ending quotation marks. A colon can be used to direct attention to a supporting quotation.
21. C — This is a tricky question. Answers A and B produce a run-on sentence in different ways.

## Exercise 3:

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. C — Answer D is incorrect because it creates a nonessential clause that, when removed, does not leave a sentence that makes sense: *Very heavy paper is ideal for wet-folding in the early 1900s*. It makes it seem like the statement only pertains to a certain time period when that's obviously not the case.
9. D
10. A
11. B

## Chapter 17: Apostrophes

## Exercise:

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> B  | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> D  | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> B  | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> A We know the plural <i>friends</i> is intended because of the <i>they</i> previously in the sentence. | 15. <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> B Yes, <i>whose</i> can be used for things.  | 16. <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> A  | 17. <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> C  | 18. <input type="checkbox"/> A |
| 8. <input type="checkbox"/> B  | 19. <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> C  | 20. <input type="checkbox"/> A |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> D   | 21. <input type="checkbox"/> D |
| 11. <input type="checkbox"/> A   | 22. <input type="checkbox"/> B |

### Exercise: Colons and Dashes (answers p. 243)

1. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the largest national park in the United States, represents everything compelling about Alaska. It is immense – larger, in fact, than Belgium. It showcases towering mountains – Mount St. Elias stands **1** over 18,000 feet tall as well as glaciers. Alaska's human history is also displayed in the mining towns of McCarthy and Kennicott. Just getting there is an **2** adventure – it's a long day's drive through miles of wilderness to reach the park's entrance.

2. A dentist's job includes tasks **1** such as: filling cavities, examining X-rays, and applying protective sealant. Dentists, who receive medical training similar to that of **2** doctors – can also perform oral surgery on patients and write prescriptions. They also educate patients about caring for teeth and gums by encouraging them to follow a variety of healthy habits, including flossing, brushing, and abiding by a healthy diet.

3. A novel method of air **1** conditioning – which is taking root among some of the world's most powerful corporations, uses the simple power of ice. Not only is the system more environmentally friendly but it also saves millions of dollars in utility bills. The system **2** works by: making ice at night, when lower power usage means energy is cheaper and lower temperatures require less power to freeze water. The larger the difference between nighttime and daytime temperatures, the greater the energy savings.

**1** over 18,000 feet tall

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) over 18,000 feet tall –
- C) over 18,000 feet tall,
- D) over 18,000 feet tall;

**2** adventure – it's a long day's drive

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) adventure; it's a lengthy driving day
- C) adventure, but it's a long day's drive
- D) adventure. Its a long day's drive

**1** such as: filling cavities, examining X-rays, and applying protective sealant

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) such as filling cavities; examining
- C) such as filling cavities, examining
- D) such as: filling cavities; examining

**2** doctors – can

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) doctors, can
- C) doctors can
- D) doctors; can

**1** conditioning – which

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) conditioning. Which
- C) conditioning, which
- D) conditioning which

**2** works by: making ice at night,

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) works, by making ice at night
- C) works by making ice at night,
- D) works by making ice at night –

4. The northern snakehead is a fish that lives up to its **1** name; its head tapers to a point, making it look as if **2** someone, perhaps a mad scientist – had grafted a snake’s head and several inches of scaly body onto a fish. Its fins hang unevenly from its body, as though they were tacked on as an afterthought. Given the fish’s wild appearance, it’s hardly a surprise that scientists have given it a **3** nickname – Frankenfish.

5. The appearance of mosaic **1** murals, pictures made of many small pieces – has remained unchanged for thousands of years. However, the last few decades have seen the emergence of a new **2** style. Colorful three-dimensional stone wall murals. One such mural was produced by Janna Morrison in 2005. She combined the piecework of mosaic murals with traditional soapstone slab carving **3** to produce: lifelike tropical plants, flowers, and sea life scenes ranging in size from a few inches to life-size plants inlaid along entire walls.

- 1** name; its head tapers to a point
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) name. It’s head tapers to a point,
  - C) name, its head tapers to a point;
  - D) name its head tapers to a point

- 2** someone, perhaps
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) someone perhaps
  - C) someone. Perhaps
  - D) someone – perhaps

- 3** nickname – Frankenfish
- Which of the following would be an acceptable alternative to the underlined portion?
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) nickname Frankenfish.
  - C) nickname: Frankenfish.
  - D) nickname; Frankenfish.

- 1** murals, pictures
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) murals – pictures
  - C) murals, pictures,
  - D) murals. Pictures

- 2** style. Colorful three-dimensional
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) style, colorful, three-dimensional
  - C) style: colorful, three-dimensional
  - D) style; colorful three-dimensional

- 3** to produce: lifelike tropical plants, flowers, and sea life scenes ranging in size from a few inches to life-size plants inlaid along entire walls.
- A) NO CHANGE
  - B) to produce; lifelike, tropical plants, flowers,
  - C) to produce – lifelike tropical plants, flowers,
  - D) to produce lifelike tropical plants, flowers,

9.2 B: Because the sentence still makes sense when *in fact* is crossed out (*It was...the most serious health problem of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and scientists were frantic for a cure*), two commas should be used.

9.3 C: The title *March of Dimes* is essential because it is needed to specify which organization is being referred to. As a result, no commas should be used.

9.4 D: The sentence still makes grammatical sense when the name is crossed out (*Before a vaccine was finally discovered by an American scientist...in 1955, more than 80% of polio patients received help from the foundation*), indicating that commas can acceptably be used around the name. In addition, the lack of commas around the name creates an awkward, ungrammatical construction: a break is required after *scientist*.

### Colons and Dashes, p. 141

1.1 B: When the clause *Mount St. Elias stands over 18,000 feet tall* is crossed out, the sentence still makes sense (*It showcases towering mountains...as well as glaciers*), so the clause is non-essential. A dash is used to signal the beginning of the non-essential clause, so it must be used to mark the end as well.

1.2 A: If you're not sure about A), play process of elimination: although B) is grammatically acceptable because there is a complete sentence on either side of the semicolon, the phrase *lengthy driving day* is awkward and unidiomatic. C) is incorrect because the two halves of the sentence express similar ideas, indicating that *but* should not be used. D) is incorrect because *its* is possessive; *it's* must be used instead (*It is a long day's drive*). That leaves A), which correctly uses a dash to create a stylistic pause before the second half of the sentence.

2.1 C: As a rule, no colon should be used after *such as*, even if a list is involved. That eliminates A) and D). B) can be eliminated as well because a comma is used between the second and third items in the list (*examining x-rays, and applying protective sealant*), and semicolons and commas

should not be mixed within a list. C) correctly eliminates the unnecessary punctuation after *such as* and retains the comma after the first item in the list.

2.2 B: The clause *who receive medical training similar to that of doctors* is non-essential because the sentence still makes sense without it (*Dentists can also perform oral surgery on patients and write prescriptions*). The beginning of the clause is set off by a comma, so a comma—and not a dash—must be used to end it.

3.1 C: To answer this question, you must read the entire sentence, not just the underlined portion. The dash is used to signal the beginning of a non-essential clause (*which is taking root among some of the world's most powerful corporations*), but a comma is used to mark the non-underlined end. As a result, the dash at the beginning must be changed to a comma.

3.2 C: Because *The system works by* is not a sentence, a colon should not follow it. That eliminates A). D) creates the same error, swapping a colon for a dash. B) is does not work because this answer wrongly places a comma before a preposition (*by*). C) correctly eliminates the unnecessary punctuation after *by*.

4.1 A: The original version correctly places a colon after a complete sentence and before an explanation. B) is incorrect because *its* rather than *it's* should be used (you would not say, *it is head tapers to a point*). C) is incorrect because it contains a comma splice (tip-off *comma + its*). D) is incorrect because it places two sentences back-to-back without any punctuation between them (fused sentence).

4.2 D: The phrase *perhaps a mad scientist* is non-essential because the sentence still makes sense when it is crossed out (*its head tapers to a point, making it look as if someone...had grafted a snake's head and several inches of scaly body onto a fish*). Because a dash is used to mark the end of the non-essential phrase, a dash should be used at the beginning as well.

4.3 C: *Comma + and* in A) and the semicolon in D) are grammatically identical, so both of those answers can be eliminated immediately. B) can be eliminated as well because some type of punctuation is required before the nickname. C) correctly places a colon after a complete sentence and before a single-word explanation/definition.

5.1 B: The clause *pictures made of many small pieces* is non-essential because the sentence still makes sense when it is removed (*The appearance of mosaic murals...has remained unchanged for thousands of years*). A dash is used to signal the end of the non-essential clause, so a dash must be used at the beginning as well.

5.2 C: *Colorful, three-dimensional stone walls murals* is not a complete sentence, so it should not be placed after either a period or semicolon. A) and D) can thus be eliminated. B) can be eliminated as well because some type of punctuation is required to separate the phrase *colorful, three-dimensional stone walls* from the independent clause that precedes it. C) is correct because the colon follows a complete sentence and introduces an explanation of what the *new style* is.

5.3 D: A) is incorrect because a colon must follow a complete, standalone sentence, and *She combined the piecework of mosaic murals with traditional soapstone slab carving to produce* cannot stand on its own as an independent thought. C) creates the same error, replacing the colon with a grammatically equivalent dash. B) is also incorrect because a complete sentence must follow a semicolon, and *lifelike tropical plants, flowers, and sea life scenes ranging in size from a few inches to life-size plants inlaid along entire walls* is a fragment. D) correctly omits the unnecessary punctuation after *produce*.

### Apostrophes with Nouns and Pronouns, p. 151

1. **Its:** Because you would not say, *Despite it is brilliance and power*, and because the word after the pronoun is a noun (*brilliance*), the possessive form, *its*, must be used. *Its brilliance and power = the brilliance and power of the sun*.

2. **Beings:** The underlined noun is not followed by another noun (*would* is a verb), so it must be plural rather than possessive. **Whose:** Because you would not say, *creatures who is bodies were half-human and half-machine*, and because the word after the pronoun is a noun (*bodies*), the possessive form, *whose*, must be used.

3. **Their attempts:** Because you would not say, *all of they are attempts have been unsuccessful*, and because the word after the pronoun (*attempts*) is a noun, the possessive form, *their*, must be used. (The pronoun clearly does not refer to a place, so *there* cannot be correct.) *Attempts* must be plural rather than possessive because it is followed by a verb (*have*) rather than a noun.

4. **Their:** The underlined pronoun clearly does not refer to a place, so *there* cannot be the correct form. You also would not say, *Bats can perceive and stalk they are prey*. That leaves the possessive, *their*, as the only option. To confirm that it is correct, check the word that follows: *prey* is a noun, so *their* is correct. **Echoes that identify its location:** *Echoes* must be plural and not possessive because the word after it, *that*, is not a noun. *Its* must be possessive because you would not say, *echoes that identify it is location*, and because the pronoun is followed by a noun (*location*).

5. **People's:** The underlined noun is followed by another noun (*emotions*), so the possessive form is required. This is where things get tricky: *people* is an irregular plural noun—it is not formed by adding an *-s* to its singular form, *person*. The possessive of an irregular plural noun is formed by adding *apostrophe + -s* (*people's*), NOT *-s + apostrophe* (*peoples'*), as is the case for regular plural nouns. **Its (correct):** The underlined pronoun is followed by a noun (*readings*), so the possessive form is correct.

6. **Whose:** Because you would not say, *George Westinghouse was an electrical industry pioneer who is first major invention*, and because the underlined pronoun is followed by a noun (*invention*), the possessive form, *whose*, is correct. **Scientists' (correct):** the word *many* indicates that *scientists* is plural, and the noun afterward (*admiration*) indicates that it must be possessive.

**Exercise: Additional Comma Uses and Misuses (answers p. 204)**

1. In areas where human activity occurs in close proximity to wildlife, it was long assumed that animals would change their habits to avoid people. However, a study led by Professor Laura Prugh of the University of \_\_\_\_\_ that even in remote, rarely visited national parks, nearly any level of human activity in a protected area can alter animals' behavior.

Ⓐ Washington, found

Ⓑ Washington found:

Ⓒ Washington found,

Ⓓ Washington found

2. Bright stars acted as compasses that helped ancient Polynesian mariners navigate between the many islands of the Pacific Ocean. Using double hulled canoes, they were able to make \_\_\_\_\_ within the immense Polynesian triangle.

Ⓐ contact, with nearly every island

Ⓑ contact with nearly every, island

Ⓒ contact with nearly every island

Ⓓ contact with nearly every island,

3. Originally established by the British crown, the Postal Service became essential to the American Revolution. The development of a mail network among the colonies facilitated \_\_\_\_\_ between pockets of resistance that otherwise might have remained isolated.

Ⓐ communication, and coordination

Ⓑ communication and coordination,

Ⓒ communication and coordination

Ⓓ communication, and, coordination

4. Throughout his writing, Montaigne manages to give the impression of being ready to commit to paper his every thought. As a result, the reader feels as if he were attempting to capture \_\_\_\_\_

Ⓐ the process of thinking, itself.

Ⓑ the process of thinking itself.

Ⓒ the process, of thinking itself.

Ⓓ the process, of thinking, itself.

5. Having appeared sometime around 1500 B.C., Sanskrit is one of India's 22 official languages. Despite its association with classical Indian culture, it is still used in many \_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ hymns, mantras, and chants.
- Ⓑ hymns mantras, and chants.
- Ⓒ hymns; mantras, and, chants.
- Ⓓ hymns, mantras, and chants.

6. Although there was no contact between Japan and Britain during the prehistoric era, there are surprising parallels between them. In both places, inhabitants built stone circles, crafted elaborate pots, and used flaked stone tools. Furthermore, the \_\_\_\_ bear striking similarities to the circle at Stonehenge.

- Ⓐ astonishing Japanese stone circles at Oyu,
- Ⓑ astonishing, Japanese stone circles at Oyu
- Ⓒ astonishing Japanese, stone circles at Oyu
- Ⓓ astonishing Japanese stone circles at Oyu





## Cumulative Review: All Punctuation and Transitions (answers p. 205)

1. Many animals recognize the voices of members of their own species, and some can even recognize those of other species, such as humans. \_\_\_\_\_ it turns out a few animals, including gorillas, can not only identify familiar voices but also connect those voices to pleasant or unpleasant memories.

Ⓐ Therefore,

Ⓑ Indeed,

Ⓒ However,

Ⓓ For example,

2. Judith Jamison decided on a career in dance only after three semesters of studying psychology at Fisk \_\_\_\_\_ her education at the Philadelphia Dance Academy. In 1964, she was spotted by choreographer Agnes de Mille, who invited her to appear in a performance with the American Ballet Theater.

Ⓐ University, she completed

Ⓑ University; and she completed

Ⓒ University, completing

Ⓓ University; completing

3. When a person breaks a bone, it eventually knits itself back together. \_\_\_\_\_ a researcher at Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands, wondered why buildings couldn't do the same. Inspired by the human body, Jonkers created self-healing concrete.

Ⓐ Microbiologist, Henk Jonkers,

Ⓑ Microbiologist Henk Jonkers,

Ⓒ Microbiologist, Henk Jonkers

Ⓓ Microbiologist Henk Jonkers—

4. Perhaps the ocean organism most vulnerable to temperature change is coral. There is evidence that reefs will bleach—that is, eject algae that play a key role in maintaining their \_\_\_\_\_ even a slight persistent increase in temperature.

Ⓐ ecosystems—at

Ⓑ ecosystems, at

Ⓒ ecosystems at,

Ⓓ ecosystems: at

5. Once in power, King Henry VII of England legitimized his rule by suppressing rebellions and proclaiming his links to the European continent. According to Elizabeth Cleland, a curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the \_\_\_\_\_ recognized the importance of art in emphasizing such ties.

- Ⓐ king who had spent his youth, in exile abroad
- Ⓑ king—who had spent his youth in exile abroad,
- Ⓒ king, who had spent his youth in exile abroad,
- Ⓓ king who had spent his youth in exile abroad,

6. The simplest type of bridge can be created by dragging a log over a creek. However, the construction of modern bridges typically requires years of \_\_\_\_\_ architects, engineers, and artists may spend a decade or more working together to design a single structure.

- Ⓐ education, today,
- Ⓑ education today,
- Ⓒ education today
- Ⓓ education: today,

7. Illusions, cognitive scientists have found, can reveal everything from how we process time and space to how we experience consciousness. \_\_\_\_\_ if a person watching a waterfall shifts his or her gaze to a group of rocks on the side, the rocks appear to move in the opposite direction from the flow of water.

- Ⓐ Nevertheless,
- Ⓑ Therefore,
- Ⓒ Still,
- Ⓓ To illustrate,

8. Eli Whitney's most famous invention, the cotton gin, was patented in 1794. The \_\_\_\_\_ is short for "engine," and the cotton gin revolutionized cotton production by automating its processing.

- Ⓐ word, gin,
- Ⓑ word gin—
- Ⓒ word gin
- Ⓓ word gin,

9. Patients who participate in clinical trials hope to gain access to experimental treatments that would not otherwise be available to them. Every clinical drug trial conducted today randomly assigns patients to one of two \_\_\_\_\_ receives the actual medication.

- Ⓐ groups, however. Only one of which
- Ⓑ groups; however, only one of which
- Ⓒ groups, however, only one of them
- Ⓓ groups; however, only one of them

10. Adam Smith argued that self-interested motives can lead to productive behavior that benefits society and not just the actor. Smith first noted the power of this form of \_\_\_\_\_ *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759). Then, he made the argument famous in his classic 1776 treatise, *The Wealth of Nations*.

- Ⓐ motivation, in his first major work,
- Ⓑ motivation. In his first major work,
- Ⓒ motivation in his first major work,
- Ⓓ motivation in his first major work;

11. The scientific contributions of Svante Pääbo have shaped the entire field of paleogenetics, not just the study of Neanderthals. \_\_\_\_\_ his work has spanned all three known species of humans, one of which the world would likely be unaware if not for Pääbo and his research team.

- Ⓐ Indeed,
- Ⓑ Still,
- Ⓒ Consequently,
- Ⓓ In contrast,

12. Until recently, the polar ice caps on Mars were thought to be frozen solid all the way to their beds due to the cold Martian climate. In 2018, evidence from the European Space Agency's Mars Express satellite challenged this \_\_\_\_\_ ice-penetrating radar called MARSIS, which can see through the planet's southern ice cap, researchers revealed an area at the base of the ice that was likely to contain liquid water.

- Ⓐ assumption using
- Ⓑ assumption. Using
- Ⓒ assumption, using
- Ⓓ assumption and used

13. The trouble with quantum mechanics was never that it made the wrong prediction. In fact, from the beginning of the twentieth century, when physicists first outlined the \_\_\_\_\_ it was capable of describing the sub-atomic world with extraordinary accuracy.

Ⓐ theory,

Ⓑ theory;

Ⓒ theory

Ⓓ theory:

14. Best known for the series of 10 plays collectively referred to as "The Pittsburgh Cycle," the \_\_\_\_\_ explores universal themes while exploring the experiences and heritage of the African American community throughout the twentieth century.

Ⓐ playwright, August Wilson,

Ⓑ playwright, August Wilson

Ⓒ playwright August Wilson,

Ⓓ playwright August Wilson

15. In the mid-nineteenth century, governments around the world began to recognize that controlling infectious diseases would require international cooperation. \_\_\_\_\_ representatives from twelve countries came together in 1851 at the first International Sanitary Conference in an attempt to halt the spread of cholera plague and yellow fever.

Ⓐ Nonetheless,

Ⓑ Accordingly,

Ⓒ Moreover,

Ⓓ On the other hand,

16. Since the early nineteenth century, doomsayers have gloomily predicted that increasing populations would exhaust their food \_\_\_\_\_ shortages would result in catastrophic famines. Yet the world currently produces enough food to feed 10 billion people, and there are only seven billion of us.

Ⓐ supplies in only a few decades they claimed

Ⓑ supplies, in only a few decades, they claimed

Ⓒ supplies. In only a few decades, they claimed,

Ⓓ supplies in only a few decades they claimed,

17. High-elevation pine trees are among the oldest forms of flora on the North American continent. Among them, *Pinus longaeva* is notable for its extreme longevity and stability during periods of change. Contributing to the species' \_\_\_\_\_ physiological traits that enhance survival in harsh, dry habits and defensive traits that make it less vulnerable than other high-elevation pines to tree-killing bark beetles.

Ⓐ remarkable durability, are

Ⓑ remarkable durability are:

Ⓒ remarkable, durability are

Ⓓ remarkable durability are

18. Unlike electronic devices, which are powered by the manipulation of electrons, the human brain relies on the movement of ions in liquid. Inspired by this process, researchers have long sought to develop water-based "ionics". Although ions in water move more slowly than the electrons that are used in smartphones or \_\_\_\_\_ researchers believe that the ionic species with different physical and chemical properties could be harnessed in a variety of ways.

Ⓐ computers,

Ⓑ computers

Ⓒ computers;

Ⓓ computers, but

19. Facing extreme conditions such as starvation and stress, some bacteria enter a dormant state in which life processes stop. Biologists have discovered how these microbes assess environmental conditions before reviving \_\_\_\_\_ carries implications for evaluating life on Earth as well as other planets.

Ⓐ themselves, this process

Ⓑ themselves this process:

Ⓒ themselves this process

Ⓓ themselves—a process that

20. Most theories claim the Moon formed out of the debris of a collision between the Earth and a Mars-sized object known as Theia, which came together in orbit over a period of months or years. A new simulation advances a different \_\_\_\_\_ may have formed in a matter of hours, when material from the Earth and Theia was launched into orbit immediately after the impact.

Ⓐ theory, though the Moon

Ⓑ theory, though: the Moon

Ⓒ theory; though, the Moon

Ⓓ theory though the Moon



7. Forensic biology, **the application of biology to law enforcement**, has been used to identify illegal products from endangered species and investigate bird collisions with wind turbines.

8. Human computers, **who once performed basic numerical analysis for laboratories**, were behind the calculations for everything from the first accurate prediction of the return of Halley's Comet to the success of the Manhattan Project.

9. The wingspan of the monarch butterfly, **a species commonly mistaken for the similar-looking viceroy butterfly**, ranges from 8.9 to 10.2 centimeters.

10. Some traditional assumptions about how to treat jellyfish stings have recently been called into question: rinsing the affected areas with seawater, **for example**, only spreads the stings to a larger area.

11. The world's first copyright law, **which was established in Great Britain in 1709**, was intended to protect books from illegal copying and distribution.

12. The unusually large size of the Komodo dragon, **the largest species of lizard**, has been attributed to one of its ancient ancestors, the immense varanid lizard.

13. Judy Chicago's *The Dinner Party* was, **through an unprecedented worldwide grassroots movement**, exhibited to more than a million people in six countries on three continents.

14. According to the *Motif-Index of Folk Literature*, **a magisterial six-volume compilation of myths, legends and folktales collected by folklorists in the early twentieth century**, many cultures have told similar stories to explain the occurrence of solar eclipses.

15. A new software called DXplain, **some hospitals report**, is helping doctors make diagnoses and avoid the types of errors that can sometimes cause harm to patients.

#### Quick Check: Punctuating Transitions

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A

#### Non-Essential Clauses with Commas, Dashes, and Parentheses

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C

#### All Non-Essential and Essential Clauses

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C

#### Additional Comma Uses and Misuses

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D

**Cumulative Review: All Punctuation and Transitions**

1. C
  2. C
  3. B
  4. A
  5. C
  6. D
  7. D
  8. C
  9. D
  10. B
  11. A
  12. B
  13. A
  14. D
  15. B
  16. C
  17. D
  18. A
  19. D
  20. B
6. has (subject: presence)
  7. is (subject: one)
  8. were (subject: Punic Wars)
  9. Correct, was (subject: founding)
  10. was (subject: neither)
  11. Correct, has (subject: lead paint)
  12. Correct, changes (subject: what)
  13. spread (subject: feathers)
  14. Correct, reflect (subject: writings)

**Subject-Verb Agreement and Tense**

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. B

**Pronoun Agreement**

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. D

**Subject-Verb Agreement**

1. appear (subject: galaxies)
2. have (subject: expansion and construction)
3. explore (subject: works)
4. Correct: is (subject: any)
5. seems (subject: each)