

FOCUS ON
VOCABULARY 2

Mastering the Academic Word List

ANSWER KEY

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**Focus on Vocabulary 2: Mastering the Academic Word List
Answer Key and Tests**

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**STUDENT BOOK
ANSWER KEY**

UNIT 1**Chapter 1****Reading****Reading Comprehension** (page 4)

1. Society: All the people who interact in a defined space and share culture.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Technologically advanced societies rely more on machines. As a result, they are more dynamic than less technologically advanced societies and their population is more mobile.

Reading Strategy (page 5)

A.

| TERM | VERB | WORD CLASS | DETAILS/FEATURES |
|---------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Society | means | all the people | who interact in a defined space and share culture. |

B.

| TERM | VERB | WORD CLASS | DETAILS/FEATURES |
|-----------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Horticultural and pastoral societies | are | societies | that grow their own plants and raise animals to eat. |
| 3. Agrarian societies | are | societies | that use technology to farm on a larger scale. |
| 4. Industrial societies | are | societies | that use technology that powers sophisticated machinery with advanced sources of energy. |
| 5. Post-industrial societies | are | societies | that use technologies that support an information-based society. |

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 6)

A.

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

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

B. 1. correct 2. limited 3. pollution 4. belief 5. change 6. succeed 7. on the other hand 8. in a short time 9. improve 10. progress

Word Families (page 8)

Note: The bolded words are the given (target) words.

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| X | <i>complexity</i> | complex | X |
| <i>diversify</i> | 1. diversification 2. diversity | diverse | diversely |
| estimate | 1. estimate 2. estimation | <i>estimated</i> | X |
| X | eventuality | <i>eventual</i> | eventually |
| evolve | <i>evolution</i> | evolving | X |
| X | 1. globalization 2. globe | <i>globalized</i> | globally |
| interact | interaction | interactive | <i>interactively</i> |
| symbolize | 1. symbol 2. <i>symbolism</i> | symbolic | symbolically |
| transform | transformation | <i>transformed</i> | X |

B. 1. Technologically 2. interaction 3. diversified 4. estimate 5. globally 6. symbol
7. complexity 8. transformed 9. eventualities 10. evolving

Collocation (page 10)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 11)

Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 2

Reading

Reading Comprehension

 (page 15)

- (1) family—political views; (2) school—competition and punctuality; (3) peers—clothing styles; (4) media—view of the wider world
- As young people try to move out from under the influence of their parents, the influence of peers serves as a replacement on the way to greater independence.
- Teenagers may adopt similar goals as their friends; e.g., young people may join a sports team or club along with their friends even though no one in their family has previously taken an interest in that activity. On the other hand, peer group pressure may push children to desire goods and clothing beyond their families' means.

Reading Strategy

 (page 15)

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

B.

| KEY TERM | WORD CLASS | DETAILS (<i>Answers will vary.</i>) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. social position | race, ethnicity, religion, class | what family gives to children |
| 2. self-concept | idea of self | is made up of race, ethnicity, religion, and class |
| 3. hidden curriculum | socializing force | activities, sports, informal/formal messages; tell children about their society's way of life and what is morally good |
| 4. peer group | social group with common elements | made up of children from the neighborhood, fellow students |
| 5. media | communications (TV, radio, newspapers) | has influence on one's social development |
| 6. nuclear family | kind of family structure | two-generational family group; includes mother and father and children living apart from rest of family |
| 7. extended family | kind of family structure | three or more generations |

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (*page 16*)

A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. a

B. 1. ethnicity 2. dominance 3. affect 4. vary 5. document 6. evaluation 7. persist
8. conform 9. media 10. concept 11. confers 12. gender

Word Families (*page 19*)

A.

verbs: -ate

nouns: -ity, -ition, -ance, -ence

adjectives: -ive, -ant/-ent

adverbs: -ly

B. 1. significant 2. variation 3. conformity 4. persistent 5. distinctly 6. dominant
7. Contact 8. evaluate 9. rigidity 10. ethnicity

Collocation (*page 20*)

1. retain control
2. confer status
3. armed conflict
4. production processes
5. unfavorable attitude
6. fully documented
7. restricted (age) range
8. introduced the concept

Expanding the Topic (*page 22*)

1. media 2. aspects 3. apparent 4. varies 5. conform 6. affects 7. style 8. gender

Chapter 3

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 27)

1. Families live together and cooperate to support the members of the family. Kin are related to one another by common ancestry but do not necessarily live together or depend on one another.
2. More personal income means that a smaller family is less dependent on the wider family for basic needs. Industrialization creates new jobs in urban areas; young people who are finding it difficult to make a living in rural areas move to the cities for these new industrial jobs. The move to the city breaks ties with the extended family.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 27)

2. Definition of kinship:
Kinship is a social network of people who are related by common ancestry, marriage, or by adoption.
Examples of kin: parents and third cousins
3. Definition of family:
Family is a small domestic group that functions as a cooperative.
Examples of family members: brothers, sisters, children, parents
Contrast: Kin don't always live together or function as a group.
4. Two types of families:
family we are born into and family we marry into
5. Definition of nuclear family:
A nuclear family is a group that consists of two generations: parents and their children.
Definition of extended family:
An extended family is a group that consists of three generations or more.
6. Relationship between class and family type:
upper classes: two-parent and single-parent nuclear families
lower classes: single-parent nuclear families and extended families
7. and 8. Causes and effects of class on family type:
Causes: 2. Income sufficient to pay for an emergency or to arrange for a loan from a bank
Effect: nuclear family
Causes: 1. Low income not enough to buy goods and services;
2. Low income not enough to pay for assistance in an emergency
9. When family structure began to change: in pre-industrial rural England
Type of change: trend toward nuclear families

10. Reasons for changes:

industrialization and modernization and urbanization

The agricultural family is extended and tied to the land.

The industrial family is more mobile and nuclear.

11. Pros and cons of extended families:

Pros: In rural families, everyone contributes some productive work.

12. Pros and cons of nuclear families:

Pros: greater individual freedom and mobility, more privacy

Cons: fewer people to provide economic or emotional assistance; increased social isolation

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 30)

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

B. Possible answers:

1. to help or support
2. able to be had, obtained, used, seen, etc.
3. is made up of
4. to eat or drink; to use up (time, money, goods, etc.)
5. to work or act together for a shared purpose
6. to give money, help, ideas, etc. to something that a lot of other people are also involved in
7. of or in the house or home
8. a natural or usual purpose or use; having a useful purpose
9. a system of connected parts
10. to buy
11. to depend on someone or something to do what is needed

Word Families (page 33)

1. availability 2. ✓ 3. Conversely 4. ✓ 5. Isolation 6. ✓ 7. consume 8. ✓ 9. structure
10. contribution

Collocation (page 34)

1. labor 2. minority 3. consist 4. location 5. consumer 6. trend 7. resources 8. network

Expanding the Topic (page 35)

Answers will vary. Students should be ready to make a case for them. Possible answers:

1. Advantage of living in an extended family
2. Equal advantage for both family types
3. Advantage of living in a nuclear family
4. Advantage of living in an extended family
5. Advantage of living in an extended family
6. Advantage of living in a nuclear family
7. Equal advantage for both family types
8. Advantage of living in a nuclear family

Chapter 4

Finding the Right Meaning (page 36)

1. 10
2. 1
3. In the reading, *elements* refers to parts of contemporary culture, so we can rule out definitions referring to chemistry, weather, and heating because they do not relate directly to culture.
4. Answers will vary.

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 37)

Answers will vary.

Using Word Roots (page 38)

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

Using Affixes (page 39)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | SUFFIX |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. evolve | evolution | -tion |
| 2. conform | conformity or conformist | -ity -ist |
| 3. cooperate | cooperation | -tion |
| 4. assist | assistance or assistant | -ance -ant |

B.

| VERB | ADJECTIVE | SUFFIX |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. interact | interactive | -ive |
| 2. vary | variable or varied or varying | -able -ed -ing |
| 3. cooperate | cooperative | -ive |
| 4. isolate | isolated | -ed |

Word Knowledge: Making Associations (page 40)

Mind maps will vary according to each student's vocabulary and experience.

UNIT 2**Chapter 5****Reading****Reading Comprehension** (page 45)

1. Marketing affects who we define as attractive; it may encourage us to recycle; and it can teach us how to acknowledge a wedding.
2. Ronald McDonald (McDonald's fast food) and the Michelin Man (Michelin tires) are mentioned in the reading. Other spokes-characters may include the Jolly Green Giant (canned and frozen vegetables), Toucan Sam (Fruit Loops cereal), and the Exxon/Esso tiger (gasoline).
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 45)

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

B. 1. W 2. W 3. W 4. R

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 46)

A.

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

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

B. 1. plan 2. ideal 3. stop 4. money 5. improvement 6. deny 7. feeling
8. government 9. let out 10. separation**Word Families** (page 47)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| accompany | accompaniment | <i>accompany</i> | X |
| acknowledge | <i>acknowledgment</i> | 1. acknowledged 2. acknowledging | X |
| appreciate | appreciation | <i>appreciated</i> | X |
| <i>attach</i> | attachment | attached | X |
| X | controversy | controversial | <i>controversially</i> |
| distribute | distribution | <i>distributional</i> | X |
| <i>emphasize</i> | emphasis | emphasized | X |
| strategize | strategy | strategic | <i>strategically</i> |
| <i>underlie</i> | X | underlying | X |
| X | <i>visibility</i> | visible | visibly |

B. 1. distribution 2. emphasize 3. acknowledgment 4. controversy 5. accompanied
6. strategic 7. visibility 8. appreciate 9. attached 10. underlies

Collocation (page 49)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 50)

Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 6

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 55)

1. Parents might use consumer goods as rewards for good behavior, or they might threaten to remove or withhold consumer goods for bad behavior. Examples will vary.
2. Intergenerational socialization is the passing on of preferences from one generation to another. These preferences include a special liking for certain products. Examples will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 56)

Paragraph 2: Parents' socialization of their children affects their behavior as consumers.

Paragraph 4: Parents use consumer socialization as a tool to modify their children's behavior.

Paragraph 5: Consumer socialization is a lifelong process related to changes in our lives as adults.

Paragraph 8: These roles are flexible and dynamic and change.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 57)

A. 1. b. 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a

B. 1. adjustments 2. norms 3. occupations 4. sole 5. involves 6. ongoing
7. illustration 8. insight 9. categories 10. appropriate 11. obtain 12. constantly

Word Families (page 59)

A.

verb: *-ate*

noun: *-ment, -tion*

adjective: *-ed, -able*

adverb: *-ly*

B. 1. disposal 2. modified 3. reinforce 4. appropriately 5. initiate 6. adjustable
7. assumed 8. transferable 9. illustration 10. constantly

Collocation (page 60)

1. selection process
2. broad category
3. demanding occupations
4. flash of insight

5. stylistic device
6. freely obtained
7. modes of operation
8. ongoing maintenance

Expanding the Topic (page 62)

1. foundation 2. sole 3. norm 4. factors 5. transferring 6. acquiring 7. selection
8. involved

Chapter 7

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 67)

1. Answers will vary.
2. This type of advertising aims to promote positive feelings about the self by linking the self to a particular product. Many perfume ads, for example, suggest wearing a particular scent will make you glamorous or popular.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 67)

Possible answers:

Why do people buy the products they do? There are a number of reasons why consumers prefer to buy certain brands rather than their competitors. Some of these include the association of the product with popular culture, the influence of the family, and an identification of one's self-esteem and self-concept with particular products.

Marketers understand these reasons and try to use them to influence consumers' buying behavior. One way they do this is by trying to form associations between the products they are promoting and popular culture, for example: associations with popular music, films, sports, and personalities.

Another way is by developing a desirable image for their products, which some people buy in an attempt to improve their self-image and self-esteem. But the family is as strong an influence on buying patterns as marketing. In fact, the family's influence on consumer socialization begins in childhood.

Still, marketing exerts a widespread influence, and has now developed into a global phenomena, leading to the development of a global consumer culture.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 68)

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

B. *Possible answers:*

1. exactness or correctness
2. to change or make different
3. occurring in the same way from one time to the next
4. to show clearly
5. to obtain from; to come from
6. to appear or become apparent by coming out of something or by coming out from behind something
7. not covered or protected from contact or experience
8. concerning the mind or thinking

9. a person who takes part in a particular activity
10. a state where something is firmly fixed and not easily moved, changed, or upset
11. to cause something to start
12. a particular way of thinking about something that depends on one's experience and beliefs

Word Families (page 71)

1. perception 2. ✓ 3. intense 4. ✓ 5. ✓ 6. denial 7. participation 8. consistent 9. ✓
10. challenging

Collocation (page 72)

1. stability 2. participant 3. rejection 4. challenge 5. vision 6. alter 7. expose
8. demonstrate

Expanding the Topic (page 72)

C. Answers will vary. In order to be truly valid, questionnaires need to be tested on a large number of people. The items on this questionnaire come from a range of sources, so students will probably find that some items work better for them than others.

Chapter 8

Cracking Your Dictionary's Code (page 75)

1. sole 2. whereby 3. whereby 4. perceive 5. sole 6. mode 7. perceive

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 75)

A. and B. Answers will vary according to students' dictionaries.

Strategy: Word Parts That Change a Word's Meaning (page 76)

1. The suffix *-able* indicates that the meaning of the word is possible or able to be done.
2. The suffix *-ist* changes the meaning of the word into the person who does or is associated with the word.
3. The prefix *over-* means too much.
4. The prefix *sub-* means below or a smaller part of something.

Word Knowledge: Comparing Academic and Everyday

Vocabulary (page 77)

- A. 1. b. *Different* is used more frequently than *diverse* and can be used in a wide number of cases where the intended meaning is "not the same." *Diverse* is used more precisely, indicating "various or assorted" and "comprised of distinct qualities or elements."
2. b. *Money* is the most general word for "official currency that can be exchanged for goods and services," whereas *revenue* has the more specific meaning of "money generated as income for a country (usually through some form of tax) or a company (usually through sales)."
3. b. *Machine* is a very common word covering all sorts of mechanical things. A *device* is a "piece of equipment" which is often small and has some specialized purpose.

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

C. Answers will vary.

UNIT 3**Chapter 9****Reading****Reading Comprehension** (page 82)

1. Traditionally, the higher up the hierarchy an employee was, the more space he or she was allocated. Now, organizations aim to promote equality and teamwork and therefore want to avoid the mark of status that comes with larger offices for some.
2. With hoteling, employees do not have a permanently assigned work space; instead, they reserve a desk for times they will be in the office, much like one would reserve a hotel room. The benefit of this is that it maximizes the flexibility of the work space. A limitation is that some employees feel that this arrangement does not allow them to connect with other employees on a regular basis.
3. Research has not been able to show a direct effect on employee productivity. There have been, however, indirect effects, such as office arrangements enabling or hindering the types of behavior required for good working relationships, e.g., communication and comfort.

Reading Strategy (page 83)

A.

| INFORMATION TYPES | SECTIONS | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | SIZE | ARRANGEMENT | PRIVACY | WORK SPACE DESIGN AND PRODUCTIVITY |
| definition | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| research | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| example | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| additional point | | | ✓ | |
| conclusion | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 83)

A.

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

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

B. 1. system 2. use up 3. variable 4. famous 5. rare 6. hold back 7. praise
8. agreement

Word Families (page 85)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| administer | 1. administration 2. <i>administrator</i> | administrative | administratively |
| X | X | considerable | <i>considerably</i> |
| cycle | cycle | 1. cyclic 2. <i>cyclical</i> | cyclically |
| eliminate | <i>elimination</i> | eliminated | X |
| enhance | enhancement | <i>enhanced</i> | X |
| <i>exclude</i> | exclusion | exclusive | exclusively |
| facilitate | 1. facilitator 2. facility | <i>facilitated</i> | X |
| maximize | maximum | 1. <i>maximal</i> 2. maximum | maximally |
| X | 1. percent 2. <i>percentage</i> | X | X |
| restrict | restriction | 1. restricted 2. <i>restrictive</i> | restrictively |

B. 1. administers 2. considerably 3. cyclical 4. eliminate 5. enhancement
6. exclude 7. facilitate 8. maximum *or* maximal 9. percentage 10. Restrictive

Collocation (page 86)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 88)

Answers will vary. Students should be able to argue for the positions they take.

Chapter 10

Reading**Reading Comprehension** (page 92)

1. It is difficult to distinguish between managers and ordinary workers. Office workers have developed other types of status markers, using color or other design features to distinguish management from other employees.
2. Status highlights differences between workers in relation to rank, and workers appear to want these differences to be marked. At the same time, however, increasing productivity requires opening up opportunities to all employees regardless of rank. Productivity seems to be partly related to job satisfaction, and

employees appear to be more satisfied not when everyone appears equal but when real differences in rank are clearly visible.

3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 93)

A.

| SUMMARY STATEMENTS | CHAPTER 9 "WORK SPACE DESIGN" | CHAPTER 10 "THE MEANING OF THE CHAIR" | BOTH |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Office size reflects the status of the employee | | | ✓ |
| 2. Employees work best when they can easily interact with one another | ✓ | | |
| 3. Democratic looking office environments lead to employee dissatisfaction. | | ✓ | |
| 4. Employees respond positively to status markers. | | ✓ | |
| 5. Privacy is a marker of employee status. | | | ✓ |
| 6. People have a strong desire for privacy. | ✓ | | |
| 7. Employees who are required to focus on particular tasks need private offices. | ✓ | | |
| 8. Open plan offices increase office space flexibility. | ✓ | | |
| 9. Comfort positively influences employee satisfaction. | | | ✓ |
| 10. Comfort is more important than status for worker productivity. | | ✓ | |
| 11. Extra features are added to executive chairs to ensure that they clearly indicate status. | | ✓ | |
| 12. The focus of office design used to be about status, but now it is about productivity. | | | ✓ |

B.

Chapter 9: the relationship between use and arrangement of office space and productivity

Chapter 10: the relationship between status symbols, comfort, and productivity

The conclusions are not so different. In Chapter 9, the author tells us that work space design can positively and negatively affect employee behavior. Work spaces that match required work behaviors enhance productivity. The author in Chapter 10 tells us that hierarchy is the norm in most offices. She goes on to explain that open plan offices give the impression of a lack of hierarchy because the status symbols that mark hierarchy have been removed. This sends a mixed message to employees about how they should behave which in turn reduces productivity. An office design that more clearly signals how different employees are expected to interact or behave with one another would be a better match with required work behaviors. So, in fact, both authors come to the same conclusion.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 94)

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. a 12. b

- B.** 1. corporate 2. contradictory 3. conventional 4. somewhat 5. response
6. indication 7. innovations 8. method 9. obviously 10. presumably 11. psychologist
12. crucial

Word Tip (page 96)

Note that students will not find both noun and verb forms in the reading.

1. display 2. survey

Word Families (page 97)

A.

verbs: *-ate*

nouns: *-ity, -tion, -or*

adjective: *-ive, -ed, -al*

adverb: *-ly*

- B.** 1. psychological 2. Authorization 3. differentiate 4. confirmation 5. accessible
6. crucial 7. Exhibition 8. corporations 9. innovative 10. contradict

Collocation (page 98)

1. public display
2. reliable indication
3. untapped potential
4. tentative conclusions
5. technical expertise
6. survey revealed
7. research methods
8. obviously benefit

Expanding the Topic (page 100)

1. corporation's 2. potential 3. conventional 4. response 5. methods 6. equipment
7. access 8. contradictory

Chapter 11

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 105)

1. Staffel suggested the correct and healthy way to sit is upright with a straight posture, similar to when standing.
2. A key difference is the amount of force placed on the lower back.
3. It is difficult to design comfortable chairs because any chair can be uncomfortable if the user sits for long, uninterrupted periods. Discomfort is related to lack of movement, and the best way to relieve this discomfort is to adjust your sitting position occasionally, or, better yet, get out of the chair at regular intervals.

Reading Strategy (page 106)

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

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

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

Although it is hard to tell from the two figures, sitting relaxed without a backrest (b.) puts slightly less pressure on the spine than writing with a backrest (f.) The section only compares four of the eight body positions. It does not mention “Straight,” “Arms hanging,” “Writing,” or “Typewriting.” Thus, the graphs provide information that the text does not.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 107)

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. c 10. b 11. b 12. b

B. Possible answers:

1. examining something by separating it into its separate parts
2. to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it
3. able to judge what is of good quality and what is not
4. physically harmed or hurt
5. inside something rather than outside it
6. to partially cover something else
7. a length of time with a beginning and an end
8. several events or actions of the same kind that happen one after the other
9. enough
10. to send out signals or messages from one place or person to another
11. someone who helps without being paid

Word Families (page 110)

1. adaptations 2. analyst's 3. ✓ 4. discriminate 5. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. periodic 8. injuries
9. theorize 10. ✓

Collocation (page 111)

1. undergo 2. overall 3. approximately 4. stressful 5. military 6. preceding
7. transmit 8. sufficient

Expanding the Topic (page 111)

Answers will vary according to students' individual work or study space arrangements.

Chapter 12

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 114)

1. an indication *of*
2. *is* (or *gives*) an indication of
3. *sought*
4. seek democracy (no *for*)
5. has *undergone*
6. has *undergone*

Strategy: Guessing from Context (page 114)

Disparity means a difference or discrepancy between things.

Word Knowledge: Frequency of Occurrence (page 116)

1. contract 2. exhibition 3. conclusion 4. transmitted 5. assigned 6. restricted
7. corporate 8. enhance

UNIT 4**Chapter 13****Reading****Reading Comprehension** (page 121)

1. Some people see bottled water as a clean, safe substitute for tap water. Others drink it because of the taste or as part of a restaurant meal. Still others drink bottled water because of the image associated with some brands.
2. Differences include the sources of the water (e.g., spring water), the mineral content of the water, whether the water is carbonated or not, and any processes the water has undergone (e.g., distillation).
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 122)

A. and B.

| PARAGRAPH | LINKING WORDS | S/O | FIRST IDEA OR PIECE OF INFORMATION | SECOND IDEA OR PIECE OF INFORMATION |
|-----------|---------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | whereas | O | bottled water once for the privileged | bottled water now drunk by all income levels |
| 1 | despite | O | bottled water 240-10,000 as expensive as tap water | tap water is cheap |
| 2 | also | S | traditionally drunk for health reasons | 21 st century consumers drink for health reasons |
| 2 | however | O | concerned about purity | concerned about water mineral count |
| 3 | further | S | aid to digestion, better taste | complement to a good meal, taste |
| 4 | however | O | health and taste | image |
| 5 | while | O | Germans mainly drink sparkling | other Europeans and Americans mainly still water |
| 7 | despite | O | FDA requires clarity on bottled water labels | labels regularly imply that water is pure and comes from natural sources |
| 8 | in addition | S | labels use misleading terminology | labels use misleading images |
| 8 | even though | O | there may be mountains on the label | even though the source of the water has no mountains |
| 8 | although | O | pictures may be misleading | pictures are not illegal |
| 9 | while | O | U.S. consumers can be sure that bottled water is carefully regulated | labels may not provide all of the information that consumers are looking for |

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 123)

A.

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

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

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

B. 1. weight 2. supply 3. vision 4. supplement 5. deliberate 6. idea 7. intelligent
8. obstacle 9. goodness 10. top off

Word Families (page 125)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| X | 1. chemical 2. chemist 3. <i>chemistry</i> | chemical | chemically |
| complement | complement | <i>complementary</i> | X |
| confine | confinement | <i>confined</i> | X |
| federate | 1. <i>federalism</i> 2. federation | federal | federally |
| guarantee | <i>guarantee</i> | guaranteed | X |
| justify | justification | 1. justifiable 2. justified | <i>justifiably</i> |
| <i>layer</i> | layer | layered | X |
| <i>proportion</i> | proportion | 1. proportional 2. proportionate | 1. proportionally 2. proportionately |
| regulate | 1. regulation 2. regulator | <i>regulatory</i> | X |
| X | uniqueness | unique | <i>uniquely</i> |

B. 1. Chemistry 2. justification 3. regulations 4. guarantee 5. proportional
6. complement 7. confinement 8. layer 9. uniqueness 10. Federation

Collocation (page 126)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 128)

Opinions will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 14

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 132)

1. The salty dust from the lake bottom has blown across farmland and caused dust storms. The reduction in the size of the sea has affected the climate of the region, resulting in a shortening of the length of the growing season. The increased saltiness of the sea has destroyed the fish population and reduced the quality of the drinking water supply, killing or driving away animals that used it as a drinking source.
2. The planners compared only the benefits of agriculture versus fishing. They failed to take into account the costs of the related problems outlined in answer 1 above.
3. Answers will vary. *Possible answer:* how the banning of certain pesticides has allowed the populations of many birds of prey to recover in different parts of the United States

Reading Strategy (page 132)

A.

| | STRUCTURE | KEY POINTS |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | Introduction | The Aral Sea, which used to be the fourth largest inland sea in the world, has shrunk to less than half its original size, and the salt content of the water has increased four-fold. Experts predict the lake will continue to get smaller and may even dry up entirely. |
| Paragraph 2 | Causes (x 2) | The cause of the shrinkage is low amounts of river water flowing into the sea. In the 1970s and 1980s this was partly due to drought. However, the biggest reason the rivers no longer flow to the lake is because their water has been redirected to irrigate the fields surrounding the sea. |
| Paragraph 3 | Explanation of one of the causes | In the 1950s and 1960s, the Soviet government began a massive irrigation project aimed at developing the area around the lake for agriculture. They deliberately shrunk the size of the sea because they thought there would be more economic benefit from agriculture than from the sea itself. |
| Paragraph 4 | Effect 1 | Salt from the sea bed has blown over the irrigated agricultural land and as far away as the arctic shores of Russia. The salt has negatively affected the productivity of the soil surrounding the lake. |
| Paragraph 5 | Effect 2 | The sea was once large enough to affect the climate in the region. Changes in the size of the sea have led to changes in temperature and in the length and harshness of the seasons. |
| Paragraph 6 | Effect 3 | The changes in the amount of salt in the sea have killed many of the native fish species and thus ruined the local fishing industry. They have led to a decline in the quality of the drinking water. |
| Paragraph 7 | The future | Although it might be possible to save the Aral Sea, the cost makes it unlikely that such a project could go ahead. |
| Paragraph 8 | Ongoing challenges | Saving the sea would require allowing the redirected water back into the sea. However, the region has become dependent on the income from agriculture and is unlikely to sacrifice its economy to save the sea. |

B. Exploding Sales of Bottled Water

| | STRUCTURE | KEY POINTS |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | Introduction (Effect) | Sales of bottled water in the United States have risen substantially since 1980. Bottled water is now drunk by people from all income levels even though it is considerably more expensive than tap water. |
| Paragraph 2 | Cause 1 | Across Europe, bottled water has always been drunk for health reasons. However, now Americans are worried about the negative health effects of contaminants in their drinking water so are opting for the safety of bottled water. |
| Paragraph 3 | Cause 2 | Other reasons for drinking bottled water are improved digestion and improved taste. |
| Paragraph 4 | Cause 3 | Marketing and fashion may be a major factor in the growth in sales of bottled water as it is often associated with the lifestyles of the rich and famous. Marketing has picked up on consumers' desire for health and purity. |
| Paragraph 5 | Background information | Governments strictly regulate what may or may not be called bottled water. There are differences between the U.S. and France as to what qualifies as bottled water. |
| Paragraph 6 | Descriptions of different types of water | Descriptions of six different types of bottled water are given along with FDA requirements for each category of water. |
| Paragraph 7 | Consequences of marketing different types of water | Marketers know that purity and health are important for consumers of bottled water and use the wording on their labels to enhance the qualities of the type of water they are selling. |
| Paragraph 8 | More about marketing | Marketers also use images and the shape of the bottle itself to create a picture in the eyes of the consumer of the source of the water without actually making direct claims about the source. |
| Paragraph 9 | Summary | The increase in sales of bottled water appears to be due in part to marketers taking advantage of consumer concerns about the purity of tap water. Labels on bottled water are more about marketing than providing consumer information. |

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 133)

A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a

B. 1. inevitable 2. terminated 3. adjacent 4. predict 5. annual 6. outcome 7. benefit 8. virtually 9. nevertheless 10. occur 11. duration 12. expert

Word Families (page 136)

A.

verbs: X

nouns: X

adjectives: -al

adverbs: -ly

- B. 1. conducted 2. occurrence 3. expertise 4. beneficial 5. voluminous 6. abandoned
7. inputting 8. minimize 9. annually 10. expanded

Collocation (page 137)

1. Each of the answers will work, but the best answer is *devote time* because *time* and *energy* often occur together as a phrase.
2. diminish the impact
3. limited duration
4. terminate (its) contract
5. likely outcome
6. inevitable decline
7. cite reasons
8. predict the outcome

Expanding the Topic (page 139)

1. beneficial 2. virtually 3. nevertheless 4. ultimately 5. adjacent 6. regions
7. volume 8. prohibitively

Chapter 15

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 143)

1. Water is not directly traded like oil. Oil fields tend to be within political borders, so ownership is easily established. Meanwhile, water flows across international borders, making it more difficult to establish ownership.
2. Virtual water is trade in commodities that require large amounts of water to produce, e.g., agricultural products. By importing these, a country can effectively reduce the amount of water required to meet its agricultural or industrial needs.
3. Thinking in terms of virtual natural resources is a way of managing the distribution of global natural resources so that surpluses in one region of the world can supplement deficiencies in another, and vice versa. However, some natural resources are more valuable than others, so the trade may not always be equitable.

Reading Strategy (page 144)

- A. 1. International Committee of the Red Cross. What other organizations might prepare similar reports? For example: The United Nations, The World Water Council, national governments
2. The original report was published in 1998. Over a decade has passed; how likely is it that the situation has remained the same? Can you find more up-to-date reports?
 3. Examples of areas with transboundary water:
 - The United States and Canada
 - The United States and Mexico
 - All South American countries along the Amazon River and its tributaries
 - China, Cambodia, and Vietnam (the Mekong River system)
 - Eastern European countries along the Danube
 - Spain and Portugal
 4. Examples of issues raised:
 - relationship of water to a national or regional economy
 - the global significance of water as a commodity
 - shared surface water (What about shared ground water?)

- international agreements on the use of shared water
- scarcity of water
- the concept of virtual water
- lack of armed conflict over water

How these issues might be relevant in other areas of the world: Answers will vary.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 144)

A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. a 12. b

B. Possible answers:

1. safe
2. reach; succeed in achieving something
3. maintain
4. able
5. done or experienced equally by two people or things
6. a place where something has happened, is happening, or will happen
7. enough for a particular purpose
8. to use something such as materials or skills effectively or completely in order to gain an advantage or profit
9. to expect an event or situation to happen and do something to prepare for it
10. something that you add to something else to improve it or make it complete
11. to make something possible

Word Families (page 147)

1. security 2. anticipation 3. ✓ 4. capability 5. ✓ 6. awareness 7. insertion 8. ✓
9. utilization 10. ✓

Collocation (page 148)

1. commodity 2. clarify 3. ensure 4. exploit 5. mutual 6. precise 7. supplementary
8. fluctuating

Expanding the Topic (page 148)

Answers will vary. Students should argue for their positions in a principled manner and think of situations in the world today where these scenarios actually apply.

Chapter 16

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 152)

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

Strategy: Using Prefixes as Clues to Word Meaning (page 152)

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

C. 1. intervene 2. emerge 3. transfer 4. interval 5. internal 6. transport
7. incorporate 8. expose 9. insert 10. transmit

Word Knowledge: Understanding Academic Words in Phrases (page 153)

1. forced to abandon its plan
2. the inevitable consequence of
3. the ultimate goal of

4. are not mutually exclusive
5. the precise nature of the
6. to secure the future of

UNIT 5

Chapter 17

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 158)

1. The four types of food-place associations are as follows: a. highly specialized production regions and their food products (e.g., cranberries from Wisconsin); b. traditional recipes that are universally known and manufactured in many areas (e.g., New England clam chowder); c. foods that have maintained strong links with particular regions (e.g., Florida orange juice); d. regional cuisine where the foods depend on regional ingredients and cooking style (e.g., the haute cuisine of France)
2. Answers will vary.
3. The “yuk” factor is where someone is disgusted with the taste or idea of eating a particular food. The disgust can be “core disgust,” which concerns very unpleasant tastes or the eating of unacceptable animals and insects, or “animal nature disgust,” which is more about the cleanliness and healthfulness of food.

Reading Strategy (page 159)

A. Although all of the points occur in the text, the overall theme concerns food and geography. Therefore, the best answer is “b. Food and geography are strongly linked.”

B. The answers below illustrate one way of summarizing the various supporting points in the paragraphs.

Paragraph 2: Sometimes certain foods come from specialized production regions.

Paragraph 3: Some foods prepared by particular recipes are related to certain geographical places.

Paragraph 4: Some foods are produced in particular regions according to tradition or legal controls.

Paragraph 5: When cooks move to different countries, they bring their regional foods and dishes with them, and introduce them to new places.

Paragraph 6: Food can reflect cultural identities.

Paragraph 11: Lactose tolerance is related to whether dairying is prominent or not in a particular area.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 159)

A.

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

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

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

B. 1. split 2. principle 3. contract 4. puzzle 5. unconscious 6. reject 7. prevent
8. colleague 9. assist 10. limited

Word Families (page 161)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| assemble | <i>assembly</i> | assembled | X |
| assure | assurance | <i>assured</i> | assuredly |
| construct | 1. construct 2. <i>construction</i> | constructed | X |
| X | explicitness | explicit | <i>explicitly</i> |
| <i>incline</i> | inclination | inclined | X |
| <i>mature</i> | 1. maturation 2. maturity | mature | X |
| X | 1. oddity 2. oddness | odd | <i>oddly</i> |
| quote | 1. quotation 2. quote | <i>quotable</i> | X |
| subordinate | 1. <i>subordinate</i> 2. subordination | subordinate | X |
| <i>validate</i> | 1. validation 2. validity | valid | validly |

B. 1. assembly 2. assurance 3. construct 4. explicitly 5. inclined 6. mature 7. odd
8. quotation 9. subordination 10. validate

Collocation (page 162)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 164)

Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 18

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 168)

1. Various people and organizations complain about the following problems and pressure farmers to make changes: The use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers can damage the environment and leave residues in food; livestock waste can damage the environment; modern farming methods sometimes produce food that does not have full flavor; and current agricultural policy results in more food than can be sold.
2. There is no reason to transport food from a distance if it can be grown locally.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 168)

A. e

B. The author mentions all of the arguments in favor of organic farming *except* “5. Buying organic foods in a market is one way to break the supermarkets’ strong influence on food production.” The author mentions none of the arguments against organic farming.

C. The author gives an enthusiastic argument in favor of organic farming, listing a number of benefits. However, none of the possible disadvantages are ever mentioned. This makes the text seem very biased in favor of organic farming. A more convincing approach might have been to bring up the points against organic farming and then to argue why they are not as important as the favorable points. This would provide a sense of balance and non-biased comparison, which is usually preferred in academic writing.

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 170)

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

B. 1. bulk 2. levy 3. coincided 4. ethics 5. priority 6. advocated 7. compatible 8. infrastructure 9. output 10. finite 11. legislation 12. qualitatively

Word Families (page 172)

A.

verb: *-ize*noun: *-er, -y*adjective: *-al, -ed*adverb: *-ly*

B. 1. advocate 2. compatible 3. externally 4. ethical 5. ministerial 6. orientation 7. philosophical 8. priority 9. qualitative 10. refinement

Collocation (page 173)

1. gender bias
2. bulk discount
3. finite amount
4. forthcoming elections
5. social integration
6. introduced legislation
7. levy taxes *or* levy charges
8. skilled practitioner

Expanding the Topic (page 175)

1. advocates 2. output 3. Coincident 4. priority 5. incompatible 6. infrastructure 7. portion 8. philosophy

Chapter 19

Reading**Reading Comprehension** (page 180)

1. Microorganisms modify foods, enhance taste, and preserve the foods. They also may be grown and eaten as food themselves.

- Sherman and Billing deduced that people in warm countries use herbs and spices not only to flavor foods but also to preserve them.
- Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 181)

- CC; i) Stone tablets that have survived from Babylon describe beer. ii) Egyptian hieroglyphics and figures depict the making of fermented foods.
- CC; i) There are two ways that other fermented foods may be prepared. ii) One way is to enhance the natural microbial populations with cultures grown in the laboratory. iii) The other way is to grow new microbial populations in the laboratory.
- SUB; i) The terms *herb* and *spice* are sometimes used as though they mean the same thing. ii) They are not the same thing.
- SUB; i) An herb is generally considered to be a plant that is used as medicine, seasoning, or flavoring. ii) A spice is usually thought of as a dried plant product mainly used as seasoning.
- CC; (*and*) i) Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, and Thailand are the ten heaviest spice-using countries in the world. ii) These ten countries all have hot, tropical climates. iii) Spoilage caused by microorganisms is a bigger problem in the tropics than in temperate and cool climates.
SUB; (*which*) iv) Sherman and Billing worked out that people in these ten countries use lots of spices for a reason. v) The reason is to decrease the food spoiling effects of microorganisms.
(Please note that the *or* in “or decrease” is also a coordinating conjunction, used here to define the word *mediate*.)
- CC; i) Some herbs and spices also could cause illness if taken internally in large doses. ii) Doctors worry that people acting without a doctor’s advice may get into trouble by taking too much of an herbal remedy.

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 182)

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. b 12. c

B. Possible answers:

- to make a book, list, record, etc., using different pieces of information, music, etc.
- to consider that one thing is the same as something else
- rules or instructions about the best way to do something
- exactly the same
- to form an opinion that something is probably true because of other information that you already know
- If something is true notwithstanding something else, it is true even though the other thing has happened.
- to continue doing an activity or trying to achieve something over a long period of time
- to show something that was previously hidden
- simple; easy to understand
- to use something new or different instead of something else
- to continue to exist in spite of many difficulties and dangers
- to accept that you are responsible for a piece of work, and to start to do it

Word Families (page 185)

- restrain 2. ✓ 3. summary 4. ✓ 5. survivors 6. ✓ 7. substitute 8. liberally 9. ✓ 10. comprehensive

Collocation (page 186)

1. (on) behalf (of) 2. statistical 3. colleague 4. straightforward 5. compile 6. journal
7. undertake 8. pursue

Expanding the Topic (page 186)

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

Chapter 20

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 188)

A. Students should compare their answers with the phonetic spellings in their dictionaries.

B.

| | VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | coincide | coincidence | coincidental | coincidentally |
| 2 | conceptualize | concept | conceptual | conceptually |
| 3 | philosophize | philosophy | philosophical | philosophically |
| 4 | specify | specifics | specific | specifically |

Strategy: Vocabulary Learning Strategy Questionnaire (page 189)

Answers will vary.

Word Knowledge: Collocation Partners (page 190)

A.

| | information | data | a report | figures |
|----------|-------------|------|----------|---------|
| assemble | + | + | | |
| compile | + | + | + | + |
| quote | | | + | + |
| reveal | + | + | | + |

UNIT 6

Chapter 21

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 195)

1. Music has always been a powerful medium of communication worldwide, but it probably affects each individual person for different reasons.
2. Haydn relied on musical instruments to convey his message. Vaughan Williams mixed music and lyrics, while Dylan relied primarily on lyrics. Modern artists have combined music and modern technology to produce timely protests to war.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 196)

After an **interval** of thirty years, the war in Iraq generated a new wave of protest music. A number of artists including Stephen Smith and The Compassionate Conservatives distributed protest songs such as “The Bell” and “In the Garden of Eden” for free over their websites. They used a downloadable MP3 format, which allowed them to gain almost immediate access to the public rather than waiting for official release through their record labels. The Internet also provided an increasingly interconnected forum for antiwar protest; music sites were linked to the homepages of antiwar sites like the Veterans Against the Iraq War. This suggests that, in the age of **computers** and instant global communication, antiwar music may become increasingly influential in shaping public opinion about future conflicts.

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 197)

A.

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

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

B. 1. previously 2. perceive 3. crucial 4. conform 5. attain 6. policy 7. approximate 8. mutual 9. attitude 10. recruitment

Word Families (page 199)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. commentate 2. comment | 1. commentary 2. <i>commentator</i> | X | X |
| compute | 1. <i>computation</i> 2. computer | computational | computationally |
| exceed | X | X | <i>exceedingly</i> |
| X | <i>ideologue</i> | ideological | ideologically |
| X | X | implicit | <i>implicitly</i> |
| interpret | <i>interpretation</i> | interpretive | X |
| <i>revolutionize</i> | 1. revolution 2. revolutionary | revolutionary | X |
| X | X | subsequent | <i>subsequently</i> |
| X | theme | <i>thematic</i> | thematically |
| <i>violate</i> | 1. violation 2. violator | X | X |

B. 1. thematically 2. ideological 3. implicitly 4. commentator 5. revolutionized 6. subsequently 7. interpretation 8. computations 9. violated 10. exceedingly

Collocation (page 200)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 202)

Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 22

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 206)

1. For most people, excessive noise can be defined as 90 dB for eight hours a day over a long period of time. However, for around 20 percent of people, 80–90 dB for the same duration can lead to permanent hearing deterioration.
2. Other effects include changes to brain activity, heart and breathing rate, and muscular movement, as well as fatigue, irritation, and nausea, among others.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 206)

A. sources (of hearing loss)

B. Category: hearing loss. Examples: 1. blows to the head 2. explosive blasts near the ear 3. disease 4. compacted wax or foreign bodies in the ear 5. the aging process

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 207)

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

B. 1. parameters 2. integral 3. albeit 4. consultation 5. amended 6. distorted
7. preliminary 8. convinced 9. protocol 10. equivalent 11. consent 12. tense

Word Families (page 209)

A.

verbs: *-ate*

nouns: *-tion, -ence*

adjectives: *-ing, -ed, -en/ -ant*

adverbs: *-ly*

B. 1. ambiguous 2. equivalent 3. correspondence 4. deviant 5. distortion
6. convincingly 7. amended 8. consult 9. formulate 10. consensus

Collocation (page 210)

1. clause (in her) contract
2. give credit
3. draft (the national) budget
4. filed charges
5. passive role
6. preliminary results
7. alternate route
8. tense silence

Expanding the Topic (page 212)

1. parameters
2. albeit
3. equivalent
4. deviations
5. convinced
6. integral
7. corresponds
8. index

Chapter 23

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 217)

1. From the table in the reading, we find that elephants have the narrowest range of hearing of any nonhuman life-form, while whales and dolphins have the widest. Other than elephants, humans have the narrowest hearing range of any of the life-forms listed.
2. Brief bursts of ultrasound are transmitted and the time measured for how long it takes to travel back off some object. Because the speed of sound in the medium (such as water) is known, the distance to the object can be calculated. It can be used, for example, to determine the depth of lakes or oceans or to locate and track submarines under water.
3. There are several medical uses for ultrasound: measuring blood flow, producing sonograms, breaking up kidney stones, and heating internal body regions. Actual examples will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 217)**Ultrasonics**

I. Introduction – Many sounds cannot be heard by the human ear

II. Definition of ultrasonics and which animals can hear them

III. How ultrasonic waves are made and measured

IV. Ultrasonics used for measuring distance and tracking

V. Medical usages

- a. Measuring blood flow
- b. Sonograms
- c. Ultrasound surgery

VI. Industrial usages

- a. Ultrasonic inspection of materials
- b. Ultrasonic cleaning
- c. Ultrasonic cutting and drilling

VII. The future of ultrasound applications is bright

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 218)

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. c 12. a

B. *Possible answers:*

1. to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time
2. to change from one form, system, or purpose to a different one, or to make something do this
3. to notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.
4. extremely large in size or amount
5. begin to make something happen

6. to examine something carefully in order to find out more about it or check that it is satisfactory
7. the treatment and study of illnesses and injury
8. very small in degree or amount
9. to carefully watch, listen to, or examine something over a period of time in order to check for any changes or developments
10. something you can choose
11. the quality of being or looking the same as all other members of a group
12. a copy of something that is slightly different from the other forms of it

Word Families (page 221)

1. ✓
2. visual
3. ✓
4. conversion
5. enormity
6. minimize *or* minimalize
7. ✓
8. detect
9. generated
10. ✓

Collocation (page 222)

1. channel
2. brief
3. monitor
4. implement
5. option
6. integrity
7. component
8. chart

Expanding the Topic (page 222)

1. c
2. c; Humans can hear up to 20,000 Hz; dogs, 46,000 Hz; whales, 150,000 Hz; elephants, 12,000 Hz
3. b; This is according to a 1994 analysis of U.S. census data.
4. a; These trumpets came from Egypt.
5. c; Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.
6. b
7. a
8. c; Cast iron and other coarse-grained materials are difficult to inspect with ultrasound due to low sound transmission and high signal noise.

Chapter 24

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 224)

Answers will vary.

Word Knowledge: Academic Words and Do, Make, and Take (page 226)

1. make
2. take
3. makes
4. take
5. make
6. make
7. do
8. take
9. make
10. take

UNIT 7**Chapter 25****Reading****Reading Comprehension** (page 231)

1. The CITES ban has slowed the killing of elephants for ivory. However, because it does not address the loss of elephant habitat, it may ultimately not be enough to save the elephant.
2. Tourism could bring revenue to the people who share land with the elephants. This revenue would reduce the need to use elephant habitat for farming.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 231)

The questions are meant to prompt discussion and to be used as a tool for any reading.

Specific answers for this reading:

1. Answers will vary.
2. the threats to the elephant, and solutions
3. He's interested in saving the elephant and its habitat.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Example: In Paragraph 8, the author imagines the impact of the Appendix 1 listing, which in Paragraphs 1 and 2, he explained created a ban on the ivory trade.
7. Examples include an imagined ivory trading agreement. Arguably, not enough concrete examples are given.
8. Answers will vary, but may include use of cohesive devices such as repetition, and synonyms.
9. Answers will vary.
10. The author comes down on the side of the elephant and doesn't explore the impact on individual communities.
11. It has global significance; the elephant as symbol is known to everyone.

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 232)

A.

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

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

B. 1. desired 2. take 3. permission 4. in a small way 5. ruling 6. simple 7. economical
8. develop 9. association 10. focus

Word Families (page 235)

A.

| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | ADVERB |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| accommodate | <i>accommodation</i> | accommodation | X |
| compensate | compensation | <i>compensatory</i> | X |
| displace | displacement | <i>displaced</i> | X |
| <i>finance</i> | 1. finance 2. financing | financial | financially |
| ignore | ignorance | <i>ignorant</i> | X |
| X | <i>irrelevance</i> | irrelevant | irrelevantly |
| <i>rationalize</i> | rationalization | rational | rationally |
| register | 1. register 2. registration | <i>registered</i> | X |
| restore | <i>restoration</i> | restored | X |
| suspend | <i>suspension</i> | suspended | X |

B. 1. accommodating 2. compensation 3. displacement 4. financially 5. ignorant
6. irrelevant 7. rationalize 8. registration 9. restoration 10. suspension

Collocation (page 235)

Answers will vary.

Expanding the Topic (page 237)

Opinions on these topics will vary. Students should try to activate some of the new vocabulary from this chapter when making a case for their positions.

Chapter 26

Reading

Reading Comprehension (page 241)

1. Some of the main differences include humans' ability to use rational thought, ability to use language as a means to transmit complex and abstract information, and ability to pass on behaviors to offspring by teaching rather than just by imitation.
2. Many factors that stimulate the behaviors observed in human environments appear not to exist in the wild, so natural development of these behaviors seems a long way off. Thus, the behaviors stemming from the two different environments are not directly comparable.
3. *Possible answers:* animal rights laws, the end of the keeping of chimpanzees in zoos, the end of medical experimentation with chimpanzees

Reading Strategy (page 242)

Possible answers:

| COHESION TYPES | EXAMPLES |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REFERENCE FORMS | |
| Pronouns (<i>it, the, them</i>) | The apes eventually revolt... They then go on to develop... (1) |
| Demonstrative pronouns and determiners (<i>this, that, these, those</i>) | Early research ... focused on the animals' ability to produce language. This research followed behaviorists' views on how... (6) |
| Comparative forms (<i>such as, such, another, other</i>) | ... Jane Goodall went to Lake Tanganyika ... Other researchers have since published... (4) |
| Coordinating conjunctions (<i>and, but, yet, so</i>) | ...research relating to language and other skills is forcing us to revise our understanding of primate capabilities and to examine more carefully...(1) |
| Sentence adverbs (<i>however, therefore, in addition, furthermore</i>) | ... just another Hollywood special effect ... However , research relating to language and other skills ... (1) |
| LEXICAL FORMS | |
| Partial repetition (<i>two good students → the students</i>) | Among humans, behavioral diversity is considered... Primate researchers have found clear evidence of diversity ... (8) |
| Exact repetition | ... a theory of the mind . The emphasis on the mind ... (2) |
| Synonym (<i>place/region</i>) | ... the classic Planet of the Apes movies . In this series of films ... (1) |
| Classifier (<i>issue, concern, problem, suggestion and so on</i>) | The strongest arguments for ... (2) |
| Subordinating conjunctions/subordinate clauses (<i>although, while, even though, which, that, when, where</i>) | ... although chimpanzee cultural traditions may exist, they are qualitatively different from and therefore not linked to human cultural traditions. (9) |

Focusing on Vocabulary**Word Meaning** (page 243)

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. b

B. 1. coherent 2. funding 3. erode 4. migrate 5. Institute 6. previously
7. investigation 8. intrinsic 9. revise 10. successive 11. simulate 12. scenario**Word Families** (page 246)

A.

verbs: *-ate*nouns: *-tion, -ence, -er/-or*adjectives: *-ive, -ed, -ent, -ory*adverbs: *-ly*B. 1. coherently 2. erosion 3. migration 4. intelligent 5. investigate 6. publication
7. revisions 8. simulator 9. submission 10. succession

Collocation (page 247)

1. abstract concept (abstract noun is also appropriate if you think of *love* in a linguistic sense)
2. wider context
3. intrinsic nature
4. invoke (criminal) sanctions
5. physical environment
6. reverse (their) decision
7. worst-case scenario
8. chronological sequence

Expanding the Topic (page 249)

1. institute
2. funded
3. abstract
4. paradigm
5. focus
6. coherently
7. previous
8. dramatically

Chapter 27

Reading**Reading Comprehension** (page 253)

1. One benefit of social living is a better ability to deal with predators. For example, one parent bird can guard the nest while the other gathers food.
2. Social living can lead to increased competition for food, increased competition for a mate, and increased exposure to parasites. Cliff swallows, for example, must contend with brood parasitism and the swallow bug parasite.
3. Answers will vary.

Reading Strategy (page 254)

- A.**
1. It is almost certainly true that all three advantages of social living were important for early man.
 2. It is less clear that these advantages still apply in the modern world, although having community members nearby can potentially make it easier to care for children.

B. There are many potential advantages and disadvantages of social living in today's world. *Possible answers:*

Advantages

1. allows weaker members of society to be taken care of
2. allows group childcare
3. allows specialization where particular community members become very proficient at certain skills (e.g., doctor, farmer, sailor)
4. provides an environment where art can flourish
5. allows major projects that are beyond the means of individual persons to be undertaken (e.g., bridges, dams, railways)

Disadvantages

1. Modern living can be noisy and hectic.
2. It can sometimes be difficult to achieve one's potential in a hierarchal society.
3. Other people may place unreasonable demands on an individual's time, leaving little time for growing personally or getting to know oneself as an individual.
4. People who are different from other members of society can be marginalized.
5. The rich and powerful have unfair advantages over others in the society.

- C. 1. Answers will vary, but it is probable that most answers will be different from those discussed in the text.
2. *Possible answers:*
- people spending too much of their time on these Internet sites
 - the possibility of vulnerable young people being approached on these sites
 - access is limited to affluent nations that have the computer resources to support the sites
 - harassment on a public/large scale because of the Internet's reach
 - loss of privacy as people other than those you intend may be able to access your communication
3. *Possible answers:*
- quieter/more balanced life
 - less complicated life
 - less stress in life
 - a "greener" lifestyle, and causing less pollution (smaller carbon footprint)
 - healthier lifestyle
 - better place to raise children

Focusing on Vocabulary

Word Meaning (page 255)

A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. a

B. *Possible answers:*

1. the facts or conditions that affect a situation, action, event, etc.
2. to begin or start something
3. to organize people or things so that they work together well or succeed
4. clearly known, seen, or stated, and very certain
5. to prevent something from working correctly or being as active as it usually is; to reduce the value of something
6. a system of organization in which people or things are divided into levels of importance
7. large, important-looking, and impressive
8. to become involved in a situation in order to change it or to stop something from happening, especially a situation in which there was no previous direct involvement
9. a quality or feature of something that is good or useful
10. to counterbalance; if something such as a cost or amount *offsets* another cost or amount, the two things have the opposite effect and so the situation remains the same
11. a relationship between two amounts, represented by a pair of numbers showing how much bigger one amount is than the other
12. to behave in a particular way because of something that has happened

Word Families (page 258)

1. analogous 2. ✓ 3. reaction 4. ✓ 5. Depression 6. unification 7. intervention
8. prospective 9. ✓ 10. ✓

Collocation (page 259)

1. hypothesis 2. positive 3. circumstances 4. coordinate 5. commence 6. conceive
7. release 8. aggregate

Expanding the Topic (page 260)*Possible answers:*

1. Advantage of living together
2. Does not matter—The relative advantage/disadvantage of this ratio will depend more on the particular animal's hunting, feeding, and breeding circumstances than the ratio itself.
3. Advantage of living together—It guarantees the strongest genes are passed down to offspring, but it is a disadvantage for nondominant individuals.
4. Advantage of living together
5. Disadvantage of living together
6. Disadvantage of living together
7. Advantage of living together—particularly for birds in the middle of the group jumping in
8. Advantage of living together—The birds rotate in the formation so that each gets a share of relatively difficult and relatively easy flying.

Chapter 28

Practicing Your Dictionary Skills (page 262)

1. a. *series*: Can replace; The meaning of *series* is more general as it does not require events to happen in a particular order. Therefore, it could replace *sequence* in this sentence.
b. *cycle*: Cannot replace; The meaning includes the idea that the events happen again and again in a circular fashion.
c. *chain*: Cannot replace; It does not collocate with *steps*.
2. a. *monetary*: Can replace; It generally refers to the money for an entire country.
b. *pecuniary*: Cannot replace; The meaning of *pecuniary* is more formal and is not used to describe a course of action by a government. It does not collocate with *policy*.
c. *fiscal*: Can replace; This word is more formal than *financial* and usually relates to government money.
3. a. *free*: Can replace; The meaning and word grammar are appropriate.
b. *let go*: Cannot replace; The phrasal verb would need to be followed by the preposition *of*. Also, phrasal verbs are not common in academic texts.
c. *cut loose*: Cannot replace; The phrasal verb *cut loose* is very informal and would not be appropriate in this context.

Strategy: Using Meaning Networks (page 263)

A. Population/Migration: migrate, circumstance, displace, enforce, temporarily, restore, successive, welfare

Machinery: automatic, displace, mechanism, restore, reverse, simulate

Law and Order: commit, automatic, circumstance, investigate, enforce, restore, reverse, suspend, temporarily

B. Both Population/Migration and Machinery: displace

Both Machinery and Law and Order: automatic, reverse

Both Population/Migration and Law and Order: circumstance, enforce, temporarily

All three categories: restore

Word Knowledge: Academic Verb Collocations (page 263)

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