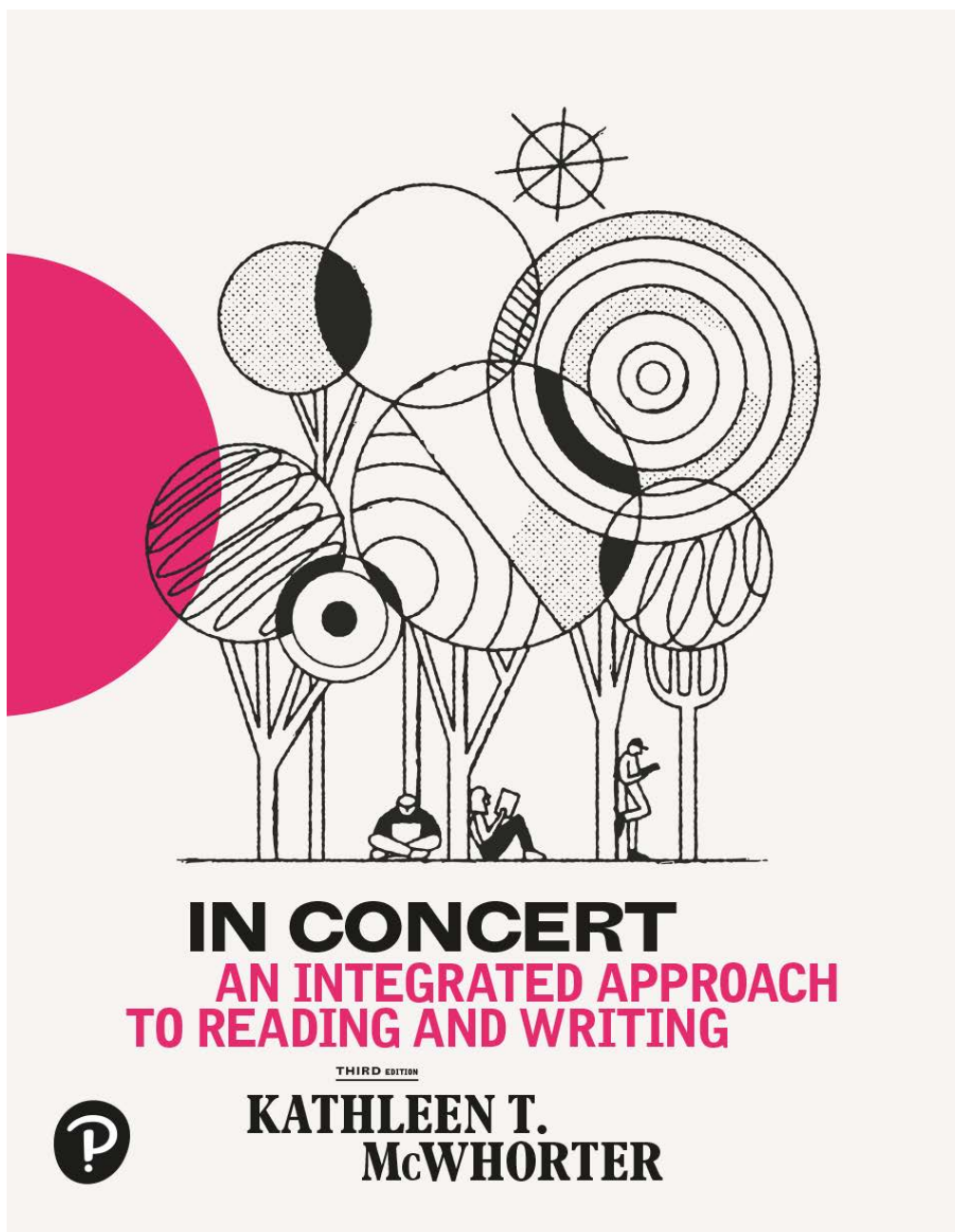


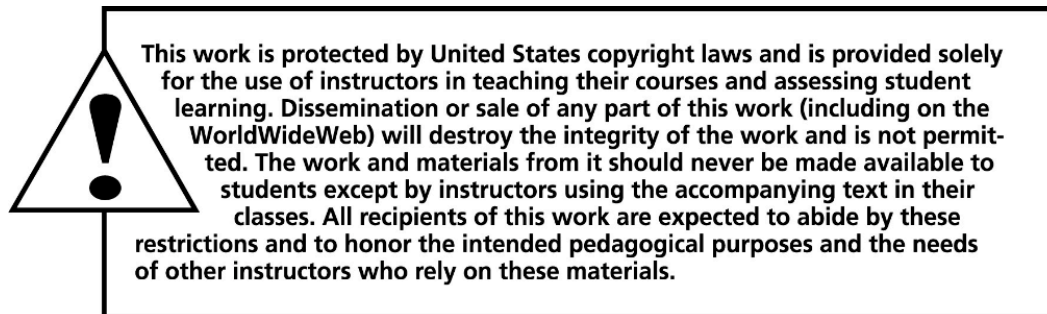
Answer Key

to accompany



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Answer Key to accompany *In Concert: Reading & Writing*, Third Edition, by Kathleen T. McWhorter.

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1

An Overview of the Reading Process (with Writing)

EXERCISE 1-1

Reading Actively

Directions: Rate each of the following items as either helpful (H) or not helpful (NH) in reading actively. Then discuss with a classmate how each of the items marked NH could be changed to be more helpful.

- NH 1. Beginning to write an essay without reviewing the chapter in which it is assigned
- NH 2. Giving yourself a maximum of one hour to write an essay
- H 3. Using different techniques to read different types of essays
- H 4. Highlighting important new words in an essay
- NH 5. Rereading an essay the same way as many times as necessary to understand it

EXERCISE 1-3

Writing Guide Questions

Directions: Write two guide questions for each of the following headings that appear in "Secrets for Surviving College and Improving Your Grades."

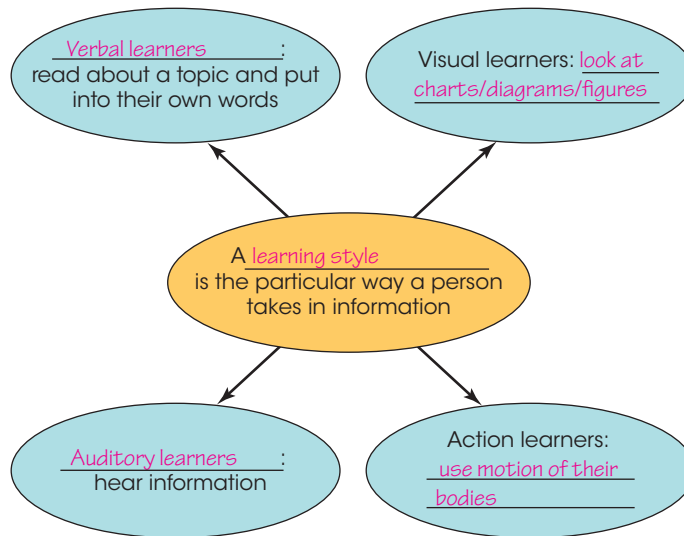
Answers may vary. Sample answers provided.

HEADING	QUESTIONS
1. Study Methods: Different Strokes for Different Folks	1. <u>How do study methods differ?</u>
2. The SQ3R Method	2. <u>What is the SQ3R method?</u>

EXERCISE 1-7

Understanding Maps

Directions: Read paragraphs 2 and 3 from the textbook excerpt “Secrets for Surviving College and Improving Your Grades” on pages 5–6, and complete the map that follows, filling in the writer’s main points in the spaces provided.



EXERCISE 1-9

Using Outlines

Directions: After rereading the textbook excerpt “Secrets for Surviving College and Improving Your Grades” on pages 5–9, fill in the missing information in the outline that follows.

- I. Different methods of studying
 - A. Learning style
 - B. Study methods
- II. Time management
 - A. Strategies to defeat procrastination
 - B. Multitasking is not effective
 - 1. Human mind is not meant to multitask
 - 2. Studies show that:
 - a. Multitaskers use brains less effectively
 - b. People incorrectly think they are good at multitasking
 - c. Video gamers are just as unsuccessful at multitasking as nongamers
 - 3. Better to focus on one task at a time

III. Textbook reading

A. *Mistakes by students*

1. They don't read before the lecture
2. *They read textbook material the same way as a novel*

B. The SQ3R method

1. Some add fourth R: Reflect
2. *Most important steps are Read, Recite, and Review*

EXERCISE 1-10

READING AND WRITING
IN PROGRESS

Analyzing Words

Directions: List any words in “Secrets for Surviving College and Improving Your Grades” on pages 5–9 for which you did not know the meaning. Write the meaning for each and indicate what method you used to figure it out (context, words parts, or dictionary). *Answers will vary.*

Word	Meaning	Method
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____

EXERCISE 1-17

Using Recall Strategies

Directions: Four study-learning situations follow, based on the textbook excerpt “Secrets for Surviving College and Improving Your Grades.” Indicate which of the strategies described in this section—organization/categorization, association, sensory modes, visualization, and mnemonic devices—might be most useful in each situation.

1. For an essay test, you will be expected to give examples of each of the different study methods listed in Table A. How might you remember each study method and corresponding examples for the test?

categorization, association, visualization, mnemonic devices

2. For a class discussion, you are expected to be familiar with the strategies to defeat procrastination discussed in paragraph 5. What retention aid(s) could help you remember them?

visualization, association, using a variety of sensory modes

3. You are expected to explain and discuss the information about multitasking in paragraphs 6 and 7, including the three studies cited in these paragraphs. How could you learn this information easily?

building an intent to remember, association, visualization, using a variety of sensory modes

4. You know that you will be tested on different aspects of the SQ3R method (paragraphs 11–13) on the next exam. What could you do as you review to help yourself remember details about the SQ3R method?

visualization, building an intent to remember, using a variety of sensory modes,

mnemonic devices

EXERCISE 1-18

Understanding Critical Thinking

Directions: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) based on your understanding of critical thinking.

- F 1. Thinking critically about a reading selection means finding ways to criticize it and show all the ways it is wrong.
- F 2. Critical reading is not necessary unless the instructor specifically assigns some sort of “critical-thinking” exercise to go along with the reading.
- T 3. While textbooks offer good opportunities for critical reading, so do other reading materials, such as magazines and Web sites.
- F 4. Critical-thinking skills are important in college but do not have much relevance in the “real world.”
- T 5. Engaging in critical thinking sometimes requires you to consult additional sources of information beyond what you are currently reading.

EXERCISE 1-19

Thinking Critically

Directions: The passage below is a brief excerpt from a sociology textbook chapter. Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow.

Modern medical technology is marvelous. People walk around with the hearts, kidneys, livers, lungs, and faces of deceased people. Eventually, perhaps, surgeons will be able to transplant brains. The costs are similarly astounding . . . our national medical bill is approaching \$3 trillion a year. This is even more than the total amount that the country raises in income taxes (Statistical Abstract 2013: Table 468).

—Henslin, *Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, p. 174

(Hint: Think analytically and critically to answer the following questions.)

1. The author states that “modern medical technology is marvelous.” What indication is there that he might not totally believe this?

He writes about the tremendous cost associated with medical technology, and this might not be as marvelous as the inventions themselves.

2. Why does the author suggest that surgeons might be able to transplant brains in the future?

The technology and other costs associated with a brain transplant would be astronomical.

3. The author writes, “People walk around with the hearts, kidneys, livers, lungs, and faces of deceased people.” What might the wording of this sentence indicate about the author’s attitude toward transplanted organs?

He approaches the subject casually as though it is an everyday occurrence, which it really

is. He may be suggesting how casually tremendous sums of money are being spent on

transplants. His reference to deceased people might also suggest a negative feeling

toward the practice.

EXERCISE 1-20

Thinking Critically About Information

Directions: Read the passage and then answer the question that follows.

Hidden Information

Banks and credit card companies make a huge amount of money each year by charging interest to their customers. When you use a credit card, you are actually borrowing money from the credit card company. Unless you pay the borrowed amount back within one month, you start paying interest charges. By law, credit card companies are required to tell you on your credit card statement how much interest they are charging you.

Have you ever looked at your credit card statement? It is filled with information and can have pages of “fine print” (that is, very small print) with the information required by law. How many people take the time to read this information? Not many. The credit card companies have effectively buried important information that they don’t want you to know.

The back side of your credit card statement is filled with tiny print. Somewhere in the middle it says, “You are not responsible for paying for any purchases made if your credit card is stolen.” You receive a phone call from the credit card company offering you “protection against unauthorized use of your card.” If you pay them \$99 a year, they will cover any purchases that are made if your card is stolen. Should you pay the \$99 for the protection plan? Why or why not?

You should not because your card is already protected against fraudulent use, as the credit card statement says in small print. The credit card company is trying to make additional money by selling you a plan that you don’t need.

2

An Overview of the Writing Process (with Reading)

READ AND RESPOND: A Professional Essay
"The Flight from Conversation," by Sherry Turkle

Strengthening Your Vocabulary

MySkillsLab®

Using the word's context, word parts, or a dictionary, write a brief definition of each of the following words as it is used in the reading.

1. laments (paragraph 5) mourns
2. discrete (paragraph 9) separate or distinct
3. illusion (paragraph 14) a false or misleading impression of reality
4. partisan (paragraph 17) a supporter

Examining the Reading: Using an Idea Map

MySkillsLab®

Review the reading by completing the missing parts of the idea map shown below.



VISUALIZE IT!

Title

The Flight From Conversation

Thesis

Electronic devices have changed the way we relate to people.

We are used to being alone together.

The one thing we want to control is what we pay attention to.At work, a businessman doesn't talk to co-workers because he is afraid he will interrupt them.A 16-year-old says he wants to learn to talk to someone.

People avoid real conversations.

After a while, we don't even notice the difference in conversation and connection.

We actually consider our connections to be conversations.

Online conversation is not the same as face-to-face conversation.

We can't really know people if we don't have a conversation with them.

Face-to-face conversation takes time.

Face-to-face conversation teaches us patience.It also helps us learn to reflect on our own conversation.The more we neglect conversation, the more we think we don't need people.

Real conversation creates a connection.

Some people are willing to talk to a machine just to have something to listen to them.An elderly woman was comforted by a robot that looked like a baby seal.

Online communication creates a false sense of companionship and connection.

People don't like to be alone, so they reach for their cell phones.Instead of calling to share a feeling with someone, people text the feeling.

Being connected does not keep us from being lonely.

Take steps to correct the problem.Create sacred spaces.

Don't use electronic devices in the car.

Show children the importance of conversation.

Declare a day at work when people actually talk to each other.Most importantly, people need to listen to each other.

Conclusion

People need to talk to each other.

Vocabulary Workshops

EXERCISE 1

Levels of Vocabulary

Directions: In the spaces provided below, list five words that fall under each of the four categories listed above. Words for categories 2 through 4 may be taken from the following list. *Answers will vary.*

activate	credible	garbanzo	logic
alien	deletion	gastronome	manual
attentive	delicate	havoc	meditate
congruent	delve	heroic	osmosis
connive	demean	impartial	resistance
continuous	focus	impertinent	voluntary
contort	fraught	liberate	

Category 1:
Everyday words

Category 2:
**Known but
seldom used
words**

Category 3:
**Known words
you cannot
define well**

Category 4:
**Words never
seen before**

EXERCISE 4

Using Definition and Synonym Clues



Directions: Write a brief definition of each boldfaced word using the definition or synonym clues in each sentence.

1. After taking a course in **genealogy**, Diego was able to create a record of his family's history dating back to the eighteenth century. study of family history
2. Louie's **dossier** is a record of his credentials, including college transcripts and letters of recommendation. collection of documents
3. There was a **consensus**—or unified opinion—among the students that the exam was difficult. unified opinion
4. After each course heading there was a **synopsis**, or summary, of the content and requirements for the course. summary
5. When preparing job application letters, Serena develops one standard letter or **prototype**. Then she changes that letter to fit the specific jobs for which she is applying. model, standard example

EXERCISE 5

Using Example Clues



Directions: Write a brief definition of each boldfaced word using the example clues in each sentence.

1. **Histrionics**, such as wild laughter or excessive body movements, are usually inappropriate in business settings. exaggerated emotional behavior calculated for effect
2. Jerry's child was **reticent** in every respect; she would not speak, refused to answer questions, and avoided looking at anyone. unwilling to communicate
3. Most **condiments**, such as pepper, mustard, and catsup, are used to improve the flavor of foods. food flavorings or seasonings
4. Dogs, cats, parakeets, and other **sociable** pets can provide senior citizens with companionship. friendly, pleasant with others
5. Paul's grandmother is a **sagacious** businesswoman; once she turned a small ice cream shop into a popular restaurant and sold it for a huge profit. wise

EXERCISE 6

Using Contrast Clues



Directions: Write a brief definition of each boldfaced word using the contrast clues in each sentence.


1. Freshmen are often **naïve** about college at first, but by their second semester they are usually quite sophisticated in the ways of their new school. simple and trusting, not sophisticated
2. Although most members of the class agreed with the instructor's evaluation of the film, several strongly **objected**. disagreed, found fault

3. L'Tanya hid shyly behind her mother when she met new people, yet her brother Matthew was very **gregarious**. friendly and sociable
4. The child remained **demure** while the teacher scolded, but became loud and assertive afterward. shy and modest
5. Some city dwellers are **affluent**; others live in or near poverty. wealthy

EXERCISE 7

Using Logic and Reasoning to Determine Meaning

Directions: Choose the correct definition of each boldfaced word in the following sentences using logic and your own reasoning skills.

- 
- c 1. To **compel** Lin to hand over her wallet, the mugger said he had a gun.
 - a. discourage
 - b. entice
 - c. force
 - d. imagine
 - b 2. Student journalists are taught how to be **concise** when writing in a limited space.
 - a. peaceful
 - b. clear and brief
 - c. proper
 - d. wordy
 - a 3. There should be more **drastic** penalties to stop people from littering.
 - a. extreme
 - b. suitable
 - c. dirty
 - d. dangerous
 - b 4. To **fortify** his diet while weightlifting, Jose took 12 vitamins a day.
 - a. suggest
 - b. strengthen
 - c. avoid
 - d. approve of
 - d 5. On our wedding anniversary, my husband and I **reminisced** about how we first met.
 - a. sang
 - b. forgot
 - c. argued
 - d. remembered

EXERCISE 8

Using Context Clues in Passages

Directions: Working with a classmate, use context clues to determine the meaning of each boldfaced word in the following passages. Write a synonym or brief definition for each. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

1. If you have ever tried to perform heavy manual labor on a hot summer day, you may have become weak and dizzy as a result. If your **exertions** were severe, you may have even collapsed and lost **consciousness** momentarily. If this has happened to you, then you have experienced *heat exhaustion*. Heat exhaustion is a **consequence** of the body's effort to regulate its temperature—in particular, its efforts to get rid of **excess** heat. When the body must get rid of a large quantity of heat, **massive** quantities of sweat can be produced, leading to a significant **reduction** in blood volume. In addition, blood flow to the skin increases markedly, which **diverts** blood from other areas of the body. Together, these changes produce a reduction in blood pressure, which reduces blood flow to the brain and **precipitates** the symptoms just described.

A far more serious condition is *heat stroke*, in which the body's temperature rises out of control due to failure of the **thermoregulatory** system. The skin of individuals experiencing heat stroke has a flushed appearance but will also be dry, in contrast to the **profuse** sweating of heat exhaustion. If someone is experiencing heat stroke, immediate medical attention is of the utmost importance.

—adapted from Germann and Stanfield, *Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 9

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. exertions <u>vigorous actions</u> | 6. reduction <u>decrease</u> |
| 2. consciousness <u>state of being self-aware</u> | 7. diverts <u>deflects, turns aside</u> |
| 3. consequence <u>result of</u> | 8. precipitates <u>causes</u> |
| 4. excess <u>too great an amount</u> | 9. thermoregulatory <u>body's system for controlling temperature</u> |
| 5. massive <u>huge</u> | 10. profuse <u>great amount</u> |



2. The homeless are among the extremely poor. They are by definition people who sleep in streets, parks, shelters, and places not intended as **dwellings**, such as bus stations, lobbies, or **abandoned** buildings. Homelessness is not new. There have always been homeless people in the United States. But the homeless today differ in some ways from their **counterparts** of the 1950s and 1960s. More than 30 years ago, most of the homeless were old men, only a **handful** were women, and **virtually** no families were homeless. Today the homeless are younger, and include more women and families with young children. Today's homeless also are more **visible** to the general public because they are much more likely to sleep on the streets or in other public places in great numbers. They also suffer greater **deprivation**. Although in the past homeless men on Skid Row were **undoubtedly** poor, their average income from casual and **intermittent** work was three to four times more than what the current homeless receive. In addition, many of the older homeless had small but **stable** pensions, which today's homeless do not have.

—Thio, *Sociology*, p. 235

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. dwellings <u>houses</u> | 6. visible <u>noticeable</u> |
| 2. abandoned <u>given up completely</u> | 7. deprivation <u>hardship</u> |
| 3. counterparts <u>those who are similar</u> | 8. undoubtedly <u>definitely</u> |
| 4. handful <u>few</u> | 9. intermittent <u>not continuous</u> |
| 5. virtually <u>almost</u> | 10. stable <u>dependable</u> |

3. Some **visionaries** say that we can **transform** nursing homes into warm, inviting places. They started with a clean piece of paper and asked how we could redesign nursing homes so they **enhance** or maintain people's quality of life. The model they came up with doesn't look or even feel like a nursing home. In Green Houses, as they are called, elderly people live in a homelike setting. Instead of a **sterile** hallway lined with rooms, 10 to 12 residents live in a carpeted ranch-style house. They receive medical care suited to their personal needs, share meals at a **communal** dining table, and, if they want to, they can cook together in an open kitchen. They can even play **virtual** sports on plasma televisions. This homelike setting **fosters** a sense of community among residents and staff.

—adapted from Henslin, *Sociology: A Down-To-Earth Approach*, p. 386

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. visionaries <u>people with creative ideas or foresight</u> | 4. sterile <u>barren</u> |
| 2. transform <u>change for the better</u> | 5. communal <u>shared in common</u> |
| 3. enhance <u>improve</u> | 6. virtual <u>simulated</u> |
| | 7. fosters <u>promotes</u> |

4. Marketers and consumers **coexist** in a complicated, two-way relationship. It's often hard to tell where marketing efforts leave off and "the real world" begins. One result of these **blurred** boundaries is that we are no longer sure (and perhaps we don't care) where the line separating this **fabricated** world from reality begins and ends. Sometimes, we **gleefully** join in the illusion. A story line in a Wonder Woman comic book featured the usual out-of-this-world **exploits** of a **vivacious** superhero. But it also included the real-world proposal of the owner of a chain of comic book stores, who persuaded DC Comics to let him **woo** his beloved in the issue.

—Solomon, *Consumer Behavior*, p. 19

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. coexist <u>live together or side-by-side</u> | 5. exploits <u>adventures</u> |
| 2. blurred <u>indistinct, unclear</u> | 6. vivacious <u>lively</u> |
| 3. fabricated <u>made-up</u> | 7. woo <u>try to win over; romance</u> |
| 4. gleefully <u>happily</u> | |

EXERCISE 11

Using Prefixes

Directions: Using the list of common prefixes in Table 1, write the meaning of each of the following boldfaced words. If you are unfamiliar with the root, check its meaning in a dictionary.

1. a **multinational** corporation operating in more than one country
2. **antisocial** behavior against society
3. **inefficient** study habits not efficient
4. **postglacial** period after the glacial period
5. **unspecialized** training not directed toward a specific subject
6. housing **subdivision** a piece of land divided into many building lots
7. **redefine** one's goals to set or make clear again
8. a **semifinalist** person taking part in the second to last round of a contest
9. **retroactive** policies applying to or having an effect on things done in the past
10. a sudden **transformation** change

EXERCISE 12

Using Roots

Directions: Use the list of common roots in Table 2 to determine the meanings of the following boldfaced words. Write a brief definition or synonym for each, checking a dictionary if necessary.

1. **bioethical** issues ethical problems related to scientific advances, especially in biology and medicine
2. **terrestrial** life earthly
3. to **desensitize** make less sensitive, less subject to feelings
4. to study **astronomy** the scientific study of heavenly bodies beyond the earth
5. **synchronize** your watches to make to agree in rate or time
6. **visualize** the problem create visual or mental image
7. a religious **missionary** person sent out by a church to preach or teach
8. **biographical** data historical information about a person's life
9. a **geology** course study of the Earth's structure and surface
10. **pathological** behavior due to or showing mental disturbance

EXERCISE 13

Using Suffixes

Directions: For each of the words listed, add a suffix so that the word will complete the sentence. Write the new word in the space provided.

1. behavior

Behavioral therapy attempts to change habits and illnesses by altering people's responses to stimuli.

2. atom

Uranium, when bombarded with neutrons, explodes and produces a heat reaction known as atomic energy.

3. advertise

One important purpose of an advertisement is to inform potential customers about the service or product and familiarize the public with the brand name.

4. uniform

The uniformity of a law requires that it must be applied to all relevant groups without bias.

5. evolution

Darwin's theory of natural selection tied the survival of a species to its evolutionary fitness—its ability to survive and reproduce.

6. compete

When food sources are not large enough to support all the organisms in a habitat, environmental competition occurs.

7. religion

During the Age of Reason in American history, religious revivals swept the nation.

8. perform

Perhaps an administrator's most important duty is establishing conditions conducive to high employee motivation, which results in better job performance.

9. effective

A critical factor in evaluating a piece of literature or art is its effectiveness—how strongly and clearly the artist's message has been conveyed to the audience.

10. theory

Theorists have spent decades studying the theory of relativity.

EXERCISE 14

Using Word Parts

Directions: Read each of the following paragraphs and determine the meaning of each boldfaced word. Write a brief definition for each.

- The values and norms of most **subcultures** blend in with mainstream society. In some cases, however, some of the group's values and norms place it at odds with the dominant culture. **Sociologists** use the term **counterculture** to refer to such groups. To better see this distinction, consider motorcycle enthusiasts and motorcycle gangs. Motorcycle **enthusiasts**—who emphasize personal freedom and speed and **affirm** cultural values of success through work or education—are members of a subculture. In contrast, the Hell's Angels, Pagans, and Bandidos not only stress freedom and speed but also value dirtiness and contempt toward women, work, and education. This makes them a counterculture.

—Henslin, *Sociology: A Down-to-Earth Approach*, p. 52

- subcultures distinctive social groups that share values with main culture
- sociologists those who study society and human behavior
- counterculture distinctive social group that has values not shared by main culture
- enthusiasts those who are enthusiastic about an activity
- affirm support

- Our **perception** of the richness or quality of the material in clothing, bedding, or upholstery is linked to its "feel," whether rough or smooth, flexible or **inflexible**. We **equate** a smooth fabric, such as silk, with luxury, whereas we consider denim to be practical and **durable**. Fabrics composed of **scarce** materials or that require a high degree of processing to achieve their smoothness or fineness tend to be more expensive and thus we assume they are of a higher class.

—adapted from Solomon, *Consumer Behavior*, pp. 62–63

- perception understanding
- inflexible not flexible
- equate see as equal
- durable sturdy, able to last
- scarce hard to get





3. In the U.S. legal system, the family has traditionally been defined as a unit consisting of a **heterosexual** married couple and their child or children. Many **scholars** have a more flexible definition of “family” taking into account the **extended** family of grandparents, aunts and uncles, and cousins, and sometimes even people who are not related by blood at all. Class, race, and **ethnicity** are important factors to consider as we define what makes a family.

—adapted from Kunz, *THINK Marriages and Families*, pp. 278–279

1. heterosexual involving members of opposite sexes
2. scholars people who study a subject
3. extended drawn out, extensive
4. ethnicity affiliation with people who share the same culture