

PART 3: HANDBOOK FOR FINAL EDITING

Answer Key

A: Final Editing: The Process

Students should be made aware of the five strategies for final editing as well as the chart “Identifying Common Problems.”

B: Grammar: Parts of Speech

B1: Nouns

Key to Exercise 1: Abstract Nouns (p. 408)

deal, sense, well-being, environment, entertainment, sense, attachment, world, needs

Key to Exercise 2: Collective Nouns (p. 409)

The collective nouns are found in 2, 3, 7, and 11. The plural forms of each of these nouns are *parties, families, flocks, and companies*.

Key to Exercise 3: Nouns as Subjects and Objects (p. 411)

1. bands (circled); [street]
2. trombones (circled); [parade]
3. flutes and drums (circled)
4. twins (circled); [trumpet]
5. twirlers (circled); [stuff]

B2: Pronouns

Key to Exercise 1: Pronoun Case (p. 414)

1. between you and me
2. she and Bill
3. to whomever
4. We residents

5. C
6. or me.
7. who lives
8. She and her mom
9. Nobody . . . than we
10. C

Key to Exercise 2: Possessive Pronouns (p. 415)

1. its
2. you're
3. who's
4. their
5. theirs

Key to Exercise 3: Pronoun Agreement (p. 417)

1. its expenses increase
2. steelworkers . . . their; or steelworker . . . his or her working conditions
3. Cancer patients . . . them
4. it will enforce. Everyone . . . he or she is
5. they lose

Key to Exercise 4: Pronoun Reference (p. 419)

1. This determination . . .
2. **these changes** will increase . . . when **the city** assesses
3. **an acceptance** which forced
4. in the **office of the teacher** who
5. to let **the other children**

Key to Review Exercise (p. 419)

There are serious problems with the way the province administers health care to *its* citizens. Both consumers and providers are frustrated with the way *the health care system* is run. They agree that the waiting lists are too long and that life-saving treatment is being rationed based on *patients'* medical history and their future usefulness to society. Doctors and other health professionals have fled to the U.S., where *their jobs are* more lucrative and less stressful. *Patients* with enough money may also seek treatment for their medical problems in the U.S. The provincial government, *which* imposed stringent cost-cutting measures for several years, now *promises* that *health care* will improve again. Given these problems, it's easy to see why *the government* proposes throwing out the old system and implementing a new one, *a plan* some people in the medical, political, and general communities want.

B3: Verbs**Key to Exercise 1: Verb Usage (p. 422)**

1. had lain
2. lose
3. supposed
4. C
5. cost
6. broken
7. have led
8. lie
9. C
10. had drunk

Key to Exercise 2: Verb Tense (p. 424)

I was walking around the pet store, trying to decide what kind of pet I could keep in my new apartment, when I remembered Hammy, the curious brown hamster. I saw him in Zellers when I first moved to Canada. For very little money my parents bought Hammy for me, a black hamster for my brother Paul, a whole complex of compartments and tubes of hamster housing, a running wheel, a ten-kilogram bag of food, and sawdust to cover the bottom of the cages. When we were setting it all up in my bedroom, my uncle came in and forbade us to keep our pets upstairs—they would have to live in the basement with the dogs. We lived in his house; therefore, we had to live by his rules. But later that week I went away to summer camp and forgot about poor Hammy. While I learned about canoeing, painting, and weaving, and while I went hiking, exploring, and swimming, Hammy's food bowl was getting emptier and emptier. I came back to find him lying on his side, thin, quiet, and cold.

Key to Exercise 3: Subject-Verb Agreement (p. 425)

1. There don't seem to be any books or articles on this subject.
2. Banff National Park . . . attracts
3. Neither . . . was willing
4. coach is tired
5. demand . . . is decreasing

Key to Exercise 4: Active/Passive Verbs (p. 427)

1. Passive. In "A Modest Proposal" Swift expresses the desire of the Irish for better food, clothing, and housing.
2. Passive. OK
3. Active.
4. Passive. OK

5. Passive. The Métis in Alberta and Saskatchewan forcefully expressed their demand for better employment opportunities.

Key to Exercise 5: Active/Passive Voice (p. 427)

Answers will vary.

Key to Review Exercise (p. 427)

Unlike Steven Spielberg's *Saving Private Ryan*, which was released just prior to this film, *The Thin Red Line* does not portray any single battle or story from the Second World War. Instead it examines the mental and emotional chaos that goes hand in hand with combat. Whereas *Saving Private Ryan* is a tribute to the men of D-Day, *The Thin Red Line* is a much less celebratory salute to the human spirit. The film's slow-paced imagery of scenery and marching men presents no easy answers and the lines between good and evil as well as sanity and madness are frequently blurred. The style of the film steps outside the norm of the Hollywood war movie genre, and is very effective. It should have won an Academy Award, but its unconventional style made it lose out to *Saving Private Ryan*. Nevertheless, *The Thin Red Line* is among the finest of contemporary war films.

B4: Adjectives and Adverbs**Key to Exercise 1: Usage (p. 430)**

1. Fatima did well on her math test.
2. Matthew is the taller of the two brothers.
3. Oscar has a unique website.
4. The novel was better than the movie.
5. Ping's mother is very fit now that she is lifting weights.

Key to Exercise 2: Misplaced and Dangling Modifiers (p. 431)

1. While vacationing in Jasper, the Wongs were amazed to see a bear on the main street.
2. Selina needed time to prepare mentally for the lawyer's questions.
3. Antonio stared over his glasses at the attractive young women across the aisle.
4. Marissa had driven nearly all the way home when she stopped to pick up a hitchhiker.
5. Beena was trying to read rapidly through the whole chapter just before class.

Key to Exercise 3: Dangling Modifiers (p. 432)

1. She was determined to finish her essay, so she ignored all interruptions.
2. After hearing the manager's plans to reorganize the office, the workers had difficulty remaining calm.

3. Because he had loved movies since childhood, he planned to become an actor.
4. When recovering from major surgery, you should avoid strenuous exercise.
5. Just before Domingo started school, his parents moved to Halifax.

Key to Review Exercise (p. 432)

1. He knew scarcely anyone at the party, but he had a better time than he expected.
2. Although he had studied all night, many of the exam questions seemed unfamiliar.
3. To jump even further, you'll need a better pair of track shoes.
4. After a hot, strenuous day of sightseeing, the tourists thought the hotel pool looked very inviting.
5. Rayna is the older of the two sisters; she hopes to graduate this year.
6. One terrible night, while I was showing off my car to my friends, the engine exploded.
7. If we regulate the disposal of hazardous wastes, we can preserve the environment.
8. In writing stories for popular magazines, you should remember that readers always want a happy ending.
9. When Louis XIV was underage, his ministers had charge of the government
10. By blaming the poor for their problems, politicians avoid responsibility to create a more just society.

B5: Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections

Key to Exercise 1: Coordinating/Correlative Conjunctions; Parallelism (p. 434)

A

1. Neither ___ nor (“neither,” “nor,” and “so” should be circled)
2. not only ___ but also (“for,” “not only,” and “but also” should be circled)
3. “yet” and “and” should be circled

B

1. Many children do poorly in school because of inadequate diet, poor instruction, and lack of interest.
2. To prevent shock, cover the victim with a blanket and speak reassuringly.
3. To clean this oven, I need either atomic weapons or a miracle.
4. You could end your speech with a quotation, a question, or a suggestion.
5. The successful candidate for this position must be self-motivated, a quick learner, and reliable.

C

Answers will vary.

Key to Exercise 2: Subordinating Conjunctions/Conjunctive Adverbs (p. 435)

1. unless (circled)
2. therefore (underlined)
3. when (circled)
4. thus (underlined)
5. that (circled)

Key to Exercise 3: Faulty Coordination (p. 436)

1. Angus, who is an ardent outdoorsman and conservationist, lives in rural New Brunswick.
2. In the summer, Andrea enjoys working in the garden, taking long walks, and reading romances.
3. Marco forgot to pay a speeding ticket, so he received a summons to appear in court.
4. To function effectively as a social worker, you need to be both knowledgeable and compassionate.
5. As far as I can tell, Ingrid has no interest in either getting a job or going to school.

Key to Exercise 4: Faulty Subordination (p. 438)

1. When Jing-Mei was living in Lethbridge, she heard about the fashion opportunities in Montreal, so she packed her bags and bought an airline ticket.
2. Ever since [or Because] Karl had a seizure caused by an allergic reaction, he has been cautious about all medications.
3. Because the assistant manager is autocratic and arrogant, no one wants to work with her.
4. Because the main character ties his sense of masculinity to clan traditions, he feels threatened when these structures begin to crumble.
5. Amin desperately needed a job, but he was determined never again to work for his father.

Key to Review Exercise (p. 438)

1. To complete this degree, you could take three more courses or write a thesis.
2. Although he loved her and she was rich, he didn't want to marry her.
3. The house that burned down was designed by a well-known architect; it had been owned by the Santos family, who had come from Guatemala.
4. Maria had three goals in life: to complete her degree, to travel to Asia, and to start her own business.
5. Julia, a dance teacher, has travelled extensively in the Far East.
6. He decided to fly home because he didn't want to drive on the hazardous mountain roads.

7. They vowed to remain married for better and worse, for richer and poorer, and in sickness and health.
8. Because Timothy was the last to be hired, he was also the first to be fired.
9. Although he had forgotten about the test until the class started, he did well on it.
10. Charles Dickens, an important nineteenth-century novelist, experienced poverty as a child, so in his novels he is very sympathetic to poor children.

C: Writing Better Sentences

C1: Recognizing Complete Sentences: Clauses and Phrases

Key to Exercise 1: Main Clauses and Phrases (p. 442)

1. After leaving the theatre and catching a cab (P)
2. We walked and talked together for hours (MC); finally, we headed home (MC)
3. On Sunday (P); Vijay phones his mother (MC)
4. A bandage over the wound but no painkillers (P)
5. Her dream was to see Paris and die happy (MC); to see Paris and die happy (P)

Key to Exercise 2: Main and Subordinate Clauses (p. 444)

1. (While the fighting persists.) [the airport will remain closed.]
2. [The supplies (that would prevent deaths from injuries and starvation) have been delayed.]
3. [I am worried about my parents,] (who are helpless victims of the civil war.)
4. (Although many attempts have been made to enforce a cease-fire,) [the fighting has increased.]
5. [Hopes for an early solution are fading] (because neither side will compromise.)

Key to Exercise 3: Simple, Compound, Complex, Compound-Complex Sentences (p. 444)

1. [Smoking in the hospital was prohibited], [so patients huddled outside the doors in freezing temperatures.] (Compound)
2. [Othello is the tragedy of a man] (who “loved not wisely, but too well.”) (Complex)
3. [Some people believe (that tuition should be affordable enough for anyone to attend post-secondary institutions)]; [others believe (that tuition should be increased and loans made available to those who need them).] (Compound-Complex)
4. (As the runners surged towards the finish line,) [the crowd cheered wildly.] (Complex)

5. [The distraught parents searched the campground, the lakeshore, and the surrounding woods for their missing child.] (Simple)
6. [The weather, (which had remained warm for several days,) suddenly turned bitterly cold.] (Complex)
7. In the grey dawn of a cold November morning, [the hunter stood motionless at the edge of the clearing, waiting patiently,] cold fingers ready to press the button on the sleek silver camera. (Simple)
8. (Before you take an exam,) [(you) get a good night's sleep and eat a healthy meal.] (Complex)

C2: Correcting Errors in Sentence Structure

Key to Exercise 4: Sentence Fragments (p. 446)

1. Many students decide not to hold part-time jobs because they need time to study.
2. Although the benefits of pollution regulations outweigh the costs, every regulation has an impact on the Canadian economy.
3. Genetically modified foods are sometimes known as “Frankenfoods.”
4. In the last act of the play, the hero and villain confront each other.
5. Genetic manipulation could be useful in the treatment of some diseases, such as diabetes.

Key to Exercise 5: Comma Splices (p. 448)

1. Holden wants to be like the ducks because no one seems to notice them.
2. The southern half of the province has received very little rain for the third consecutive year; therefore, poor crops are expected.
3. The competition in high school is intense; in fact, some students use alcohol to escape from the pressure to succeed.
4. Olena has very limited vision, so voice-sensitive computer software is enormously helpful to her.
5. Ultra-light aircraft are easy to fly; however, they can be very difficult to land.

Key to Exercise 6: Comma Splices (p. 448)

Answers will vary.

Key to Exercise 7: Fused Sentences (p. 449)

1. It is easy to make this delicious dessert; just follow these instructions.
2. Some adolescents are sullen, rebellious, and lazy; however, others work to support themselves and to help their families.
3. Einstein abhorred the practical use of his theories by the military, and in the future we may find more humanitarian uses for his concepts.
4. Some leaders brutally impose their policies, but they get sullen compliance at best.

5. The window display stopped passersby in their tracks because it featured a mannequin wrapped in a bloody sheet with a boot on its neck.

Key to Exercise 8: Mixed Constructions (p. 451)

1. *A Man for All Seasons* shows that Sir Thomas More becomes a martyr because he is willing to die for his beliefs.
2. Her cunning is revealed when, for example, she persuades her client not to consult another lawyer.
3. The Minister of Finance increased the credibility gap between himself and the public by denying that the government intended to raise taxes.
4. The more Yvette loathed her family, the less she wanted to live with them.
5. The frustrated mother asked her daughter, “When will you ever grow up?”

Key to Review Exercise 1 (p. 451)

Growing up on a farm where I often needed a good knife, I quickly learned to distinguish a good quality knife from one of poor quality. Finding a good knife was often difficult because most companies now making knives care more about profit than about quality. Consequently I always kept an eye out for knives constructed in the early part of the century. Knives constructed then are usually made from better quality materials. I faithfully attended auctions and garage sales in the hope of finding those early knives. There were not many styles available, so I had to be content with whatever style I found.

Key to Review Exercise 2 (p. 452)

The bay is covered with ice from January to mid-June, so twice-weekly air transportation replaces the three-hour ferry trip to the mainland. On a clear, windless day the twenty minutes in the air can be heavenly, a sightseer’s bliss. You can spot moose and caribou and follow snowmobile trails as they wend their way over and around ponds, brooks, hills, and dales. The snow gleams and glistens like a fairy-tale scene. This is no Boeing 747, however; it is only a four-seater Cessna, commonly referred to as a matchbox with wings. You squeeze and squirm into a bearable position, positioning yourself over bags of mail, boxes of freight, and your luggage. Your knees bump against your chin as you clench your teeth in preparation for take-off. You hope and pray that the weather remains good because if it doesn’t, you are in for the most unpleasant twenty minutes of your life.

D: Writing Better Paragraphs**Key to Exercise 1: Sentence Variety (p. 457)**

Answers will vary.

Key to Exercise 2: Transitional Devices (p. 460)

This (demonstrative pronoun); for example (example); however (contrast); In the last ten or fifteen years (time); As a result (cause and effect); Nevertheless (contrast); therefore (cause and effect).

Key to Exercise 3: Transitions (p. 460)

Answers will vary.

D3: Being Concise**Key to Exercise 4: Conciseness (p. 462)**

1. Studies of smokers revealed that much smoking is an automatic response to certain activities such as driving, typing, reading, or drinking alcohol and coffee.
2. Because I play video games and find them challenging, I would like to give them a good name. I hope that people will stop thinking of video games as mindless when they learn that these games require many years of practice.
3. Despite the costumes and castles, the heroine of *Ever After* seems independent and modern. She is bright, feisty, innovative, and brave with clear priorities. She values work and proves herself a woman of action when she fights to keep the family farm.
4. Packaged convenience food, a product of technology, contains preservatives and many other harmful chemicals.
5. While he was travelling down the highway at 150 km an hour, he hit a very icy section, lost control, and slammed into the ditch.

Key to Exercise 5: Being Concise (p. 463)

Roots of Empathy focuses on an effective program Mary Gordon developed that reduces classroom bullying and aggression. The program involves monthly classroom visits by a parent and baby. A specially trained instructor visits the classroom a week before the baby's arrival to speak with the children about the important changes they might see in the baby since the last visit. When the parent and baby visit, the children sing a welcoming song and then observe the way the baby acts and play happily with the child. Following the visit, the instructor helps the children make connections between the baby's feelings and actions and their own experiences. Ideally, this helps the children to embrace their own feelings and emotions, such as fear. The children are also encouraged to write poems about their feelings, which helps develop emotional literacy. Studies suggest that participation in this program reduces bullying and other kinds of aggression in the classroom.

Key to Review Exercise (p. 463)

Answers will vary.

E: Creating an Appropriate Tone

Key to Exercise 1: Pronouns of Address (p. 467)

1. Poison imagery pervades *Hamlet*.
2. Many of us remember junior high school dances with warm nostalgia.
3. C.
4. By the end of the novel, the protagonist is doomed.
5. Average students find that working ten hours a week is about all they can handle in addition to their school work.

Key to Exercise 2: Voice/Pronouns of Address (p. 468)

Answers will vary.

Key to Exercise 3: Tone (p. 470)

Answers will vary.

E3: Choosing the Right Word: Usage

Key to Exercise 4: Problems with Word Choice: Usage (p. 475)

1. From the noise in the lecture theatre, it's reasonable to infer that a large number of people were quite uninterested in the topic.
2. Engineers must recognize their responsibility to protect the environment.
3. Even on formal occasions, Ted dresses as if he is going to a hockey game.
4. The principal difference between my two jobs is that I now work fewer hours and make more money.
5. The results of the medical tests were different from what the doctor had predicted.

Key to Review Exercise (p. 475)

Answers will vary.

F: Punctuation

F1: Apostrophe

Key to Exercise 1: Apostrophes (p. 477)

1. Sonya's and Edward's, parents'
2. boss's
3. children's
4. nobody's
5. Huis'

Key to Exercise 2: Missing or Misused Apostrophes (p. 478)

1. fans, 1980s
2. month's, men's
3. It's, *you know's*
4. yours, theirs
5. RCMP's, times

Key to Exercise 3: Apostrophes (p. 478)

Answers will vary.

F2: Comma

Key to Exercise 4: Commas (p. 482)

1. no commas
2. , which was a gas guzzler,
3. , an award-winning Manitoba writer,
4. , passing the Stanley Cup between them,
5. no commas
6. no commas
7. , a documentary about spelling contests,
8. no commas
9. , exhausted by their tour of duty in Afghanistan,
10. no commas

Key to Exercise 5 (p. 482)

1. Because he could find no way to avoid the task,
2. In the morning,
3. Marvin, on the other hand, is steady, hard-working, and rather unimaginative.

4. Indeed,
5. The negotiators were tired and hungry, so
6. According to William Blake,
7. no commas
8. The United States and Britain declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941, the day after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
9. Returning home after a strenuous workout, Julia showered, reached for a cold drink, and collapsed on the sofa.
10. First Night festivities offer participants musical performances, street theatre, plays, readings, and a spectacular finale complete with fireworks.

Key to Exercise 6: Commas (p. 483)

Answers will vary.

F3: Semicolon

Key to Exercise 7: Semicolons (p. 485)

1. ; nevertheless,
2. ; however,
3. woman; he
4. ; but
5. sympathy; when

F4: Colon

Key to Exercise 8: Colons (p. 486)

1. The setting was perfect for a horror movie: a foggy night, an isolated house, shrieks and groans coming from unseen sources.
2. Monique is saving her money with one goal in mind: to travel for a year.
3. C
4. C
5. Alexander and Shaler argue that there is a direct relationship between addiction and dislocation:

Exercise 9: Colons (p. 486)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10: Dashes (p. 487)

Answers will vary.

Key to Review Exercise 1 (p. 488)

1. Let's divide our supplies into two categories: inexpensive items in constant use, expensive items used only occasionally.
2. *Spider-Man*, which attracted large audiences in 2002, spawned plenty of spin-off accessories.
3. There are two types of crimes in which the perpetrator deliberately decides to break the law: crimes of desperation and crimes of defiance.
4. A woman with a limited income, perhaps a single parent, might steal food, for example, to feed her family.
5. In *Hard Times*, Dickens vividly portrays the monotonous, mechanical lives of factory workers in his description of Coketown: "It contained several very large streets all very like one another..." (p. 213).
6. The goal of modern correctional institutions should not be punishment or revenge; it should be the rehabilitation of the whole person.
7. *The Stone Angel* (Macmillan, 1964) established Margaret Laurence as an important Canadian novelist.
8. The Pope needed only to show Galileo the instruments of torture; Galileo's medical knowledge of what those instruments would do accomplished the rest.
9. When I returned home—most unexpectedly, I might add—I was astounded by the changes that had occurred during my absence.
10. Ancient Chinese and Hindu societies had much in common: both were unified through stable religious and cultural patterns; both had little curiosity about foreign lands; both were exploited by the West.

F7: Quotation Marks**Key to Exercise 11: Quotation Marks (p. 490)**

1. Azim wished his brother would buzz off so that he could study.
2. "Whenever you use a welding torch," said the shop teacher, "make sure you wear goggles to protect your eyes."
3. Jason said that he could rap like Eminem.
4. Maria asked her teacher, "What does Swift mean by the phrase 'deliver the Kingdom to the Pretender'?"
5. In his essay "Na Na Na Na, Hey Hey Hey, Goodbye," Tim Bowling admits that he still smiles "with goofy fondness at the common graffiti of my childhood—'Jesus Saves, Esposito Scores on the Rebound.'"

Key to Exercise 12: Quotation Marks and Italics (p. 491)

1. Annie Proulx's short story "Brokeback Mountain," which appeared in the *New Yorker* in 1997 and in the short story collection *Close Range: Wyoming Stories* in 1999, was recently made into a film.
2. There was a great to-do over the sinking of the *Titanic*.

3. Margaret Wenté's column on "The Decline of Public Language" was published in the *Globe and Mail* on August 13, 2005.
4. George asked, "How many *m*'s are there in the word *accommodate*?"
5. The French word *tristesse* suggests not merely sorrow but melancholy.
6. In his essay "Food Connections," (Readings), David Suzuki points out that the word *dirt* in our society is a pejorative.
7. Allison Crowe's song "By Your Side" is available on the CD *Live at Wood Hall*.
8. *The Sound of Music*, a perennial favourite on stage and screen, was based on the book *The von Trapp Family Singers* by Maria von Trapp.
9. Many children still learn about the musical scale through the song "Do-Re-Mi," which begins, "Doe, a deer, a female deer."
10. How many times does the phrase "Quoth the raven, Nevermore" appear in Poe's poem "The Raven"?

Key to Review Exercise 2 (p. 492)

The final story of *Dubliners* returns to the subject of the first story—mortality. Joyce divides "The Dead" into two separate scenes: the Christmas gathering of family and friends and the hotel room where the main character, Gabriel, and his wife, Gretta, spend the night. Gabriel, who is named for the archangel of good news (Luke 1:26), believes he is the master of his surroundings. During the Christmas gathering, he certainly seems to be in control. He is responsible for drunk Freddy, he carves the turkey, and he gives the speech. In the second scene, Gabriel comes to the realization that he is not in control. When he and Gretta arrive at their hotel room, Gabriel is consumed by passion and wants to dominate his wife. As he says, he wants to be master of her strange mood (235). Gretta, however, is overwhelmed by long-buried grief for the young man who died for love of her. When Gretta tells her husband about Michael Furey, Gabriel is forced to realize that it is death that controls people's lives. Many characters in *Dubliners* long to escape from their city and their lives, most obviously Eveline in the story of that name and Chandler in "A Little Cloud." Only Gabriel realizes there is no escape except through death.

Key to Review Exercise 3 (p. 492)

Answers will vary.

G: Spelling and Mechanics

G1: Spelling

Key to Exercise 1: Spelling (p. 494)

1. Tanis's interest in school has increased noticeably since she separated from her husband.

2. At the beginning of the term, Tanis dragged herself to all her classes, but her heart was definitely not in her studies.
3. Like most people, Tanis was embarrassed by her marriage problems and rather lonely as well, but now she is enjoying her independence.
4. She is also achieving better grades, especially in her children's literature and micro-computer management courses.
5. Even though Tanis worries that people might be prejudiced against a woman who has decided to abandon the privileges of the affluent middle class, she has decided to devote her summer to an environmental protection project on Baffin Island.

G2: Hyphens

Key to Exercise 2*: Hyphens (p. 496)

1. con-ferred
2. C
3. C
4. recom-mend
5. stipu-late
6. butter-fly
7. C
8. spill-ing
9. defin-itely
10. lan-guage

*This exercise was mistakenly numbered 14 in the first printing of the textbook.

G3: Numbers, Capitalization, and Abbreviations

Key to Exercise 3 (p. 499)

1. On October 30th, the Vice-President announced that the northern end of the railway line had finally been completed.
2. My brother and I like to go camping for two weeks every summer.
3. The Native Friendship Centre in our area hosts an annual barbecue to which everyone in the neighbourhood is invited. Last year, 151 people attended.
4. On our trip to the Middle East last December, we noticed considerable tension between fundamentalist Christians and Muslims.
5. When Susan and her husband were robbed in an outdoor café in Rome, they lost most of their valuables: their passports, wallets, traveller's cheques, cameras, and so on.

H: Format

H2: Quotations

Key to Exercise 1: Integrating Quotations (p. 511)

1. Virginia Woolf’s thoughts on “Shakespeare’s Sister” are “that any woman born with a great gift in the sixteenth century would certainly have gone crazed, shot herself, or ended her days in some lonely cottage outside the village, half witch, half wizard, feared and mocked at” (373).
2. In “Inequality is the Real Enemy,” Polly Toynbee questions whether or not people are concerned about inequality:
 The poor have what their grandparents would think unimaginable luxuries—TVs, telephones and washing machines. So why should it matter to them if in some unseen stratosphere the gated kleptocrats on company boards award themselves staggering sums of money. (364)
3. The idea that blindness is a mental state rather than a physical condition is clear when Gloucester in *King Lear* perceives that he

stumbled when I saw. Full oft ’tis seen,
 Our means secure us, and our mere defects
 Prove our commodities. O dear son Edgar
 The food of thy abused father’s wrath!
 Might I but live to see thee in my touch
 I’d say I had eyes again! (4.2.21–26)

4. An added benefit, Swift’s narrator notes, is that this proposal will decrease the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland “with whom we are Yearly over-run, being the principal Breeders of the Nation, as well as our most dangerous Enemies, and who stay at home on purpose with a design *to deliver the Kingdom to the Pretender . . .*” (“A Modest Proposal,” Readings, 321).