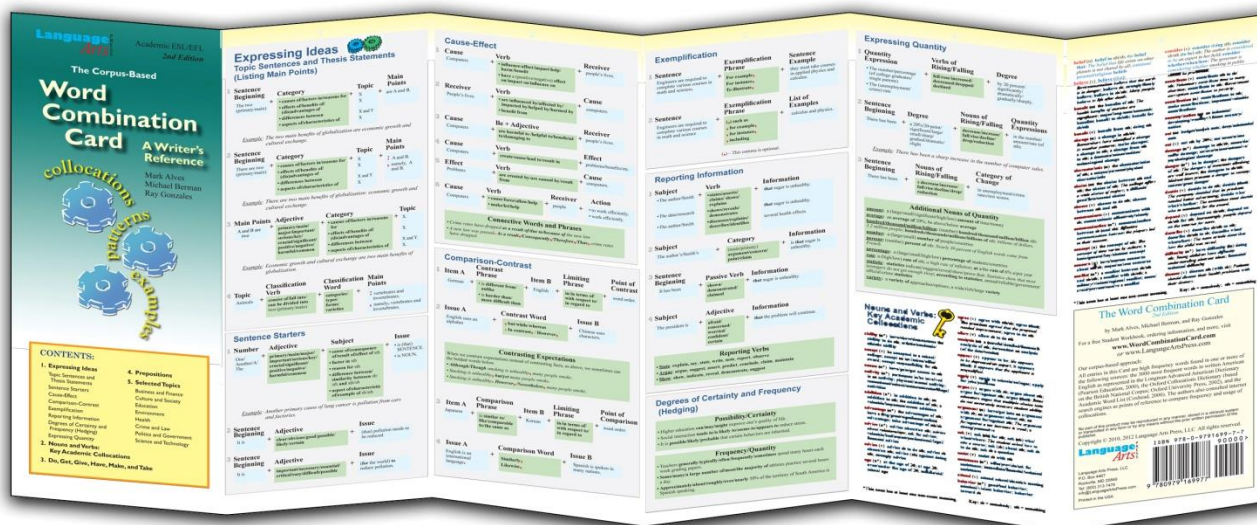


The Word Combination Card A Writer's Reference

2nd Edition



Student Workbook



Berman • Gonzales • Alves

**Language
Arts Press**

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How to Use the Word Combination Card and this Workbook: An Introduction for Students

Collocations and The Word Combination Card

Collocations are combinations of two or more words that appear together naturally in language. There are different types of collocations, such as **annual salary** (adj. + n.), **implement a policy** (v. + n.), **advise against** doing something (v. + prep. + gerund + object), and so on. Collocations, also known as word combinations or word partnerships, help writers to express their ideas more clearly, accurately, and efficiently. The Word Combination Card and this Workbook will teach you to understand and use high-frequency academic collocations that will help you succeed in your college courses. You will learn to use these collocations to build fluent phrases and complete, effective sentences.

Getting Started

First, become familiar with the organization content of the Card. Look at each section of the Card to understand its purpose. There are five sections:

1. **Expressing Ideas.** This section provides you with the language patterns necessary to express the most common relationships of ideas in academic writing.
2. **Nouns and Verbs: Key Academic Collocations.** This section contains 120 of the most common (and often misused) word combinations. Mastering this key list of words and their combinations will give your writing power and fluency across a variety of academic topics.
3. **Do, Get, Give, Have, Make and Take.** You must be able to use these super-high-frequency verbs well. The Card focuses on these common verbs and their word partners in academic contexts.
4. **Prepositions.** The Card shows you the academic uses of several important prepositions. In addition, the example sentences illustrate the verb tenses that are typical in many of these uses.
5. **Selected Topics:** In this section, the Card provides you with key collocations associated with common academic themes that you will write about in your college career.

Learning the Collocations and Patterns

Repetition, repetition, repetition! That is what is required to learn to use new language structures correctly. This workbook gives you the opportunity to achieve that repetition. Our goal was to provide you with interesting, challenging exercises that first help you notice these new collocations and language patterns in context, and then help you to use them in your academic writing.

You may begin in any section of the Card. In whichever section you choose, however, we recommend that you start with the intermediate exercises, and then build to the advanced level exercises. As you do the exercises, have the Word Combination Card close by and refer to it as often as you need to. This will help you learn the structures quickly and correctly and without a lot of stress. The answers to most of the exercises can be found at the back of this book.

We hope you enjoy your journey through this workbook!

Michael Berman, Ray Gonzales, and Mark Alves
Montgomery College – Rockville, Maryland

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Student Workbook
to accompany *The Word Combination Card, 2nd Edition*

Published by Language Arts Press
PO Box 4467
Rockville, MD 20849

www.LanguageArtsPress.com

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Language in Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Instructions: After reading each of the following topic sentences and thesis statements, determine whether it is indicating cause and effect, contrast, comparison or classification. Circle the appropriate pattern.

1. Two significant differences between Western and Middle Eastern culture are religion and family relations.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
2. Family and academic problems are two harmful effects of Internet addiction.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
3. Economic systems can be divided into three major categories: capitalist, socialist, and communist.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
4. The United States and Great Britain are similar in terms of language and culture.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
5. Three key factors in career success are strong interpersonal skills, knowledge of one's field, and satisfaction with one's job.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
6. The standard of living and quality of education in many Asian countries are comparable to those in Western Europe.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification
7. Women's Olympic gymnastics consist of four major events, namely, the floor exercise, vault, uneven bars and balance beam.
a. cause and effect b. contrast c. comparison d. classification

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Language in Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Pattern #4 (Classification)

Famous Quotations

Instructions: Review *Pattern 4* in the Topic Sentence and Thesis Statement section. Then, read the quotes below. For each quote, underline the "classification word," circle the "topic" and its accompanying preposition (if given), and draw an arrow ↓ toward all colons (":").

Example:

There are basically two types of people: people who accomplish things, and people who claim to have accomplished things. The first group is less crowded.

Mark Twain

1. Objects can be divided into three major categories: those that don't work, those that break down and those that get lost.

Russell Baker

2. There are three types of baseball players: those who make it happen, those who watch it happen, and those who wonder what happened.

Tommy Lasorda

3. There are two types of poor people: those who are poor together and those who are poor alone. The first are the true poor. The others are rich people out of luck.

Jean-Paul Sartre

4. Man consists of two parts: his mind and his body. The body has more fun.

Woody Allen

5. Bores can be divided into two classes, namely, those who have their own particular subject, and those who do not need a subject.

A. A. Milne

6. People who truly love us can be divided into two categories: those who understand us, and those who forgive us for our worst sins. Rarely do you find someone capable of both.

Jonathan Carroll

7. Most foods can be improved by adding either cheese or chocolate. These are the two primary categories of food. A tiny third category exists but is not worth discussing.

M. Berman

Name: _____

Date: _____

Constructing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Instructions: Choose appropriate words and phrases from the following boxes to complete the topic sentences and thesis statements below.

Sentence Beginning	Adjective	Category	Topic	Main Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three • There are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmful • key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benefits of • causes of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hiring decisions • attending a community college 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family problems, financial difficulties, and daily hassles • Islam, Judaism, and Christianity

- Better physical and mental health are two _____ exercise.
- Three causes of stress are _____
_____.
- _____ two primary reasons for speed limits: reducing the number of traffic accidents and increasing fuel efficiency.
- Monotheistic religions, those that believe in one God, can be divided into three major types, namely, _____.
- Three _____ aspects of successful personal relationships are good communication, loyalty and honesty.
- War and natural disasters are two primary _____ malnutrition in some countries.
- Two advantages of _____ are lower tuition costs and smaller teacher to student ratios.
- A job applicant's experience and educational background are two important factors in _____.
- _____ characteristics of a well-written essay are a clear thesis statement, well-developed body paragraphs, and effective vocabulary usage.
- Two _____ effects of divorce on children are psychological and behavioral problems.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Constructing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Instructions: Match the Sentence Beginnings, Categories, Topics, and Main Points from each column below to form topic sentences and thesis statements. Write the complete sentence on the lines below. One has been done for you.

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two ... • There are two main... • The two primary... • The three main... • Parental attention and a safe home environment are two... • Drugs... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disadvantages of... • differences between... • crucial... • can be divided into three... • causes of... • characteristics of... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • factors in... • categories: ... • the modern Western family... • newspaper and news magazine articles... • being a celebrity... • business failure... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • , namely, lack of privacy and the temptation of drug use. • are lack of demand, poor management, and production problems. • are length and the number of illustrations. • depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens. • are its diversity and small size. • healthy child development.

1. The two primary characteristics of the modern Western family are its diversity and small size.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Pattern #4 (Classification)

Instructions: Review Pattern #4 in the Topic Sentence and Thesis Statements section of the Card. Then complete the sentences below with words and phrases from the box. Each word can be used only once.

fall	main	three	divided	of
categories	into	consist	are	there

1. There are five _____ hurricanes. These categories are based on wind speed, barometric pressure, and storm surge.
2. Crimes in the U.S. justice system _____ categories: petty crimes, misdemeanors, and felonies. These three categories are based on the level threat to public order and safety.
3. Energy can be _____ into six forms: chemical, electrical, radiant, mechanical, nuclear, and thermal.
4. _____ thousands of varieties of apples worldwide.
5. Math test problems _____ of two primary varieties: those requiring straightforward mathematical ability to carry out mathematical calculations, and numerical problem solving ability, which requires you to work out what mathematical calculations you should apply, rather than just telling you.
6. A joint is a point the body where two or more bones meet. There are three _____ types of joints: fibrous (immoveable), cartilaginous (partially moveable) and synovial (freely moveable).

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Instructions: Review the Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements section of the card. Then correct the errors in the following topic sentences and thesis statements. All of the errors are related to the Category phrases in this section of the Card.

Example:

of
Two benefits ~~for~~ solar-powered cars are reduced pollution and better fuel efficiency.

1. Stress and depression are two causes for insomnia.
2. Two differences of communication styles in the U.S. and Asia are eye contact and emotional expression.
3. A nuclear family consists mother, father, and their children.
4. Two categories of second language errors are: local errors, which do not affect meaning, and global errors, which do.
5. Strong communication and organizational skills are two characteristics for an effective leader.
6. Two reasons of the increase in the number of intercultural marriages in many societies are globalization and the decline of racism.
7. There are two key factors in the decrease in cancer rates, earlier detection and improved treatment.
8. The two main advantages for studying abroad are learning a new language and experiencing a new culture.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Instructions: For each of the topics below, write two topic sentences/thesis statements. Use the Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements section of the card for help. Add your own main points. Practice using different types of topic sentence and thesis statement patterns.

Example: The causes of poverty

1. The two main causes of poverty are lack of education and illness.
2. Lack of education and illness are the two main causes of poverty.

Topics:

a. Differences between first-born and last-born children

1. _____
2. _____

b. Causes of success in business

1. _____
2. _____

c. Effects of pollution

1. _____
2. _____

d. Characteristics of a strong marriage

1. _____
2. _____

e. Types of cheating

1. _____
2. _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Writing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements, Pattern #4 (Classification)

Instructions: Review the exercises on pages 8 and 11. From those two exercises, choose any three sentences and rewrite them. Use different classification words or sentence patterns.

Example:

ORIGINAL SENTENCE: ***There are three types of baseball players:*** those who make it happen, those who watch it happen, and those who wonder what happened.

MODIFIED SENTENCE: ***Baseball players fall into three categories:*** those who make it happen, those who watch it happen, and those who wonder what happened.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Sentence Starters

Instructions. Review the *Sentence Starters* section in the Card. Then read the paragraph below and underline the sentence starters. The first one has been done as an example.

What Makes a Good Film?

Many people attribute great movies to the actors' performances on the screen. However, several other characteristics are equally as critical. One key aspect of any good film is the script. It is essential for the script to be interesting and believable because even the best actors cannot overcome an unrealistic situation, a confusing series of events, or dialogue that does not seem authentic. Another significant factor in making a great film is carefully planned backgrounds and set pieces. This characteristic is the job of the cinematographer, who focuses on lighting, colors, shapes, scenery, and costumes, among other elements. A film has good cinematography when these elements work together to enhance the film. A third crucial characteristic of a great film is the editing process. This process is often the difference between a good film and an exceptional one. It is important that the editing is carefully considered and precisely executed so that it does not seem like a movie is missing an important scene or has an unnecessary scene that should have been cut out. Finally, excellent films are the products of excellent directors. The director puts all the pieces together and gives the movie its overall style or feel. A director's role in a movie can often be seen in its particular camera angles, the flavor of character interaction, or its creative music. In conclusion, when good acting is combined with these other elements, the result is often an unforgettable film that can change how people view themselves and the world around them.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Sentence Starters

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Sentence Starters* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible. To help you choose the answers, notice the **bolded** words, as in the following example.

Example:

One important **aspect** of global warming is its effect on human health.

Elderly Divorce

An increasing number of the elderly in the U.S. is getting divorced. One _____ **reason** _____ this trend is that the elderly live longer nowadays. Longer life spans mean that older couples have more time to grow tired of each other! _____ important **factor** _____ the higher elderly divorce rate is increased wealth. Because the elderly in the U.S. are richer than in the past, there are fewer economic disadvantages of divorce, especially for the women who receive half of everything in the divorce settlement in many states. However, there are several problems that divorced older persons must face. The _____ **consequence** _____ getting divorced in one's sixties or seventies is loneliness. Divorce means losing some or many of the acquaintances one had in marriage. **It** is also more _____ to develop new acquaintances and friendships when one is older and retired. Another _____ **effect** _____ divorce at this age is family conflict, which may occur if a divorced elderly parent marries someone who is not welcomed by the children. **It** is _____ that elderly divorce is an important new social issue.

Source: Springen, Karen, "Feeling the 50-Year Itch," *Newsweek*, 12/04/2000, Vol. 136, Issue 23, p. 56.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Sentence Starters

Instructions. Review the *Sentence Starters* section in the Card. Then read the article below and complete the sentences that follow it.

Health Care across Cultures

Do people around the world treat a cold or the flu the same way? Not really. In fact, different cultures sometimes have very different ideas about illness and health care. Illnesses in one culture might not exist in another, and a treatment in one culture might not exist in another. Health care providers—people such as doctors and nurses who take care of sick people—work with many different cultural groups and need to know about these differences in health care. They can now get help from EthnoMed, a medical information organization in Seattle, Washington. EthnoMed collects information on health care practices among different ethnic groups. Some of the groups include Vietnamese, Somali, and Cambodian. EthnoMed answers questions such as: What causes certain illnesses in Cambodian culture? What are Somali treatments for fever? How do Vietnamese relieve pain? Here are some examples from EthnoMed:

Vietnam. There are many different Vietnamese ethnic groups, so traditional health ideas differ. The Mien and H'mong groups combine medicine and religion. Among these groups, sickness often comes from angry gods. Doctors are priests; they talk to the gods and this removes the sickness. Also, many immigrants from Vietnam use treatments from traditional Chinese medicine such as herbs, special drinks, and acupuncture.

Somalia. In Somali culture, there are “traditional doctors.” These are usually older men in the community. They use a healing practice called fire-burning— heating a small stick from a special tree until it is very hot and then touching it to the skin in order to cure the illness. Other treatments include herbal remedies. For example, traditional doctors treat stomachaches and backaches with *habakhedi*—a traditional Somali herb. They treat pneumonia, a serious lung disease, with herbs and fire-burning.

Cambodia. Cambodians traditionally treat illness through self-care and self-medication – treatments without health-care providers. In many Cambodian communities, people use herbal remedies, special rituals, and other practices to cure illness. In Cambodia, people grow herbs in a home garden. In other cases, they sometimes find a Khru Khmer, a traditional healer. This person will travel into the jungle for healing plants such as herbs and roots. To many Cambodians, spirits can cause illness. Spiritual healers perform special rituals to cure this kind of illness. Another Cambodian practice involves massaging the skin. This practice relieves many common illnesses – for example, headaches, muscle pains, sinusitis, colds, sore throat, coughs, difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever.

Complete the sentences below.

Examples:

One important characteristic of Vietnamese medicine is that its health practices differ depending on the ethnic group.

The main aspect of the Mien and H'mong groups' approach to health care is its combination of medicine and religion.

1. _____ is its focus on traditional doctors.
2. A common example _____ is fire-burning.
3. The most important characteristics of Cambodian health care _____

4. _____ sometimes necessary for Cambodians to _____

5. _____ is that many Cambodians believe the spirits can have an effect on their health.
6. A/An _____ between the Somali and Cambodian approaches to health care _____
7. It is clear that EthnoMed _____
8. _____ for health care practitioners to know about cultural differences in health care.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Sentence Starters

Instructions: Review the “Sentence Starters” section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, find and correct the five errors in the language that shows sentence starters. To find the errors, notice the bolded words.

of

Example: One possible **consequence** ~~in~~ long-term smoking is lung cancer.

Declining Birthrates

Birthrates in many developed countries, especially in Europe and Asia, have been declining. One important **reason** of the declining birthrate is the increasing cost of raising a child in today’s modern society. According to some estimates, it costs several hundred thousand dollars to raise a single child to the age of eighteen in some developed countries. Another significant **cause** in lower birthrates is the economic crisis that many countries face today. It is **obvious**, young people are less likely to start a family because of high unemployment rates and reduced income. The most significant **factor** for the decline is the fact that more women attend college in developed countries than in the past. With higher levels of education, more women pursue careers. As a result, they are marrying later in life and having fewer children. It is **essential** on governments that want to increase birthrates to consider these factors when creating new policies.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Cause-Effect Language

Instructions: Review the *Cause-Effect* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, circle the words that show a cause-effect relationship. Then underline the effect. The first one has been done for you.

Using Cell Phones while Driving



Driving while using cell phones can cause serious problems. Using cell phones while driving can lead to general traffic problems. For example, using cell phones may have an impact on a person's driving speed, and this causes people to drive more slowly. Therefore, traffic congestion tends to become worse. Using a cell phone may also influence a driver's ability to concentrate. In fact, some studies indicate that because of cell phones, thousands of deaths are caused each year. Clearly, cell phones are harmful to people while driving. In sum, banning cell phone usage while driving will definitely have a positive impact on safety and traffic congestion.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Cause and Effect

Instructions: Refer to the *Cause-Effect* section of the Card. Use that vocabulary to complete the sentences below. Add punctuation, conjugate verbs, and capitalize letters when necessary.

Examples:

People's job satisfaction is influenced by the amount of independence they have at work.

Mr. Lu works independently on many interesting projects. As a result, he usually enjoys his job very much.

1. Colors _____ people's moods and attitudes.
2. Children _____ good parenting.
3. Sara has lost over 10 kilos since the beginning of the year. _____ her blood pressure has also dropped.
4. The new movie about the French Revolution has been successful _____ its excellent acting and directing.
5. New discoveries sometimes _____ more questions than answers.
6. Receiving a college degree can _____ graduates to have higher overall life satisfaction.
7. Receiving a college degree generally _____ graduates have higher overall life satisfaction.
8. Martha's chances of winning the scholarship _____ her poor grades in math.
9. The city's big investment in public transportation _____ a 20% reduction in air pollution.
10. Necessity often _____ new inventions.
11. Stress is sometimes _____ difficult decisions or new responsibilities.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Cause-Effect Language

Instructions: Review the *Cause-Effect* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, find and correct the ten errors in the language and punctuation that provide examples.

Examples:

have many harmful effects on

A lack of exercise may ~~cause many harmful effects to~~ people.

to have

A lack of exercise may cause people ~~have~~ health problems.

Using Cell Phones while Driving

Driving while using cell phones can **cause** serious problems occur. Using cell phones while driving can **lead** general traffic problems. For example, using cell phones may have an **effect** a person's driving speed, and this **makes** people to drive more slowly, **therefore** traffic congestion tends to become worse. Using a cell phone may also **influence** on a driver's ability to concentrate. In fact, some studies indicate that **because of** people use cell phones, thousands of deaths are caused each year. Clearly, cell phones are **harmful** on people while driving. People should not be **allowed** use cell phones while driving. In sum, banning cell phone usage during driving can positively **influence** on safety and traffic congestion.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Comparison-Contrast Language

Instructions: Review the *Comparison-Contrast* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, circle the phrases that express comparison and contrast.

Washington, DC versus New York City

Washington, DC is different from New York City in several ways. First, Washington, DC is the political capital of the U.S. whereas New York City is the largest financial center in the country. Also, Washington, DC is smaller than New York City in terms of size and population. Thirdly, Washington, DC is located in the mid-Atlantic region. In contrast, New York City is considered part of the Northeast.

At the same time, these two cities are comparable to each other with respect to ethnic diversity. In Washington, DC, one can find people from many different countries, including those who work in the various embassies. Similarly, in New York City, there is great ethnic diversity as one can see in ethnic neighborhoods such as Chinatown and Little Italy.



The US Capitol Building in Washington, DC



The Statue of Liberty in New York City

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Comparison-Contrast Language

Instructions: Review the *Comparison-Contrast* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, find and correct the errors in the language and punctuation that show comparison-contrast.

Example: Heterogeneous societies are ethnically *diverse*. *In contrast*, ~~diverse in contrast~~ homogeneous societies consist mainly of one dominant ethnic group.



Changes in the U.S. Population

The population of the U.S. has undergone important changes over the years. From the beginning of its history, whites have been a majority in the U.S. however by 2050 whites will make up less than 50% of all Americans. The major cause of this change has been immigration. But, the nature of immigration to the U.S. has also become different. Whereas in the past most immigrants came from Europe. Over the last several decades, the majority of immigrants to the U.S. have come from Latin America and Asia. Furthermore, today's American population is different by the population in the past in regard age. The 21st century U.S. population will be much older from the population in the last century. This last change is a result of the aging of the very large "baby boom" generation that was born between 1946 and 1964.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Comparison-Contrast 1

Instructions: Write five sentences using the words in parentheses. In the sentences, compare or contrast two countries in size and/or climate or another topic which your instructor provides. Refer to the *Comparison-Contrast* section of the card.

1. (Different) _____

2. (Than) _____

3. (While) _____

4. (Similarly OR In contrast) _____

5. (Similar) _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Comparison-Contrast 2

Instructions: Write sentences comparing or contrasting the following pairs of items. Use words or phrases from the *Comparison-Contrast* section of the Card.

college / high school

Eastern culture / Western culture

extended families / nuclear families

fast food / home-cooked meals

Hinduism / Christianity

desktop computers / notebook computers

developing countries / developed countries

urban society / rural society

Example:

college / high school: In college, there is a wide variety of courses to choose from, whereas in high school, students have a much more limited choice of courses.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Exemplification Language

Instructions:

Part A: Review the *Exemplification* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, circle the phrases that introduce examples. Next, underline the examples after them. The first one has been done for you.

Types of Writing

Writing can be divided into a number of categories, including informal, academic, and newspaper writing. First, informal writing is writing that is used in non-professional or non-academic situations such as email correspondence between friends. The vocabulary is generally not academic. For instance, in informal writing, writers might use slang, such as “cool.” Academic writing, on the other hand, must have precise, academic vocabulary. For example, “accurate information” is more exact and formal than “true information.” Another type of writing is newspaper writing. In this category of writing, the authors must provide specific information, such as a description of events and the reasons why the events occurred. In newspaper writing, the language is formal but less formal than in academic writing. To illustrate, in newspapers it is generally acceptable to begin a sentence with conjunctions such as *but* or *so*. However, in academic writing, beginning a sentence with a conjunction is not common.

Part B:

1. Which exemplification phrases in the reading above introduce complete sentences?

2. Which exemplification phrases in the reading above introduce lists of examples?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Exemplification Language

Instructions: Complete these sentences using the words and phrases from the *Exemplification* section of the card. Add punctuation when necessary. When the sentences are repeated, use different words and phrases for each.

Examples:

Cancer can be caused by chemicals in the environment such as air pollution and chemicals in household products.

Cancer can be caused by chemicals in the environment, including air pollution and chemicals in household products.

1. There are several parts of speech in English _____ nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
2. There are several parts of speech in English _____ nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
3. There are several parts of speech in English _____ nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
4. Traffic creates many problems _____ it can cause stress.
5. Traffic creates many problems _____ it can cause stress.
6. Entering college requires several steps _____ applying, registering, and attending orientation.
7. Entering college requires several steps _____ applying, registering, and attending orientation.
8. Entering college requires several steps _____ applying, registering, and attending orientation.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Exemplification Language

Instructions: Review the “Exemplification” section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, find and correct the four errors in the language and punctuation that provide examples.

Example:

world, for

There are various language families around the ~~world~~. For example, Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan.

Writing Systems

Writing systems in the languages of the world consist of several types. Alphabets are among the most common in the world. In alphabets, sounds are represented by distinct symbols. Such as, “a” to represent the vowel /a/ or “m” to represent the consonant /m/. Other languages use alphabets which are not related to western alphabets. For example, the alphabets of Korean and Thai. Another type of writing system is based on syllables, for example, in the Japanese Kana writing system, syllables which represent sounds are put together to form single words. Finally, in a few languages, single characters represent entire words. Such as, the symbol 花 in Chinese is pronounced /hwa/ and means “flower.”



Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Language: Reporting Information

Instructions: Review the *Reporting Information* section and the *Prepositions for Academic Writing* section (see “Citing Sources”) of the Card. Then, in the reading below, circle the language which reports information and underline the information which has been reported. The first one has been done for you.

Part A:

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that cancer is a major cause of death around the world. According to the WHO, in 2008, 7.6 million people died from cancer globally. There are many types of cancer, including lung and stomach cancer. Data shows that lung cancer is the leading killer, causing over 1.3 million deaths. Experts are concerned that the number of cancer-related deaths will continue to increase. They claim that in 2030, over 13 million people may die from cancer. However, medical research suggests that cancer can be prevented by changes in lifestyle and diet. For example, it has been demonstrated that a healthy weight and eating more fruits and vegetables reduce the chances of getting cancer. Danae and other researchers assert in a recent article that 30% of cancer-related deaths could be avoided.

SOURCE: World Health Organization - “Cancer” – Accessed March 12, 2012
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs297/en/>

Part B: Refer to the Reporting Information section of the card, and then write the verbs from the paragraph above in the appropriate category below, like the first sample.

State: report _____

Argue: _____

Show: _____

Others: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Constructing Sentences to Report Information

Instructions: Review the Reporting Information section of the Card. Then, use the words and phrases in the table below to write 8 sentences. Use each part only once each. Two of the sentences do NOT need language from Column B.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. In his book <i>Don't Sweat the Small Stuff</i> , Carlson	• main argument	• the methods the criminal used to sell stolen items.
2. Recent medical data	• asserts	• that driving while texting is as bad as driving while drunk.
3. The medical researcher's primary concern	• explains	• that the number of computer viruses has increased dramatically.
4. It has been demonstrated by psychologists	• has shown	• that some people misuse their medications.
5. Government technology specialists are concerned	• is	• is that the government needs to provide more support of education to help the economy.
6. In the report, the police officer	• describes	• that children who play video games tend to develop good hand-eye coordination.
7. The president's		• ways to avoid feeling stress.
8. The author of the article "Driving Dangerously"		• that the rate of diabetes in the U.S. has risen from 4 to almost 7 percent.

1. In his book *Don't Sweat the Small Stuff*, Carlson explains ways to avoid feeling stress.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Reporting Information

Instructions: Review the *Reporting Information* section of the Card. Then, based on the information below on asthma, write sentences with the words in parentheses. Pay careful attention to verb tense. Use simple present tense for general facts, present perfect for past research, and the simple past for specific events in the past.

Examples:

(research) Research shows that asthma is a worldwide problem.

General Fact

(it) It has been shown that, in the U.S., over a million people go to the hospital due to asthma problems each year.

Past Research

(the Centers for Disease Control) The Centers for Disease Control reported that in 2007, more adults than children died from asthma.

Past Event

Asthma

Asthma is a global problem, though it is decreasing. Nevertheless, governments around the world need to take measures to reduce rates of asthma. It is a health problem, but it is also very costly. Below is some data on asthma.

- In 2004, approximately 255,000 people worldwide died of asthma.
- Although the rate of asthma deaths increased during 1980-1995, since 2000 the death rate has decreased each year.
- Asthma costs the United States more than \$30 billion every year. These costs include the direct expenditure of treating asthma.

Source: The Centers for Disease Control, Asthma Fast Facts, http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/pdfs/asthma_fast_facts_statistics.pdf, Accessed: January 13, 2012.

1. **(research)** _____

2. **(data)** _____

3. **(the author)** _____

4. **(it)** _____

5. **(concerned)** _____

6. **(according to)** (see the section *Prepositions for Academic Writing*) _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing and Understanding Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

Instructions. In each pair of sentences, check (✓) the sentence you think is more accurate. Then circle the hedging word or phrase that leads to better accuracy.

Example:

- a. New businesses fail. _____
- b. A large number of new businesses fail. ✓

1.
 - a. People who exercise and eat healthfully tend to live longer than those who do not. _____
 - b. People who exercise and eat healthfully live longer than those who do not. _____
2.
 - a. Inexpensive musical instruments do not sound as good as expensive instruments. _____
 - b. Inexpensive musical instruments generally do not sound as good as expensive instruments. _____
3.
 - a. Homeowners should not install a new electrical outlet by themselves. _____
 - b. Most homeowners should not install a new electrical outlet by themselves. _____
4.
 - a. Hedging words can make sentences more accurate. _____
 - b. Hedging words make sentences more accurate. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

Instructions. Review the *Degrees of Certainty and Frequency* section in the Card. Then read the paragraph below and underline the hedging words and phrases. The first two have been done as examples.

Video Games: Negative and Positive Effects

Many American teens play video games. These games are often violent in nature.

According to some studies, playing violent video games may result in aggressive behavior. For example, teens who play video games that involve combat or martial arts are more likely to fight with classmates. However, teens also appear to benefit from playing video games. For example, gamers typically have better problem solving skills than their non-gaming peers. Although makers of violent video games tend to depend on them for most of their profits, perhaps they can be persuaded to develop more games that promote problem solving in non-violent yet exciting ways.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

Instructions. Review the *Degrees of Certainty and Frequency* section in the Card. Then read the paragraph below and circle the best hedging words and phrases, as in the first example. Consider the part of speech (adverb, adjective, or quantity word) and whether the meaning is possibility, frequency, or tendency.

Video Games: Negative and Positive Effects

(All / many of / many) American teens play video games. These games are (always / tend to / frequently) violent in nature. According to (all / some of / some) studies, playing violent video games (may / always / sometimes) result in aggressive behavior. For example, teens who play video games that involve combat or martial arts (always / are more likely to / Ø) fight with classmates. However, teens also (appear to / do) benefit from playing video games. For example, gamers (some / typically / always) have better problem solving skills than their non-gaming peers. Although makers of violent video games (tend to / Ø) depend on them for most of their profits, perhaps they (can / frequently / tend to) be persuaded to develop more games that promote problem solving in non-violent yet exciting ways.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Degrees of Certainty and Frequency* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible. Use only one word in each answer.

Examples:

Having a college education may/can/might **increase** a person's annual income.

Having a college education generally/typically/frequently **increases** a person's annual income.

Having a college degree tends **to** increase an individual's annual income.

Attending college **is** likely **to** increase one's annual income.

1. In the past, businesses _____ had very few restrictions on how much pollution they created.
2. If the government has stricter environmental laws, pollution _____ be reduced.
3. If the government has stricter environmental laws, pollution is _____ to be reduced.
4. Climate change _____ to be related to human activity.
5. People who are concerned about the environment _____ produce less pollution.
6. _____ people who have knowledge about the harms of chemicals try to reduce the amount of chemicals in their food.
7. Countries where recycling is encouraged are more _____ to have fewer problems with pollution.
8. It is _____ that the climate will change in the future.
9. Worldwide temperature changed by _____ 1 degree in the 20th century.
10. If the climate changes, _____ people will suffer the effects.
11. Changes in society _____ prevent future environmental problems.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Hedging Language

Instructions: Refer to the *Expressing Certainty and Frequency* section of the Card. The following paragraph has extreme statements that should be more general and realistic. In the sentences below, use hedging words or expressions to edit the words in **bold**. Consider whether you want to use certainty words such as “may” or “possible,” frequency words such as “some” or “frequently,” or tendency words such as “tend to” or “is more likely to.” A sample is provided in the first sentence.

Benefits of College Degrees

may have / frequently has

Research shows that graduating from college ~~has~~ positive effects. **All** college graduates are satisfied with their jobs. College graduates **always** receive higher incomes than high school graduates, and **all** of them have health insurance. Moreover, their children **are** successful in school. This is because their children **learn** numbers and the alphabet before kindergarten. College graduates also **never** have health problems. In addition, since they study about health in college, they **do not** smoke or eat too much, and they **exercise** regularly. Overall, attending college **brings benefits** to those with college degrees.

Tip: Select one of your own writings, especially one that you must rewrite, and find places to add hedging language that makes your ideas more reasonable, realistic, and academic.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Expressing Certainty and Frequency

Instructions: Refer to the sections on *Expressing Certainty and Frequency* and *Expressing Quantity* in the Card. Then write sentences using the hedging words provided in parentheses to respond to the questions. You may answer any of the questions in the responses, as in the first example.

QUESTIONS

1. What are some benefits of a healthy diet?
2. What are the effects of video games on children?
3. In what ways are social networks, such as Facebook, harmful?

RESPONSES

a. (can/may) _____ *A healthy diet may give people more energy.*

b. (possible/probable/likely)

c. (most/some/few)

d. (generally/frequently)

e. (to be likely to)

f. (can/may)

g. (tend to)

h. (number/amount/rate)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Expressing Quantity

Instructions: Complete these sentences using words from the *Expressing Quantity* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

1. Driving while using cell phones results in a _____ **number** of accidents each year.
2. In some colleges, there has been a 10% **increase** _____ tuition in the past few years.
3. A _____ **rate** of unemployment can cause voters to vote against politicians.
4. The **amount** of _____ that people spend on luxury items should not be excessive.
5. **Statistics** _____ that the number of female smokers has increased.
6. There is a _____ **variety** of religions in the U.S.
7. Due to traffic problems, there has been a(n) _____ in the **amount** of traffic congestion.
8. The **number** _____ deaths caused by cars has increased significantly around the world.
9. The portion of the U.S. population that smokes has **decreased** _____ 20% in the past 40 years.
10. They predict that their profits will grow _____ a **rate** of 3% in the coming years.

Name: _____

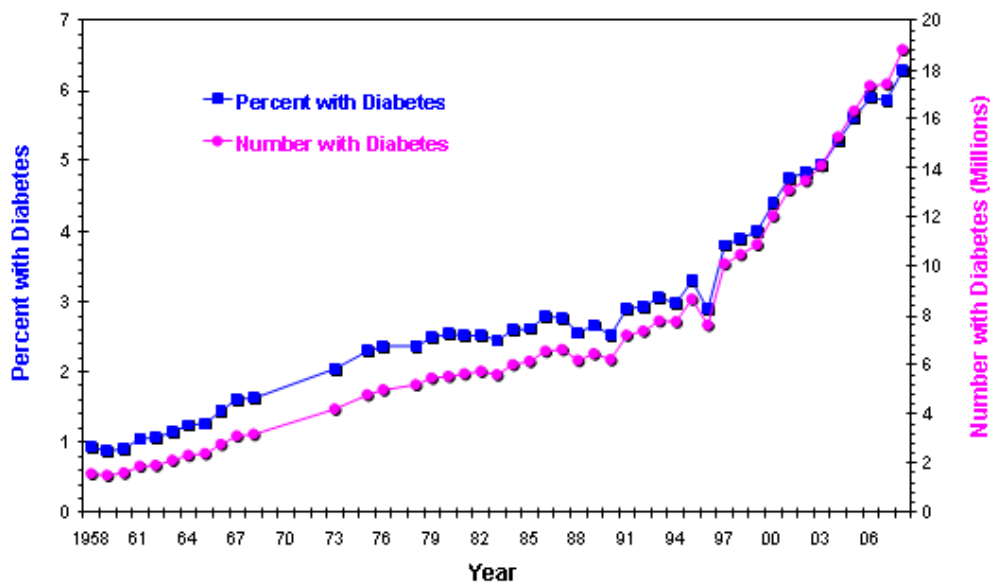
Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Expressing Quantity

Rates of Diabetes

Instructions: Use words from the *Expressing Quantity* section of the Card to complete the sentences. Refer to the chart below which shows the percentages of Americans with diabetes from 1958 to 2008. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Number and Percentage of U.S. Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, 1958–2008



CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation, National Diabetes Surveillance System
available at <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics>



1. In 1997, almost four **percent** _____ Americans had diabetes, about 11 million people.
2. The _____ **number** of Americans with diabetes is a major concern.
3. According to the chart above, there has been a _____ **increase** since 1958.
4. _____ of people have gotten diabetes each year since the 1990s.
5. The **rise** _____ the number of diabetics has been most severe in the last 10 years.

6. There is a large _____ of diabetics and a high _____ of diabetes.
7. In 1958, the _____ of Americans with diabetes was only about half a million.
8. Between the 1960s and 1970s, the number of diabetics in the U.S. **rose** _____.
9. By 2000, the number of diabetics had _____ to about 12 million.
10. Since the late 1990s, there has been an increase in the number of Americans with diabetes _____ a **rate** of about one percent every few years.
11. In the chart, there was only one _____ in the number between 1996 and 1997.
12. Over the past 50 years, the percentage of Americans with diabetes has **risen** _____.

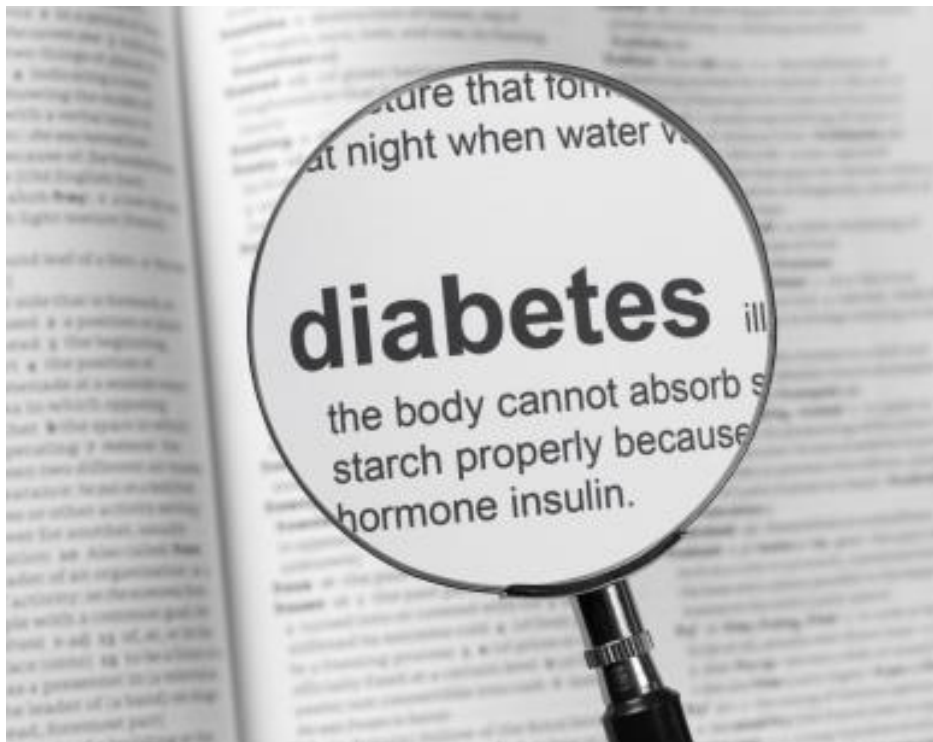
Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Language for Expressing Quantity

Instructions: Review the *Expressing Quantity* section of the Card. Then, find and correct the eight errors in the paragraph below.

There has been a sharp increase in the **amount** of diabetics. In the 1950s, only one
 1
percent Americans had the disease. At first, the rate of diabetes gradual **increased**, but later, there
 2 3
 was a rapid **decrease** for the number of diabetics. Between 1990 and 2000, the rate of diabetes was
 4
increased from 2.5 percent to 4 **percentages**. In 2008, over six **percents** of Americans, which was
 5 6 7
 about 19 **millions** of people, were diabetics.
 8



Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Expressing Quantity – “Rates of Diabetes”

Instructions: Based on the chart “Rates of Diabetes” on page 44 use the words below to make sentences. Refer to the section *Expressing Quantity* section of the Card. Pay attention to parts of speech (e.g., whether “increase” is a noun or verb), punctuation, and verb tense.

1. *since the 1980s, number, increase*

2. *by 1980, rate, rise*

3. *statistics, between the 1990s and 2008, percentage, rise*

4. *in 1996, rise*

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Adjectives: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 1

A number of patterns in the *Expressing Ideas* sections contain lists of adjectives. It is important to know what these adjectives mean so that you can choose them effectively and logically for your writing, such as in thesis statements and topic sentences.

Part A**Instructions:**

1. Review the adjectives in the box below and look up their meanings in a dictionary if necessary. These adjectives are from *Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements*, *Sentence Starters*, *Cause-Effect*, and *Expressing Quantity*.
2. Put each adjective into one of the meaning categories below. Some adjectives have been written as examples and are checked (✓).
3. Optional: Can you think of other adjectives to add to these categories? Can you think of other categories?

primary✓	main	major✓	important	serious	dramatic✓	key
crucial	significant	positive✓	negative✓	harmful	sharp	common
clear✓	obvious	good	possible✓	likely	certain	gradual
necessary	essential	critical	beneficial	damaging	helpful	

Most Important1. primary

2. _____

3. _____

Important1. major

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Clear/Common

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

1. clear

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Positive1. positive

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Negative1. negative

2. _____

3. _____

Possible/Probable1. possible

2. _____

Degree/Amount1. dramatic

2. _____

3. _____

Part B

Instructions: Complete the sentences below with adjectives from Part A. Use adjectives from all of the categories.

1. One _____ effect of stress is high blood pressure.
2. One _____ effect of eustress is increased energy.
3. It is _____ for architects to understand math and physics.
4. It is _____ that world temperatures will continue to rise.
5. The most _____ factor in advertising is presenting an idea in an attractive way.
6. Smoking and alcoholism are two _____ causes of heart disease.
7. The _____ advantage of a laptop computer is its portability.
8. Over the past century, there has been a _____ increase in the development of technology.
9. High stress and loss of privacy are two _____ consequences of being famous.
10. Laughter is _____ to people's health.
11. Another _____ difference between developing and undeveloped countries is the amount of pollution they create.
12. The two most _____ characteristics of a manager are leadership and patience.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Language Patterns: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 2

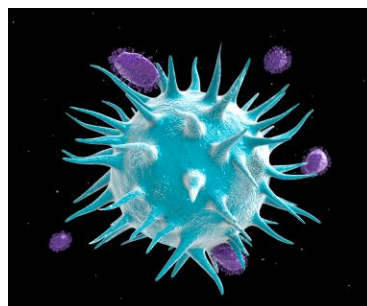
Instructions: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph below. These mistakes, which are underlined below, include language pattern errors as well as related punctuation and grammar errors. Use the notes on the right side of the paragraph to help you correct the mistakes.

Types of Vaccines



: live

There are three main types of vaccines. Live, inactivated and subunit vaccines. Live vaccines consist in active but weakened pathogens (bacteria or viruses). In most cases, these live vaccines do not make a person to feel sick, however, the body learns how to recognize these pathogens, and it develops a strong immune response against them. In this way, the body becomes prepared to deal with these pathogens. Another category for vaccine is the inactivated or “killed” vaccine. In this type of vaccine, the pathogen is dead. Therefore, it is less likely producing negative side effects. On the other hand, they also tend be less effective because they cause a weaker immune response from the body. The last main type of vaccine is the subunit variety. In subunit vaccines, for example: influenza (flu) vaccines, a protein or carbohydrate is taken from the pathogen and used to cause the body develop an immune response. This type of vaccine is called a “subunit” because it is a specific part or “sub-unit” of the pathogen.

*Classification**Classification**Cause-Effect**Comparison-Contrast**Classification**Degrees of Certainty and Frequency**Exemplification**Cause-Effect*

flu virus

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing Language Patterns: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 3

Instructions: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph below. These mistakes, which are underlined below, include language pattern errors as well as related punctuation and grammar errors. Use the notes on the right side of the paragraph to help you correct the mistakes.

Tattoos

Tattoos have been in existence for thousands of years. In the ancient world, tattoos were frequently ~~frequent~~ used for identification purposes. Such as, in China, criminals' faces were tattooed. This allowed other citizens recognize these tattooed people as convicted prisoners. Another important reason of tattoos was a belief in their magic powers. In the Philippines, for example. Tattoos were believed to provide magical qualities that would result to power and luck. Today, tattoos have become part of popular culture in the U.S. and in many countries throughout the world. Fashion, individuality, and group association often influence on people's decisions to get tattoos these days.

*Exemplification**Cause-Effect**Sentence Starters**Exemplification**Cause-Effect**Cause-Effect*

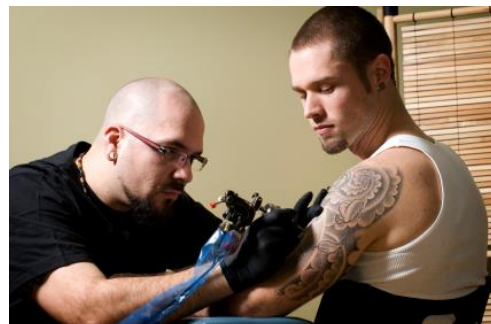
According to a recent *New York Times* article, there is a significant increase in the number of men and women with tattoos in the U.S. A 2003 survey reported that 36% of people between ages 25-29 had at least one tattoo, and approximate 45 million Americans had tattoos. The survey also found that the percentage for people who regretted getting their tattoo was 17%, as a result, many of these people will discover that a tattoo that cost a few hundred dollars to get may require a few *thousand* dollars to remove!

*Expressing Quantity**Degrees of Certainty and Frequency**Expressing Quantity**Cause-Effect*

Sources:

New York Times, Times Topics, "Tattoos,"
<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/subjects/t/tattoos/index.html> , Accessed: January 17, 2012.

Harris Interactive, The Harris Poll #58, October 8, 2003,
<http://www.harrisinteractive.com/vault/Harris-Interactive-Poll-Research-A-Third-of-Americans-With-Tattoos-Say-They-Make-Them-Feel-More-Sexy-2003-10.pdf>, Accessed: January 17, 2012.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Education 1

Instructions: Complete these sentences by circling the correct word and then writing it on the line. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card.

Example:

The students prepared for the vocabulary quiz by studying together for several hours in the library.

a. on **b. for** c. to

1. George was **accepted** _____ the University of Maryland.
a. in b. to c. from
2. Because of his great _____ **ability**, he always earns “A’s” in his classes.
a. academic b. school c. educational
3. After he began to study more, there was a big **change** _____ his grades.
a. on b. for c. in
4. The student went to the library to get **information** _____ her research topic.
a. to b. about c. by
5. The professor said she expects all students to **participate** _____ class discussions.
a. in b. for c. to
6. The student _____ his **concerns** about the class to his professor.
a. gave b. said c. expressed
7. It is important for college students to _____ their research **skills**.
a. make b. develop c. create
8. At the end of the semester, students **prepare** _____ their final exams.
a. for b. on c. to

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Education 2

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card to find the word partners for the **bolded** words below. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

College students who lack **experience** in research may have difficulties in their classes.

Confident students firmly **believe** that they can achieve their academic goals.

1. Teachers, like other professionals, need to _____ new **skills** throughout their careers, especially in regards to the use of educational technology.
2. Successful students often _____ **support** from their parents in terms of help with their homework and continuous encouragement.
3. My friend is able to _____ math **problems** very quickly.
4. The professor told her student that his _____ **topic** was too general.
5. Each student must give a _____ **report** no longer than a few minutes about their research project.
6. The librarian said that many websites are not _____ **sources** of information.
7. Students who are struggling in their classes should go to the tutoring center to _____ **help**.
8. Children whose parents are heavily involved in their education have a _____ **advantage** over their peers.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Culture and Society

Instructions: Complete the sentences. Refer to the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card to find the word partners for the **bolded** words below. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

She demonstrated great artistic **ability** in her beautiful paintings.

Technological **changes** often result in major social changes.

1. The loss of a family member is a _____ **experience**.
2. With so many friends, he has a very active _____ **life**.
3. Better health is often cited as a _____ **benefit** of marriage.
4. Her family is experiencing _____ **trouble** because her father was laid off.
5. In rural societies, each _____ **member** is expected to contribute to the work on the farm.
6. Citizens in more open societies are allowed to freely _____ their political **opinions**.
7. _____ **homes** often have more _____ **difficulties** because there is only one income.
8. Those who travel to other countries _____ an **opportunity** to learn about new cultures.
9. In her _____ **marriage**, her husband was not as loving as her current spouse.
10. After the earthquake, the population's **situation** _____ after the arrival of emergency aid intended to temporarily provide food and shelter.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Health 1

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card Card to find the word partners for the **bolded** words below. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

In hospital emergency rooms, trauma cases take **priority** over all other cases.

Obese people often suffer from a variety of health **problems**.

1. _____ **cuts** in government health care funding may lead to lower life expectancy over the long term.
2. Listening to loud music over long periods of time can result in _____ **loss**.
3. A _____ **marriage** tends to contribute to good health.
4. Family members of patients on life support sometimes must make _____ **choices**.
5. His doctor _____ **advised** him to take off work and rest for several weeks.
6. Those who have a family history of _____ **trouble** should have their cholesterol levels checked annually.
7. She _____ a healthy **life** by eating nutritious foods and exercising regularly.
8. Medical students often **receive** _____ in psychology to better understand what their patients are experiencing emotionally.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Technology

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

He is under **pressure** at work.

Mr. Long has had financial **problems** since he lost his job.

1. There are many **benefits** _____ computers.
2. With computers, we _____ the **ability** _____ work efficiently.
3. Moreover, computers **offer** a tremendous amount of information _____ users.
4. The main **function** _____ computers is to manage information.
5. However, they also _____ **damage** _____ the environment.
6. Computer users want to _____ **access** _____ the fastest computers.
7. It is difficult to **prevent** users _____ get _____ rid of old computers.
8. This has led to the _____ **growth** _____ the computer industry.
9. Many people _____ **difficulty** _____ make _____ their old computers function well.
10. Perhaps if computer users _____ accurate **information** _____ how to fix these problems, they would change computers less frequently.
11. _____ **lack** _____ renewable energy is a significant problem.
12. The sun is a(n) _____ **source** _____ energy.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Business and Finance

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

The investor lost a large sum of **money** as a result of bad investments.

The corporation's chief executive officer (CEO) wants to hold a **meeting** to discuss expansion plans.

1. The _____ **goal** of many businesses is to earn a profit while **contributing** _____ society.
2. The _____ **growth** of the company allowed it to hire more employees.
3. The government's plan to **cut** _____ was very popular with the country's workers.
4. The store is dealing with serious _____ **troubles** because of the lack of customers.
5. Because of the firm's poor _____ **report**, it lost many of its investors.
6. An **analysis of** the economic _____ indicates that the recession has ended.
7. The _____ **source** of revenue for most electronics companies over the past two decades has been from the sale of computers.
8. Investors need _____ **information** about the financial markets.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Crime and Law

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

A police officer may have to risk his or her **life** to protect the citizens of the community.

The lawyer has had a great deal of **success** in prosecuting criminals.

1. The city police **cut** _____ by 10% partly as a result of better training.
2. The rise in violent crime is a _____ **concern** for the community.
3. The most distinguishing _____ **characteristic** of the criminal was the long scar on his face.
4. The police are concerned that more youth are becoming involved in _____ **activities**.
5. Research indicates that many teens who join gangs come from _____ **homes**.
6. Teens _____ gang **members** for a variety of reasons.
7. The police officer made a _____ **mistake** when he arrested an innocent person.
8. My friend received a ticket because he _____ the speed **limit**.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Politics and Government

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Smaller countries try to avoid military **conflict**.

The tax cuts were intended to boost economic growth but instead increased the budget deficit.

1. The _____ **conflict** resulted in a massive **loss** of _____.
2. The President had to _____ his **plans** to visit Europe because of the new crisis.
3. During the debate, the candidates _____ their **opinions** on a number of issues.
4. Nowadays, many political candidates in the U.S. receive strong _____ **support** from the business community.
5. Political scientists often _____ detailed **analyses** of election results.
6. The new political reforms are unpopular because they _____ **limits** on various freedoms.
7. The war resulted in _____ **damage** to the nation's infrastructure.
8. The country's political leaders were defeated in the last election because they had _____ **success** in reducing unemployment.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – “Shantytowns”

Instructions: Complete the following paragraph by choosing the correct word among the choices in each set of parentheses. Circle the word.

Example:

The storm did great damage (in / by / to) to the village’s homes.

Shantytowns

The **growth** (on / for / of) shantytowns has become a (large / major / wide) **issue**, especially for developing countries. Also known as *favelas* in Brazil and *jhoadpattis* in India, shantytowns are very poor and heavily-populated areas that suffer from a variety of social and economic problems. For example, the residents of shantytowns (spend / run / operate) much of their **lives** dealing with poverty, poor education, and disease mainly because they lack **access** (to / by / in) good schools and health services. They often do not have electricity, sewers, or running water. In addition, those living in shantytowns are (at / from / in) greater **danger** of violent crime. Finally, because shantytown residents face so many problems, they (make / have / own) **trouble** (making better / improving / building) their **situations**. Shantytowns, however, (find / own / have) some **advantages**. For instance, they **provide** shelter (on / by / for) thousands of people who are too poor to buy houses or rent apartments. Many shantytowns also have their own economies, so they are a potential **source** (in / to / of) employment for both skilled and unskilled workers.



Favela in Rio de Janeiro

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Count vs. Non-Count Nouns 1

Part A. Review the nouns in the Key Academic Collocations list. Pay attention to whether the nouns are count or non-count. Then complete the sentences below by writing *a*, *an*, or \emptyset in the blanks.

Example:

The computer virus caused \emptyset serious **damage** to the company's network.

1. The computer virus caused _____ serious **problem** with the company's network.
2. After winning an important prize for literature, the author needed _____ **help** with managing her public appearances.
3. The governor is looking for an advisor who has _____ extensive **knowledge** of agricultural economics.
4. The economist gave the governor _____ **advice** about proposed farm labor laws.
5. The director of the school asked _____ **group** of teachers to study current trends in immigrant education. _____ detailed **analysis** was presented to the director by the end of the year. As a result, the director felt under _____ **pressure** to change many aspects of the school's approach.
6. The patient had _____ difficult **choice** to make regarding how to treat his illness.
7. The government placed _____ **limit** on water use during the drought.
8. The newspaper reporter tried to gain _____ **access** to the court room, but she was not permitted inside.

Part B. Circle the word partners of the bolded words above.

Example:

The computer virus caused \emptyset serious **damage** to the company's network.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Count vs. Non-Count Nouns 2

Part A. Some nouns are countable when their meaning is specific but are non-countable when they refer to the general idea of something. With this idea in mind, complete the sentences below by writing *a*, *an*, or \emptyset in the blanks.

Examples:

Some personality types tend to avoid \emptyset **conflict**.

The two leaders met to try to avoid a regional **conflict** during the famine.

- Andrea did not get the job because she lacks _____ **experience**.
- Alex had _____ positive **experience** in the English program, so he has recommended it to his friends.
- Film stars often appear to be calm during scenes of _____ great **danger**.
- The radiation leak was _____ serious **danger** to the population.
- Soccer is _____ common extracurricular **activity**.
- _____ physical **activity** is an important part of a healthy life.
- Luis left _____ **home** to become a music star when he was only sixteen.
- Luis was raised in _____ single-parent **home**.
- The actor George Burns, who lived to be 100 years old, enjoyed _____ long, successful **life**.
- _____ social **life** is as important to some college students as their academics.
- Ken and Barbara do not have _____ happy **marriage**, so they are seeing a counselor.
- _____ arranged **marriage** is common in some cultures.

Part B. Circle the word partners of the bolded words above.

Examples:

Some personality types tend to avoid \emptyset conflict.

The two leaders met to try to avoid a regional conflict during the famine.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Health 2

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

In hospital emergency rooms, trauma cases take **priority** over all other cases.

Obese people often have a variety of health **problems**.

1. “Superbugs” have become a _____ **issue** in the medical community worldwide.

These superbugs are actually bacteria that are resistant to most types of antibiotics.

Hospital patients are _____ **danger** of infection if the hospital staff has not thoroughly sanitized their rooms. The superbugs such as MRSA (methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus) can do _____ **damage** _____ the body’s organs, especially the lungs, and often cause death.

2. Obesity rates among children in the U.S. and other countries are rising. One reason for this trend is the **lack** _____ exercise. Today, most children **prefer** playing video games _____ playing sports after school. Junk foods high in sugar and fat also **contribute** _____ childhood obesity. Children and teens _____ **trouble** maintaining a healthy weight if they are consuming soft drinks and fast foods several times a week.

3. Sleep deprivation – not getting enough sleep – is a _____ **problem** in today’s overly busy and competitive world. A lack of sleep can have a negative effect on one’s ability to perform physical and _____ **activities**. Many sleep deprived drivers, for example, have _____ their **lives** in fatal auto accidents.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Environment 1

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

In an attempt to reduce global warming, a few countries are placing **limits** on carbon emissions.

An increase of global temperature by just a few degrees can lead to dramatic **changes** in the environment.

1. Those who suffer from asthma may _____ **difficulty** breathing in cities with a great deal of air pollution.
2. The world's nations have had _____ **success** in reducing carbon emissions, so global warming is expected to worsen.
3. Global warming can lead to _____ **problems** including asthma and heat-related illnesses.
4. _____ **growth** has sometimes resulted in environmental damage.
5. Environmentalists have tried to make a _____ **argument** for tougher environmental protection laws.
6. Governments often **lack** the _____ to enforce environmental laws.
7. Environmentalists **explain** _____ our planet's future will continue to be in danger if stricter laws are not passed and enforced.
8. Governments sometimes request the _____ **advice** of scientists when formulating environmental policies.
9. As the water scarcity problem becomes more serious, a growing number of governments are starting to _____ this major **issue**.
10. Some believe that the increasing scarcity of fresh water will eventually lead to _____ **conflict** between nations competing over this resource.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Environment 2

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

In an attempt to reduce global warming, a few countries are placing **limits** on carbon emissions.

An increase in global temperatures of just a few degrees can lead to dramatic **changes** in the environment.

1. The **issue** ____ water scarcity has received a great deal of attention recently. The **lack** ____ water for human consumption and agriculture is a _____ **problem** for an increasing number of countries. It is common nowadays to see _____ **reports** _____ droughts not only in Africa but also in the U.S., Russia, and Australia. In these and other affected countries, local governments sometimes **prohibit** citizens _____ watering their lawns or washing their cars to conserve water.
2. Many governments have _____ **concerns** _____ the effects of global warming. Increasing global temperatures can lead to _____ **problems** including asthma and heat-related illnesses. Global warming also **contributes** ____ water scarcity and causes **damage** ____ animal habitats. Consequently, international leaders are **focusing** ____ ways to reduce global warming. The most _____ **method** would be policies that lead to _____ **cuts** in carbon dioxide emissions. However, some politicians and powerful business groups **argue** _____ making such cuts because of their potential negative economic effects.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Politics and Government

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Smaller countries try to avoid military **conflict**.

The tax **cuts** were intended to boost economic growth but instead increased the budget deficit.

- One important **characteristic** _____ the American political system is the separation of church (religion) and state (government). The U.S. Constitution, for example, **prohibits** the government _____ supporting any particular religion. However, many Americans today expect their political leaders to have _____ **beliefs**. Presidents and presidential candidates, for example, are _____ **pressure** to demonstrate these beliefs by, for example, **attending** _____.
- In many countries, some citizens **argue** _____ large corporations and financial institutions have too much influence on politics. For example, they can easily _____ **access** to elected officials by **contributing** large sums of money _____ their election campaigns. In some nations like the U.S., lobbying firms that represent major corporations and banks often hire retired politicians to **benefit** _____ their knowledge of how the legislative process works. This expertise gives them a(n) _____ **advantage** over public interest groups, such as environmental protection organizations, in terms of influencing policy.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Science and Technology

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

The use of modern technology in industry often leads to stronger economic **growth**.

A growing number of people are **paying** their bills online.

1. Many scientists have also **received** _____ in mathematics.
2. Passwords prevent others from _____ **access** to one's personal information stored on a computer or website.
3. Modern **home** _____ such as refrigerators and ovens are becoming more technologically advanced.
4. _____ **skills** are essential in post-industrial societies where information gathering and management is performed digitally.
5. The pharmaceutical company _____ new **plans** to conduct research using the latest genetic technology.
6. Some scientists are worried that new technologies such as nanotechnology may _____ unforeseen **problems**.
7. Nations should _____ strong financial **support** for emerging technologies.
8. The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a _____ **danger** to society.
9. One _____ **benefit** of advanced technology is increased productivity.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs

Instructions: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph below. Use the bolded words from the *Nouns and Verbs* section to find the errors. The first one has been done as an example.

Vaccines

of
The **purpose** ~~from~~ vaccines is to **prevent** diseases or *pathogens* from cause **damage** to the body. How do vaccines **protect** us to illness? Vaccines are **intended** fool the body. That is, they are designed to act like certain pathogens, so the body builds up its defenses against those pathogens. In this way, when a real disease or pathogen at full strength comes in contact with the body, the body's immune system will react swiftly and strongly because it has already been **prepared** dealing with this pathogen. This is called a "secondary response" to a pathogen.



According to the World Health Organization, vaccines keep over three million **lives** each year and millions more could be saved. However, some healthcare professionals such as Roger Schlafly, PhD, have made **concerns** about the vaccine industry. They have **argued** about vaccines are developed by large pharmaceutical companies in order to make a profit. The **issue** in profit needs to be addressed, they explain, because so much money involved in vaccine development can corrupt the scientific process and can put intense **pressure** in governmental decision makers.

Sources:

World Health Organization. "Low Investment in Immunization and Vaccines Threatens Global Health," November, 2002. 28 December, 2011 <<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/pr87/en/>>.

Schlafly, Roger. "Official Vaccine Policy Flawed," *Medical Sentinel*, Volume 4, Number 3, May/June 1999, pp. 106-108. Copyright © 1999, Association of American Physicians and Surgeons (AAPS).

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs

Instructions: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph below. Use the bolded nouns and verbs to find the errors. The first one has been done as an example.

The Birth of Air Mail



The first air mail system began in 1918 in the United States. Before that time, the slowness of mail delivery had **prevented** the economy ^{from} ~~to~~ growing as fast as it could have. Consequently, the U.S. Postal Service had been looking for ways to **help** it delivering mail more quickly, and it had **considered** airplanes to being an option for holding its **goal**. By 1917, many in the Postal Service **agreed** with airplane technology had developed to the point where it was possible to try. Furthermore, the idea of air mail had the **support** by President Woodrow Wilson, whose friend Albert Burleson was the director of the Postal Service. However, many people said **concerns** that air mail was too risky. They **argued** about airplanes were not dependable, safe or cost effective enough.

Nevertheless, in 1918 the U.S. Congress **decided** for **contribute** \$100,000 in this effort. Although the first air mail flight from Washington, DC to Philadelphia crashed in a field, the pilot lived and enjoyed a large **life**, and the mail was recovered from the plane and delivered. Despite early **problems** in crashes and labor disputes, air mail expanded quickly. The rapid **growth** with this service led to the creation of new navigational tools and aerial maps and eventually to commercial passenger flight.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs

Instructions: Rewrite the following paragraph. Replace the underlined words with more academic collocations from the *Nouns and Verbs* section of the Card. Use the words from the box below, as in the following example.

Example:

<i>communication</i>	<i>information</i>	<i>participate</i>
----------------------	--------------------	--------------------

The problem was caused by the lack of managers' talking to employees.

Correction: The problem was caused by the lack of communication between the managers and employees.

<i>difficulty</i>	<i>appear</i>	<i>benefit</i>	<i>succeed</i>	<i>principle</i>	<i>skills</i>	<i>opportunity</i>
-------------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	------------------	---------------	--------------------

For many students, the first year of college can look like a huge challenge. They have to take several courses and may feel pressure if they do not do well managing their time. However, most first-year students also recognize the good things about attending college. For example, they learn about the big ideas of different fields of study like sociology and chemistry. They can also work on abilities that can help them do good at their future careers. Of course, college also gives them a chance to meet many other interesting people and maybe even their future spouse!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs

Instructions: Answer one or more of the questions below in paragraphs of four to seven sentences each. In each paragraph, use several of the words below from the *Nouns and Verbs* section, and underline those words in your paragraphs. Other sections from the Card are suggested after each question.

Topic 1

What are the most significant effects of receiving a college education? Refer to the *Cause-effect* section and the *Education* section in the Selected Topics section.

ability, access, advantage, allow, apply, attend, benefit, experience, goal, knowledge, opportunity, participate, prepare, provide, skill, success, succeed

Topic 2

What are the main differences and/or similarities between learning at school and learning while working? Refer to the *Comparison-Contrast* section of the Card as well as the *Business and Finance* and *Education* sections in the Selected Topics section.

apply, attend, benefit, choice, communicate, experience, goal, growth, knowledge, lack, learn, opportunity, participate, pressure, provide, purpose, require, success

Topic 3

What are the most common problems international students have when they study overseas? Refer to the *Sentence-Starters* section of the Card as well as the *Culture and Society* and *Education* sections in the Selected Topics section.

communication, country, difficulty, experience, family, issue, knowledge, lack, loss, mistake, pressure, prevent, problem, situation, stress, student, trouble

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: *Do, Get, Give, Have, Make, and Take*

Part A. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Consult the Card (*Do, Get, Give, Have, Make, and Take*) as necessary.

research	difficulty	responsibility
risk	assumption	resources

Many traditional artists **have** _____ devoting time to their art because it can be hard to earn a living in the traditional arts. Some fans of the arts **make** the _____ that traditional artists do not have a job except for their art. The truth is that most traditional artists do not **have** the _____ to devote themselves entirely to their art, and many of those who try to be full-time artists are **taking** a big _____ by pursuing their art because of the economic uncertainty involved. Fortunately, many regional and national governments **take** _____ for preserving their traditional arts and culture. They often support artists as well as those who **do** _____ on the traditional arts.

Part B. Complete the sentences with *do, get, give, have, make, and take*. Use appropriate verb tenses. The first one has been done as an example.

The president of the National Arts Committee will give a **speech** next week to honor several of the country's traditional artists. The speech will focus on the **contributions** that these artists _____ . The Committee _____ **permission** to the TV networks to broadcast the speech, so the whole country _____ the **opportunity** to watch the speech and enjoy some of the artists who _____ **part** in the ceremony. This moving event _____ **place** every year. Hopefully, the Committee _____ the **money** to continue this tradition far into the future. To help assure that funds will be available, the president of the Committee _____ a **recommendation** that a "National Traditional Arts Day" be created that would coincide with this annual event



Woven jute hemp fabric produced by Great Plains American Indian tribes such as the Cheyenne and Arapahoe

Name: _____

Date: _____

Editing the Words and Phrases: *Do, Get, Give, Have, Make and Take*

Instructions: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph below. Use the bolded verbs to find the errors. The first one has been done as an example.

Volunteer Tourism*do*

For a growing number of people, their vacations **have** nothing to ~~be~~ with sunny beaches, shopping districts or famous museums. These travelers would rather **do** out these traditional touristic destinations. Instead, they are **taking** advantage in a new movement called volunteer tourism or “voluntourism.” With this type of tourism, travelers **get** the opportunity for **make** a benefit to the world while they visit a new place. For example, tourists who wish to **take** the action against animal cruelty can visit the Rescate Malix animal shelter in Quintana Roo, Mexico. At Rescate Malix, they are **given** the chance of **take** care for homeless dogs, help out in clinics, and give presentations in local schools about animal welfare. Another volunteer destination is Auroville, India, which attracts people who are committed to environmental efforts such as sustainable farming and reforestation. Volunteer tourists report that they **get** deep satisfaction by their efforts and often **take** part of unique, rewarding activities. Do you want to **have** enjoyment and help the planet at the same time? Consider a volunteer vacation!



Volunteer workers digging a trench for a housing project in the Jordanian desert

Name: _____

Date: _____

Noticing Prepositions

Part A. Review the *Prepositions* section of the Card. Then, in the reading below, circle the prepositions of place, underline the prepositions of time, and draw a box around the prepositions for academic writing. The first one has been done for you.

The Coliseum was a famous arena in ancient Rome. It was built in the first century AD. 50,000 people could fit in the arena. For 400 years, sword fights, battles between men and animals, and other such contests were held there. By the time the last contest took place in the year 523, many earthquakes had damaged the building and ancient Rome had begun its decline. Since then, the building has decayed, but visitors can still imagine its old grandeur, energy, and importance. As for modern times, the Coliseum has been among the most popular tourist destinations in Europe for the past several decades. According to most travel websites, more than four million people visit the Coliseum each year.



Part B. Match each clause on the left with the correct prepositional phrase on the right.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. The Coliseum has been standing ____ | a. by the year 523 AD. |
| 2. The Coliseum was damaged by an earthquake ____ | b. since the year 80 AD |
| 3. The Roman Empire had started to decline ____ | c. for many years. |
| 4. The Coliseum has been a popular tourist destination ____ | d. in 477 AD. |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Prepositions

Instructions: Complete the sentences with prepositions from the Card. Use only one word for each space. More than one correct answer is sometimes possible. The first one has been done as an example.

Prepositions of Place

1. The company headquarters is located at 32 Roosevelt St. in New York City.
2. The information _____ some websites is not always reliable. Similarly, the information _____ some newspapers is not reliable either.

Prepositions of Time

3. The director needs the report _____ the end of the day.
4. The new president will begin his term _____ January.
5. The teacher was interrupted _____ the middle _____ her lesson by a student's loud cell phone ringer. The student apologized to the teacher _____ the end _____ the class.
6. _____ the future, the country hopes to become more energy efficient. _____ the moment, however, we waste a lot of energy.

Prepositions of Academic Writing

7. The baseball coach talked to his players _____ respect _____ the dangers of performance-enhancing drugs.
8. The recent article _____ psychologist Sam Martin explains the newest studies on human happiness. _____ Martin, people can generally choose to be happy, or they can choose not to be.

Mixed

9. The meeting will be held _____ Tuesday _____ 3 p.m.
10. The mayor promised to build the new subway system _____ the year 2015. However, many citizens have questions _____ the cost and feasibility of this project.
11. The association has been holding their annual conference _____ Beijing _____ 2005. Before 2005, the conference had been held _____ Munich _____ many years.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Writing with Prepositions

Instructions: Complete the sentences logically. Add punctuation and capital letters when necessary.

Example:

Time

The writer William Faulkner was born at the end of the 19th century.

Place

1. _____ at _____
2. _____ on _____
3. _____ in _____

Time

4. _____ in 2009.
5. _____ by 2009.
6. _____ since 2009.
7. _____ in two years.
8. _____ for two years.

Academic Writing

9. According to _____
10. In terms of educational opportunities, large cities _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Business and Finance

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Business and Finance* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Part-time **employees** often do not receive health benefits.

He rejected the job **offer** because the salary was too low.

1. The government is facing a **budget** _____ because tax revenues are down.
2. _____ **trade** has helped to bring foreign products to even the remotest regions of the world.
3. The _____ **rate** rose dramatically as a result of the recession.
4. The store has _____ the **price** of its goods to attract customers.
5. Supporters of the free market believe that _____ **competition** between businesses leads to lower prices.
6. The new restaurant is so _____ in **debt** that it may have to declare bankruptcy.
7. The company needs to _____ more **funds** before it can begin its project.
8. Banks will not _____ **money** to those with low credit ratings.
9. The _____ **industry** is gradually making a transition to electric-powered cars.
10. For most people, it takes many years to _____ their home **loans**.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Culture and Society

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Culture and Society* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

It is easier for second generation immigrants to assimilate into the new **culture**.

Ethnic minorities are sometimes the victims of discrimination.

1. A _____ **family** consists of parents and their child(ren).
2. Islam is the _____ **religion** of many Middle Eastern countries.
3. Rapid **population** _____ is a problem for numerous developing countries.
4. Martin Luther King used nonviolent methods to fight for **racial** _____.
5. In _____ **societies**, the economy depends on the success of the farming season.
6. He took a class in **art** _____ to learn more about the great painters of the Renaissance era.
7. One of the goals of the city's government is to reduce **urban** _____.
8. A majority of Indians _____ the Hindu **religion**.
9. A _____ **lifestyle** and the consumption of high-calorie foods are the two main causes of obesity.
10. New immigrants are often surprised by the _____ **customs** of their new country.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Education

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Education* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Students who earn excellent **grades** in high school are more likely to receive scholarships for college.

Most colleges and universities require new students to take a(n) entrance **exam** before admitting them.

1. It is important to _____ all **assignments** on time.
2. In college, students _____ new **skills** that they will benefit from throughout their lives.
3. Those who _____ an excellent **education** have a significant advantage over others when applying for jobs.
4. My friend was _____ **class** because her bus did not come on time.
5. He is _____ a **degree** in biology with the hope of eventually becoming a doctor.
6. Most **university** _____ must have a master's degree or Ph.D.
7. She was forced to _____ **school** because her parents were laid off and could no longer pay for her education.
8. After raising their children, a small percentage of mothers _____ **courses** at community colleges or even four-year schools.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Health

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Health* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Example:

Eating more fresh vegetables and less processed **food** can reduce the **risk** of chronic **disease**.

1. The patient must take medication to _____ the **pain** caused by her severe injuries.
2. The villagers who had contracted the _____ **disease** were isolated by the hospital staff to prevent the illness from spreading.
3. Exercise is a good way to _____ **stress**.
4. Many immigrants _____ **weight** after moving to the United States because of the abundance of cheap high-calorie foods.
5. After recent reports linking pesticides to various forms of cancer, more people are buying _____ **food**.
6. The tennis player has to take several months off to _____ her knee **injury**.
7. Consumption of high-cholesterol foods may _____ the **risk** of heart disease.
8. My father received excellent **medical** _____ at the hospital.
9. A _____ **diet** can increase one's **life** _____.
10. A significant number of heavy smokers _____ lung **cancer** later in their lives.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Science and Technology

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Science and Technology* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Anti-virus **software** can remove malware such as worms and Trojan horses.

Today's laboratory **experiment** involved mixing various chemicals.

1. In order to _____ a **computer**, one often needs a password.
2. He _____ **software** from a website onto his computer that allows him to play various games.
3. Public stations sometimes broadcast educational **television** _____ for children.
4. The pharmaceutical company is _____ **research** on new treatments based on genetic technology.
5. News organizations must continuously _____ their **websites**.
6. Regions in which there is no **internet** _____ are not able to benefit from the global economy.
7. Nations must _____ new **technology** to remain leaders in the world economy.
8. More and more professors are creating their own **web** _____ for their courses.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Crime and Law

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Crime and Law* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

Smoking in public places is against the **law** in many American states.

The **court** case lasted for months.

1. The police arrested several **gang** _____ suspected in a robbery.
2. Drug gangs often _____ **violence** to intimidate rival groups.
3. Sometimes citizens fail to _____ the **police** after they witness a crime.
4. The _____ **victim** was found alive several weeks after he was taken from his home.
5. The **drug** _____ has resulted in the death of many _____ **victims**.
6. The young man who _____ the **crime** is now in prison.
7. The politician is _____ **trial** for accepting bribes.
8. The **prison** _____ in most countries consists mostly of people from the lower economic classes.
9. The defense attorneys _____ new crucial **evidence** that helped to prove their client innocent.
10. The rise in _____ **crime** worries many parents and school officials.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Environment

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Environment* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

In some countries, drinking tap **water** is not safe.

Air **pollution** first became a major problem after the Industrial Revolution.

1. Because the global oil supply is limited, it is important to begin investing in _____ **energy** now.
2. _____ **species** sometimes ruin their new environments by consuming or overrunning native species that have no natural defenses against the newcomers.
3. Nations that _____ natural **resources** must import them from other countries.
4. Communities that suffer from **water** _____ often pass laws requiring its citizens to conserve this increasingly precious resource.
5. Large corporations sometimes dispose of their _____ **waste** by dumping it into local rivers, thereby destroying the marine life in them.
6. One of the President's main goals is to _____ **pollution** by passing new laws that limit auto emissions.
7. **Air** _____ in the town has been adversely affected by the construction of new factories that emit large amounts of sulfur and other pollutants.
8. The current generation must _____ the **environment** so that it can be enjoyed by future generations.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Politics and Government

Instructions: Complete these sentences. Use words from the *Politics and Government* section of the Card. In some cases, more than one correct answer may be possible.

Examples:

One of the candidate's **campaign** promises is to reduce taxes.

The U.S. holds Presidential **elections** every four years.

1. The two nations signed a(n) _____ **treaty** banning the production of chemical weapons.
2. Healthcare reform is one of the main **political** _____ in this year's elections.
3. The government's **war** _____ drugs has not been successful.
4. The military leaders who govern the country are worried because the **protest** _____ is growing larger and larger each week.
5. Political leaders who _____ their **power** are often voted out of office.
6. The government must now _____ the **policy** that it recently formulated.
7. Volunteering to help in a candidate's political campaign is one way to be _____ **politics**.
8. Because the public is _____ immigration **reform**, the government is likely to pass a new law soon.

ADDITIONAL WRITING PROMPTS WITH KEY VOCABULARY AND SENTENCE PATTERNS

The sample writing assignments below are listed together with relevant key sentence patterns and vocabulary from the Card. Refer to those sections and words before and during writing. The writing activities range from sentence-level to essay-length writings. These are only samples. Your instructor may wish to change the topic or length of these assignments.

Short Writing Tasks

Level: Intermediate

Sentence-level Tasks

Topic: Effects of receiving a college education

Writing prompt: Write three sentences with three different sentence patterns that describe the effects of receiving a college education.

Sentence patterns: cause-effect

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *ability, advantage, allow, apply, attend, benefit, experience, goal, knowledge, opportunity, participate, prepare, provide, skill, success, succeed* (also see “Education” in the Selected Topics section)

Topic: Contrasting two countries

Writing prompt: Write two sentences with two different sentence patterns that compare or contrast two countries in size or climate.

Sentence patterns: comparison-contrast

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *characteristic, focus, growth, issue, provide, require* (also see “Environment” in the Selected Topics section)

Topic: Making generalizations

Writing prompt: Write three sentences that identify general tendencies or beliefs of the people in your home country or city. Use a different hedging word/phrase in each sentence.

Sentence patterns: Degrees of Certainty and Frequency (Hedging)

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *belief, believe, choose, conflict, difficulty, help, home, involve, lack, life, marriage, opinion, participate, plan, prefer, view* (also see “Culture and Society,” “Education,” and “Health” in the Selected Topics section)

Topic: Causes of happiness

Writing prompt: What causes happiness? Write three sentences with three different sentence patterns that identify the causes of happiness.

Sentence patterns: cause-effect

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *activity, age, communication, contribute, home, lack, learn, life, marriage, opportunity, participate, plan, purpose, success, succeed* (also see “Business and Finance,” “Culture and Society,” “Education” and “Health” in the Selected Topics section)

Paragraph-level Tasks:

Example:

Topic: Difficulties for college students

Writing prompt: What are the main difficulties that college students face? Describe them and provide examples. Answer the question in three or more sentences or in a complete paragraph.

Sentence patterns: sentence starters, exemplification, degree of certainty and frequency

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs: *attend, conflict, difficulty, experience, involve, issue, knowledge, lack, learn, pay, plan, prepare, problem, question, situation, trouble* (also see “Culture and Society,” “Education,” “Health,” and “Business and Finance” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

attend school *conflict between work and school*

have difficulty completing assignments *lack of time / lack time*

learn about new subjects and issues *pay for textbooks* *price of education*

prepare for tests and quizzes *have trouble with the amount of work*

personal / financial problems *be late for class* *receive poor grades* *save money*

problems with time management *cause stress* *be in debt*

OUTLINE

Topic Sentence: Two major difficulties for college students are time management and financial problems.

I. *lack of time*

- A. *conflict between work and school*
- C. *have trouble with the amount of work*
- B. *prepare for tests and quizzes*

II. *financial problems*

- A. *high price of education*
- B. *many students have to:*
 - 1. *save money/take out loans*
 - 2. *later: pay off their loans*

WRITING

Two major difficulties for college students are lack of time and financial problems. Many college students lack time mainly because they have full or part-time jobs. Because of conflicts between work and school, they are sometimes late for class and often have difficulty completing assignments. For example, my friend who works thirty hours per week and is also taking five courses at the same time frequently turns in her assignments after the due date. Working students also may not have enough time to adequately prepare for tests and quizzes. As a result, they are more likely to receive poor grades. Another significant difficulty for college students is financial problems. The main reason for this is the high price of education. College education costs have increased dramatically over the last twenty years. The cost of one credit at many universities is more than \$1000. In order to pay for a college education, many students have to work and save money, take out loans, or both. Taking out loans can cause stress because students must pay them off after they graduate. Financial stress, similar to the lack of time, can also have a negative effect on one's grades.

Topic: Comparing or Contrasting two careers

Writing prompt: Describe two important similarities or differences between two careers. Answer in a paragraph.

Sentence patterns: sentence-starters, comparison-contrast

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *ability, activity, advantage, benefit, characteristic, contribute, experience, focus, function, goal, opportunity, pay, provide, require* (also see “Education” and “Business and Finance” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Topic: Causes of laziness (or causes of “workaholism”)

Writing prompt: What causes laziness (or “workaholism”)? Answer in several sentences or a short paragraph.

Sentence patterns: cause-effect, sentence starters, exemplification

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *ability, activity, allow, belief, believe, benefit, characteristic, choice, choose, concern, consider, contribute, contribution, decide, depend, difficulty, fear, goal, help, home, hope, intend, lack, life, plan, prefer, pressure, principle, protect, purpose, realize, skill, stop, success, succeed, support, trouble* (also see “Business and Finance,” “Culture and Society,” “Education” and “Health” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Topic: Effects of Low Income

Writing prompt: What are the main effects of low income? Describe them and provide examples.
Answer in several sentences or a short paragraph.

Sentence patterns: sentence starters, exemplification, degree of certainty and frequency, expressing quantity

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *concern, conflict, damage, depend, difficulty, lack, lose, loss, pay, prevent, priority, problem, provide, situation* (also see “Business and Finance” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Extended Writing Tasks (Paragraphs and Essays)

Level: Advanced

Topic: Effects of stress

Writing prompt: Answer the following question in a paragraph or an essay. What kinds of problems does stress cause?

Sentence patterns: cause-effect, exemplification, degrees of certainty and frequency

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *ability, behavior, concern, conflict, damage, danger, difficulty, energy, experience, lack, lose, loss, problem, stress, trouble* (also see “Health” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Topic: Effects of religion on society

Writing Prompt: Answer the following question in a paragraph or an essay. How important is religion in your country's society and government? Describe the effects a specific religion or religion in general has there. Mention one or more religions as examples.

Sentence patterns: cause-effect, degree of certainty and frequency, exemplification, sentence starters

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *allow, assist, assistance, attend, behavior, believe, benefit, country, follow, group, help, life, marriage, member, problem, prohibit, protect* (also see "Culture and Society" and perhaps "Politics and Government" or "Education" in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Topic: Effects of cell phones

Writing prompt: Answer the following two questions in a paragraph or an essay. For each, describe the benefit or harm, and provide an example. What is one benefit of cell phone technology? What is one way that cell phones are harmful?

Sentence patterns: cause-effect, degree of certainty and frequency, sentence starters, exemplification

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *ability, allow, assist, benefit, business, communicate, communication, danger, depend, economic, economy, help, information, issue, problem*

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

Topic: Differences between High-income and Low-income Jobs

Writing prompt: What are the primary differences between high-income jobs and low-income jobs? Discuss types of jobs and amounts of education needed for them. Answer in a paragraph or an essay.

Sentence patterns: sentence starters, comparison-contrast, exemplification, degree of certainty and frequency, expressing quantity

Vocabulary from the Nouns and Verbs Section: *information, knowledge, lack, opportunity, pay, pressure, require* (also see “Business and Finance” and “Education” in the Selected Topics section)

BRAINSTORMING BASED ON VOCABULARY

OUTLINE

WRITING

ANSWER KEY

Page 8 – Noticing Language in Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

1. b; 2. a; 3. d; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c; 7. d

Page 9 –Noticing Language in Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements, Pattern #4 - Quotations

1. Objects can be divided into three major categories: those that don't work, those that break down and those that get lost.
2. There are three types of baseball players: those who make it happen, those who watch it happen, and those who wonder what happened.
3. There are two types of poor people: those who are poor together and those who are poor alone. The first are the true poor. The others are rich people out of luck.
4. Man consists of two parts: his mind and his body. The body has more fun.
5. Bores can be divided into two classes, namely, those who have their own particular subject, and those who do not need a subject.
6. People who truly love us can be divided into two categories: those who understand us, and those who forgive us our worst sins. Rarely do you find someone capable of both.
7. Most foods can be improved by adding either cheese or chocolate. These are the two primary categories of food. A tiny third category exists but is not worth discussing.

Page 10 – Constructing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

1. Better physical and mental health are two benefits of exercise.
2. Three causes of stress are family problems, financial difficulties and daily hassles.
3. **There are** two primary reasons for speed limits: reducing the number of traffic accidents and increasing fuel efficiency.
4. Monotheistic religions, those that believe in one God, can be divided into three major types, namely, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.
5. Three key aspects of successful personal relationships are good communication, loyalty and honesty.
6. War and natural disasters are two primary causes of malnutrition in some countries.
7. Two advantages of attending a community college are lower tuition costs and smaller teacher to student ratios.
8. A job applicant's experience and educational background are two important factors in hiring decisions.
9. **Three** characteristics of a well-written essay are a clear thesis statement, well-developed body paragraphs, and effective vocabulary usage.
10. Two harmful effects of divorce on children are psychological and behavioral problems.

Page 11 – Constructing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

2. There are two main + disadvantages of + being a celebrity + , namely, lack of privacy and the temptation of drug use.
3. Two + differences between + newspaper and news magazine articles + are length and the number of illustrations.
4. The three main + causes of + business failure + are lack of demand, poor management, and production problems.
5. Parental attention and a safe home environment are two + crucial + factors in + healthy child development.
6. Drugs + can be divided into three + categories: + depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens.

Page 12 – Selecting Word Partners: Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements, Pattern #4 (Classification)

1. There are five categories of hurricanes. These categories are based on wind speed, barometric pressure, and storm surge.
2. Crimes in the U.S. justice system fall into three categories: petty crimes, misdemeanors, and felonies. These three categories are based on the level threat to public order and safety.
3. Energy can be divided into six forms: chemical, electrical, radiant, mechanical, nuclear, and thermal.
4. There are thousands of varieties of apples worldwide.
5. Math test problems consist of two primary varieties: those requiring straightforward mathematical ability to carry out mathematical calculations, and numerical problem solving ability, which requires you to work out what mathematical calculations you should apply, rather than just telling you.
6. A joint is a point in the body where two or more bones meet. There are three main types of joints: fibrous (immoveable), cartilaginous (partially moveable) and synovial (freely moveable).

Page 13 – Editing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

1. Stress and depression are two causes ~~for~~ of insomnia.
2. Two differences ~~of~~ between communication styles in the U.S. and Asia are eye contact and emotional expression.
3. A nuclear family consists of mother, father, and their children.
4. Two categories of second language errors are local errors, which do not affect meaning, and global errors, which do. **(no colon after “are”)**
5. Strong communication and organizational skills are two characteristics ~~for~~ of an effective leader.
6. Two reasons ~~of~~ for the increase in the number of intercultural marriages in many societies are globalization and the decline of racism.
7. There are two key factors in the decrease in cancer rates; **(add the colon)** earlier detection and improved treatment.
8. The two main advantages ~~for~~ of studying abroad are learning a new language and experiencing a new culture.

Page 14 – Writing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements

Answers will vary.

Page 15 – Writing Topic Sentences and Thesis Statements, Pattern #4 (Classification)

Answers will vary.

Page 16 – Noticing Sentence Starters – “What Makes a Good Film?”

Many people attribute great movies to the actors’ performances on the screen. However, several other characteristics are equally as critical. One key aspect of any good film is the script. It is essential for the script to be interesting and believable because even the best actors cannot overcome an unrealistic situation, a confusing series of events, or dialogue that does not seem authentic. Another significant factor in making a great film is carefully planned backgrounds and set pieces. This characteristic is the job of the cinematographer, who focuses on lighting, colors, shapes, scenery, and costumes, among other elements. A film has good cinematography when these elements work together to enhance the film. A third crucial characteristic of a great film is the editing process. This process is often the difference between a good film and an exceptional one. It is important that the editing is carefully considered and precisely executed so that it does not seem like a movie is missing an important scene or has an unnecessary scene that should have been cut out. Finally, excellent films are the products of excellent directors. The director puts all the pieces together and gives the movie its overall style or feel. A director’s role in a movie can often be seen in its particular camera angles, the flavor of character interaction, or its creative music. In conclusion, when good acting is combined with these other elements, the result is often an unforgettable film that can change how people view themselves and the world around them.

Page 17 – Selecting Word Partners: Sentence Starters 1 – “Elderly Divorce”

An increasing number of the elderly in the U.S. is getting divorced. One important/significant/key reason for this trend is that the elderly live longer nowadays. Longer life spans mean that older couples have more time to grow tired of each other! Another important factor in the higher elderly divorce rate is increased wealth. Because the elderly in the U.S. are richer than in the past, there are fewer economic disadvantages of divorce, especially for the women who receive half of everything in the divorce settlement in many states. However, there are several problems that divorced older persons must face. The main consequence of getting divorced in one's sixties or seventies is loneliness. Divorce means losing some or many of the acquaintances one had in marriage. It is also more difficult to develop new acquaintances and friendships when one is older and retired. Another harmful/negative effect of divorce at this age is family conflict, which may occur if a divorced elderly parent marries someone who is not welcomed by the children. It is clear/obvious that elderly divorce is an important new social issue.

Page 18 – Selecting Word Partners: Sentence Starters 2 – “Health Care across Cultures”

1. The main characteristic of Somali health care is its focus on traditional doctors.
2. A common example of a traditional Somali approach is fire-burning.
3. The most important characteristics of Cambodian health care are self-care and self-medication.
4. It is sometimes necessary for Cambodians to find a Khru Khmer.
5. An underlying aspect of Cambodian health care is that many Cambodians believe the spirits can have an effect on their health.
6. A significant similarity between the Somali and Cambodian approaches to health care is their use of herbs.
7. It is clear that EthnoMed values the understanding of diverse health care practices.
8. It is important for health care practitioners to know about cultural differences in health care.

Page 20 – Editing Sentence Starters – “Declining Birthrates”

Birthrates in many developed countries, especially in Europe and Asia, have been declining. One important reason ~~of~~ FOR the declining birthrate is the increasing cost of raising a child in today's modern society. According to some estimates, it costs several hundred thousand dollars to raise a single child to the age of eighteen in some developed countries. Another significant cause ~~in~~ OF lower birthrates is the economic crisis that many countries face today. It is obvious, THAT young people are less likely to start a family because of high unemployment rates and reduced income. The most significant factor ~~for~~ IN the decline is the fact that more women attend college in developed countries than in the past. With higher levels of education, more women pursue careers. As a result, they are marrying later in life and having fewer children. It is essential ~~on~~ FOR governments that want to increase birthrates to consider these factors when creating new policies.

Page 21 – Noticing Cause-Effect Language – “Using Cell Phones while Driving”

Driving while using cell phones can cause serious problems. Using cell phones while driving can lead to general traffic problems. For example, using cell phones may have an impact on a person's driving speed, and this causes people to drive more slowly. Therefore, traffic congestion tends to become worse. Using a cell phone may also influence a driver's ability to concentrate. In fact, some studies indicate that because of cell phones, thousands of deaths are caused each year. Clearly, cell phones are harmful to people while driving. In sum, banning cell phone usage while driving will definitely have a positive impact on safety and traffic congestion.

Page 22 – Selecting Word Partners: Cause and Effect

1. Colors influence/affect/impact/have an effect on/have an impact on/have an influence on people's moods and attitudes.
2. Children benefit from/are helped by good parenting.
3. Sara has lost over 10 kilos since the beginning of the year. As a result/Consequently/Therefore/Thus, her blood pressure has also dropped.
4. The new movie about the French Revolution has been successful as a result of/due to/because of its excellent acting and directing.
5. New discoveries sometimes create/cause/lead to/result in more questions than answers.
6. Receiving a college degree can help/allow graduates to have higher overall life satisfaction.
7. Receiving a college degree generally helps graduates have higher overall life satisfaction.
8. Martha's chances of winning the scholarship were harmed by/were affected by/were impacted by her poor grades in math. (Other verb tenses are possible.)
9. The city's big investment in public transportation has caused/has created/has led to/has resulted in a 20% reduction in air pollution. (Other verb tenses are possible.)
10. Necessity often leads to/results in new inventions.
11. Stress is sometimes created by/caused by/due to difficult decisions or new responsibilities.

Page 23 – Editing Cause-Effect Language “Using Cell Phones while Driving”

Driving while using cell phones can **cause** serious problems to occur. Using cell phones while driving can **lead to** general traffic problems. For example, using cell phones may have an **effect on** a person's driving speed, and this **makes** people ~~to~~ drive more slowly, ~~therefore~~. **Therefore**, traffic congestion tends to become worse. Using a cell phone may also **have an influence** on a driver's ability to concentrate. In fact, some studies indicate that **because** ~~of~~ people use cell phones, thousands of deaths are caused each year. Clearly, cell phones are **harmful** ~~on~~ **to** people while driving. In sum, banning cell phone usage during driving can positively **influence** ~~on~~ safety and traffic congestion.

Page 24 – Noticing Compare and Contrast Language – “DC versus New York City”

Washington, DC ~~is~~ different from New York City in several ways. First, Washington, DC is the political capital of the U.S. ~~whereas~~ New York City is the largest financial center in the country. Also, Washington, DC is smaller than New York City in terms of size and population. Thirdly, Washington, DC is located in the mid-Atlantic region. In contrast, New York City is considered part of the Northeast.

At the same time, these two cities are comparable to each other with respect to ethnic diversity. In Washington, DC, one can find people from many different countries, including those who work in the various embassies. Similarly, in New York City, there is great ethnic diversity as one can see in ethnic neighborhoods such as Chinatown and Little Italy.

Page 25 – Editing Comparison-Contrast Language – “Changes in the U.S. Population”

The population of the U.S. has undergone important changes over the years. From the beginning of its history, whites have been a majority in the U.S. ~~however~~. **However**, by 2050 whites will make up less than 50% of all Americans. The major cause of this change has been immigration. ~~But~~, **but** the nature of immigration to the U.S. has also become different. Whereas in the past most immigrants came from Europe. ~~Over~~, **over** the last several decades, the majority of immigrants to the U.S. have come from Latin America and Asia. Furthermore, today's American population is different **by from** the population in the past in regard **to** age. The 21st century U.S. population will be much older ~~from~~ **than** the population in the last century. This last change is a result of the aging of the very large “baby boom” generation that was born between 1946 and 1964.

Page 26 – Writing with the Words and Phrases: Comparison-Contrast 1

Answers will vary.

Page 27 – Writing with the Words and Phrases: Comparison-Contrast 2

Answers will vary.

Page 28 – Noticing Exemplification Language – “Types of Writing”

Writing can be divided into a number of categories, including informal, academic, and newspaper writing. First, informal writing is writing that is used in non-professional or non-academic situations such as email correspondence between friends. The vocabulary is generally not academic. For instance, in informal writing, writers might use slang, such as “cool.” Academic writing, on the other hand, must have precise, academic vocabulary. For example, “accurate information” is more exact and formal than “true information.” Another type of writing is newspaper writing. In this category of writing, the authors must provide specific information, such as a description of events and the reasons why the events occurred. In newspaper writing, the language is formal but less formal than in academic writing. To illustrate, in newspapers it is generally acceptable to begin a sentence with conjunctions such as but or so. However, in academic writing, beginning a sentence with a conjunction is not common.

Part B:

3. for instance, for example, to illustrate
4. such as, including

Page 29 – Selecting Word Partners: Exemplification Language

1. There are several parts of speech in English such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
2. There are several parts of speech in English including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
3. There are several parts of speech in English, for example, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
4. Traffic creates many problems. For example, it can cause stress.
5. Traffic creates many problems. For instance, it can cause stress.
6. Entering college requires several steps, for instance, applying, registering, and attending orientation.
7. Entering college requires several steps, including applying, registering, and attending orientation.
8. Entering college requires several steps, for example, applying, registering, and attending orientation.

Page 30 – Editing Exemplification Language – “Writing Systems”

Writing systems in the languages of the world consist of several types. Alphabets are among the most common in the world. In alphabets, sounds are represented by distinct symbols. ~~Such as,~~ such as “a” to represent the vowel /a/ or “m” to represent the consonant /m/. Other languages use alphabets which are not related to western alphabets. ~~For,~~ for example, the alphabets of Korean and Thai. Another type of writing system is based on syllables, ~~for example,~~ for example, in the Japanese Kana writing system, syllables which represent sounds are put together to form single words. Finally, in a few languages, single characters represent entire words. ~~Such as.~~ For instance, the symbol 花 in Chinese is pronounced /hwa/ and means “flower.”

Page 31 – Noticing Language: Reporting Information

Part A:

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that cancer is a major cause of death around the world. According to the WHO, in 2004, 7.4 million people died from cancer globally. There are many types of cancer, including lung and stomach cancer. Data shows that lung cancer is the leading killer, causing 1.3 million deaths. Experts are concerned that the number of cancer-related deaths will continue to increase. They claim that in 2030, as many as 12 million people may die from cancer. However, medical research suggests that cancer can be prevented by changes in lifestyle and diet. For example, it has been demonstrated that losing weight and eating more fruits and vegetables reduce the chances of getting cancer. Danae and other researchers assert in an article that 30% of cancer-related deaths could be avoided.

Part B:

State: report

Argue: claim, suggest, assert

Show: show

Other: according to

Page 32 – Constructing Sentences to Report Information

- Recent medical data has shown that the rate of diabetes in the U.S. has risen from 4 to almost 7 percent.
- The medical researcher's primary concern is that some people misuse their medications.
- It has been demonstrated by psychologists that children who play video games tend to develop good hand-eye coordination.
- Government technology specialists are concerned that the number of computer viruses has increased dramatically.
- In the report, the police officer describes the methods the criminal used to sell stolen items.
- The president's main argument is that the government needs to provide more support of education to help the economy.
- The author of "Driving Dangerously" asserts that driving while texting is as bad as driving while drunk.

Page 34 – Writing with the Words and Phrases: Reporting Information

Answers will vary.

Page 36 – Noticing and Understanding Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

1. a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a

Page 37 – Noticing Hedging Language – "Video Games"

Many American teens play video games. These games are often violent in nature. According to some studies, playing violent video games may result in aggressive behavior. For example, teens who play video games that involve combat or martial arts are more likely to fight with classmates. However, teens also appear to benefit from playing video games. For example, gamers typically have better problem solving skills than their non-gaming peers. Although makers of violent video games tend to depend on them for most of their profits, perhaps they can be persuaded to develop more games that promote problem solving in non-violent yet exciting ways.

Page 38 – Selecting Word Partners: Degrees of Certainty and Frequency – "Video Games"

MANY American teens play video games. These games are FREQUENTLY violent in nature. According to SOME studies, playing violent video games MAY result in aggressive behavior. For example, teens who play video games that involve combat or martial arts ARE MORE LIKELY TO fight with classmates. However, teens also APPEAR TO benefit from playing video games. For example, gamers TYPICALLY have better problem solving skills than their non-gaming peers. Although makers of violent video games TEND TO depend on them for most of their profits, perhaps they CAN be persuaded to develop more games that promote problem solving in non-violent yet exciting ways.

Page 39 – Selecting Word Partners: Degrees of Certainty and Frequency

- businesses typically/generally/often/frequently had
- pollution may/might/can be
- pollution is likely to
- Climate change appears/seems/tends to be
- environment typically/generally/often/frequently produce less pollution.
- Some/many/a large number/most/a majority of people
- are more likely to
- is possible/likely/probable that
- by approximately/about/roughly 1 degree
- Some/many/a large number/most/a majority of people
- Changes in society can/may/might prevent

Page 40 – Editing: Hedging Language – “Benefits of College Degrees”

Research shows that graduating from college ~~has~~ MAY HAVE/FREQUENTLY HAS positive effects. ~~All~~ MANY/A LARGE NUMBER OF college graduates are satisfied with their jobs. College graduates ~~always~~ USUALLY/GENERALLY/TYPICALLY/OFTEN/TEND TO receive higher incomes than high school graduates, and ~~all~~ MANY/A LARGE NUMBER of them have health insurance. Moreover, their children ~~are~~ TEND TO BE/ARE LIKELY TO BE/ARE OFTEN/ARE FREQUENTLY/ARE USUALLY/ARE TYPICALLY/ARE GENERALLY successful in school. This is because their children ~~learn~~ FREQUENTLY/TYPICALLY/GENERALLY/ARE LIKELY TO/TEND TO LEARN numbers and the alphabet before kindergarten. College graduates also ~~never~~ have health problems. In addition, since they study about health in college, they ~~do not~~ USUALLY DO NOT/TYPICALLY DO NOT/GENERALLY TO NOT/ARE NOT LIKELY TO/TEND NOT TO smoke or eat too much, and they ~~exercise~~ USUALLY/GENERALLY/OFTEN/TYPICALLY/ARE LIKELY TO/TEND TO EXERCISE regularly. Overall, attending college ~~brings benefits~~ USUALLY/GENERALLY/OFTEN/TYPICALLY/IS LIKELY TO/TENDS TO BRING BENEFITS to those with college degrees.

Page 41 – Writing with the Words and Phrases: Expressing Certainty and Frequency

Answers will vary.

Page 43 – Selecting Word Partners: Expressing Quantity

1. a high/large **number** of accidents
2. a 10% **increase** in tuition
3. a high **rate** of unemployment
4. the **amount** of money
5. **statistics** suggest/indicate/show/demonstrate
6. a large/wide/rich **variety** of religions in the U.S.
7. a(n) increase/rise in the amount of traffic congestion
8. the **number** of deaths
9. the portion of the U.S. population that smokes has **decreased** (by) 20% in the past 40 years
10. at a **rate** of 3%

Page 44 – Selecting Word Partners: Expressing Quantity – “Rates of Diabetes”

1. In 1997, almost four **percent OF** Americans had diabetes, about 11 million people.
2. The **LARGE number** of Americans with diabetes is a major concern.
3. According to the chart above, there has been a **LARGE/SIGNIFICANT/DRAMATIC/SHARP/5-PERCENT** increase since 1958.
4. **MILLIONS/A LARGE NUMBER** of people have gotten diabetes each year since the 1990s.
5. The **rise IN** the number of diabetics has been most severe in the last 10 years.
6. There is a large **NUMBER** of diabetics and a high **RATE/PERCENTAGE** of diabetes.
7. In 1958, the **NUMBER** of Americans with diabetes was only about half a million.
8. Between the 1960s and 1970s, the number of diabetics in the U.S. **rose BY 1%/GRADUALLY**.
9. By 2000, the number of diabetics had **INCREASED/RISEN** to about 12 million.
10. Since the late 1990s, there has been an increase in the number of Americans with diabetes **AT a rate** of about one percent every few years.
11. In the chart, there was only one **DECREASE/DROP/DECLINE/FALL** in the number between 1996 and 1997.
12. Over the past 50 years, the percentage of Americans with diabetes has **risen BY 5%/TO 6%/DRAMATICALLY/SHARPLY**.

Page 46 – Editing the Words and Phrases: Expressing Quantity – “Rates of Diabetes”

1. There has been a sharp increase in the ~~amount~~ **NUMBER** of diabetics. 2. In the 1950s, only one **percent OF** Americans had the disease. 3. At first, the rate of diabetes ~~gradual~~ **GRADUALLY increased**, but later, there was a rapid **decrease** ~~for~~ **IN** the number of diabetics. 4. Between 1990 and 2000, the rate of diabetes ~~was~~ **increased** from 2.5 percent to 4 **percentages**. 5. In 2008, over six ~~percents~~ **PERCENT** of Americans, which was about 19 ~~millions of~~ **MILLION** people, were diabetics.

Page 47 – Writing with the Words and Phrases – “Rates of Diabetes”

Answers will vary.

Page 48 – Selecting Adjectives: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 1

Part A

Most Central: primary, main, key

Important: major, important, significant, necessary, critical, serious, crucial, essential

Clear/Common: clear, common, obvious, certain

Positive: positive, good, beneficial, helpful

Negative: negative, harmful, damaging

Possible/Probable: possible, likely

Degree/Amount: dramatic, gradual, sharp

Part B

1. One HARMFUL/NEGATIVE effect of stress is high blood pressure.
2. One POSITIVE/BENEFICIAL/HELPFUL effect of eustress is increased energy.
3. It is NECESSARY/ESSENTIAL/CRUCIAL/CRITICAL (HELPFUL) for architects to understand math and physics.
4. It is CERTAIN/LIKELY/POSSIBLE/CLEAR that world temperatures will continue to rise.
5. The most IMPORTANT/SIGNIFICANT/MAIN factor in advertising is presenting an idea in an attractive way.
6. Smoking and alcoholism are two MAIN/MAJOR/PRIMARY/SIGNIFICANT/ETC. causes of heart disease.
7. The MAIN/PRIMARY/KEY advantage of a laptop computer is its portability.
8. Over the past century, there has been a SIGNIFICANT/SHARP/DRAMATIC increase in the development of technology.
9. High stress and loss of privacy are two MAIN/NEGATIVE/SERIOUS? consequences of being famous.
10. Laughter is BENEFICIAL/HELPFUL/IMPORTANT/ETC. to people's health.
11. Another MAJOR/KEY/PRIMARY/SIGNIFICANT difference between developing and undeveloped countries is the amount of pollution they create.
12. The two most IMPORTANT/NECESSARY/ESSENTIAL/CRITICAL/ETC. characteristics of a manager are leadership and patience.

Page 50 – Editing Language Patterns: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 2 – “Vaccines”

There are three main types of vaccines. ~~Live~~: live, inactivated and subunit vaccines. Live vaccines consist in active but weakened pathogens (bacteria or viruses). In most cases, these live vaccines do not make a person ~~to~~ feel sick, ~~however~~. However, the body learns how to recognize these pathogens, and it develops a strong immune response against them. In this way, the body becomes prepared to deal with these pathogens. Another category ~~for~~ OF vaccine is the inactivated or “killed” vaccine. In this type of vaccine, the pathogen is dead. Therefore, it is less likely ~~producing~~ TO PRODUCE negative side effects. On the other hand, they also tend TO ~~be~~ less effective because they cause a weaker immune response from the body. The last main type of vaccine is the subunit variety. In subunit vaccines, ~~for example~~, influenza (flu) vaccines, a protein or carbohydrate is taken from the pathogen and used to cause the body TO ~~develop~~ an immune response. This type of vaccine is called a “subunit” because it is a specific part or “sub-unit” of the pathogen.

Page 51 – Editing Language Patterns: Expressing Ideas – Review Exercise 3 – “Tattoos”

Tattoos have been in existence for thousands of years. In the ancient world, tattoos were ~~frequent~~ FREQUENTLY used for identification purposes. ~~Such as~~, SUCH AS in China, criminals’ faces were tattooed. This allowed other citizens TO recognize these tattooed people as convicted prisoners. Another important reason of tattoos was a belief in their magic powers. In the Philippines, for example, tattoos were believed to provide magical qualities that would result to IN power and luck. Today, tattoos have become part of popular culture in the U.S. and in many countries throughout the world. Fashion, individuality, and group association often influence ~~on~~ people’s decisions to get tattoos these days.

According to a recent *New York Times* article, there is a significant increase in the number of men and women with tattoos in the U.S. A 2003 survey reported that 36% of people between ages 25-29 had at least one tattoo, and ~~approximate~~ APPROXIMATELY 45 million Americans had tattoos. The survey also found that the percentage ~~for~~ OF people who regretted getting their tattoo was ~~17%, as~~ . AS a result, many of these people will discover that a tattoo that cost a few hundred dollars to get may require a few *thousand* dollars to remove!

Page 52 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Education 1

1. **accepted** to
2. academic **ability**
3. **change** in
4. **information** about
5. **participate** in
6. gave **concerns**
7. develop **skills**
8. **prepare** for

Page 53 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Education 2

1. acquire/develop new **skills**
2. have/receive **support**
3. solve math **problems**
4. essay/research **topic**
5. brief **report**
6. reliable/valuable **sources**
7. receive/ask for/get **help**
8. significant/great **advantage**

Page 54 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Culture and Society

1. painful **experience**
2. social **life**
3. long-term **benefit**
4. financial **trouble**
5. family **member**
6. express their political **opinions**
7. single-parent **homes**; financial **difficulties**
8. have an **opportunity**
9. first/previous **marriage**
10. **situation** improved

Page 55 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Health 1

1. deep/severe/substantial **cuts**
2. hearing **loss**
3. arranged **marriage**
4. difficult **choice**
5. strongly **advised**
6. heart **trouble**
7. lives a healthy **life**
8. **receive** training

Page 56 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Technology

1. **benefits** of
2. have the **ability** to
3. **offer** a tremendous amount of information to users
4. **function** of
5. cause **damage** to
6. have/get/gain **access** to
7. **prevent** users from getting
8. rapid **growth** of
9. have **difficulty** in making
10. have accurate **information** about
11. the **lack** of
12. excellent **source** of energy

Page 57 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Business and Finance

1. main/long-term **goal**; **contributing** to society
2. significant/rapid **growth**
3. **cut** taxes
4. financial **troubles**
5. financial **report**
6. **analysis of** the economic data
7. primary **source**
8. accurate/up-to-date **information**

Page 58 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Crime and Law

1. **cut** crime
2. major/serious **concern**
3. physical **characteristic**
4. illegal **activities**
5. single-parent/broken **homes**
6. become gang **members**
7. terrible **mistake**
8. exceeded the speed **limit**

Page 59 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Politics and Government 1

1. military/regional/violent **conflict**; **loss** of life
2. cancel his **plans**
3. expressed their **opinions**
4. financial **support**
5. do/conduct detailed **analyses**
6. impose/place **limits**
7. serious/extensive **damage**
8. little/no **success**

Page 60 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – “Shantytowns”

The **growth** OF shantytowns has become a **MAJOR issue**, especially for developing countries. Also known as favelas in Brazil and jhopadpattis in India, shantytowns are very poor and heavily-populated areas that suffer from a variety of social and economic problems. For example, the residents of shantytowns **SPEND** much of their **lives** dealing with poverty, poor education, and disease mainly because they lack **access** TO good schools and health services. They often do not have electricity, sewers, or running water. In addition, those living in shantytowns are **IN** greater **danger** of violent crime. Finally, because shantytown residents face so many problems, they **HAVE** **trouble** IMPROVING their **situations**. Shantytowns, however, **HAVE** some **advantages**. For instance, they **provide** a place FOR thousands of people, who are too poor to buy houses or rent apartments, to build their own simple shelters. Shantytowns also have their own economies, so they are a potential **source** OF employment for both skilled and unskilled workers.

Page 61 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Count vs. Non-Count Nouns 1

1. a
2. Ø
3. Ø
4. Ø
5. a, a, Ø
6. a
7. a
8. Ø a
9. Ø
10. Ø
11. Ø
12. a, a, Ø
13. a
14. a
15. Ø

Page 62 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Count vs. Non-Count Nouns 2

1. Andrea did not get the job because she ~~lacks~~ **Ø experience**.
2. Alex had ~~a~~ positive **experience** in the English program, so he has recommended it to his friends.
3. Film stars often appear to be calm during scenes of ~~Ø~~ great **danger**.
4. The radiation leak was ~~a~~ serious **danger** to the population.
5. Soccer is ~~a~~ common extracurricular **activity**.
6. ~~Ø~~ Physical **activity** is an important part OR (factor in) of a healthy life.
7. Luis left ~~Ø~~ home to become a music star when he was only sixteen.
8. Luis was raised in ~~a~~ single-parent **home**.
9. The actor George Burns, who lived to be 100 years old, enjoyed ~~a~~ long, successful **life**.
10. ~~Ø~~ Social **life** is as important to some college students as their academics.
11. Ken and Barbara do not have ~~a~~ happy **marriage**, so they are seeing a counselor.
12. ~~Ø~~ Arranged **marriage** is common in some cultures.

Page 63 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Health 2

1. “Superbugs” have become a MAJOR/COMPLEX **issue** in the medical community worldwide. These superbugs are actually bacteria that are resistant to most types of antibiotics. Hospital patients are IN **danger** of infection if the hospital staff has not thoroughly sanitized their rooms. The superbugs such as MRSA (methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus) can do SERIOUS/EXTENSIVE **damage** TO the body’s organs, especially the lungs, and often cause death.
2. Obesity rates among children in the U.S. and other countries are rising. One reason for this trend is the **lack** OF exercise. Today, most children **prefer** playing video games TO playing sports after school. Junk foods high in sugar and fat also **contribute** TO childhood obesity. Children and teens HAVE **trouble** maintaining a healthy weight if they are consuming soft drinks and fast foods several times a week.
3. Sleep deprivation – not getting enough sleep – is a SERIOUS **problem** in today’s overly busy and competitive world. A lack of sleep can have a negative effect on one’s ability to perform physical and MENTAL **activities**. Many sleep deprived drivers, for example, have LOST their **lives** in fatal auto accidents.

Page 64 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Environment 1

1. have **difficulty**
2. little/no **success**
3. health **problems**
4. economic **growth**
5. strong/persuasive **argument**
6. **lack** the resources/money
7. **explain that/why**
8. expert/professional **advice**
9. address this major **issue**
10. military/violent **conflict**

Page 65 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Environment 2

1. The **issue** OF water scarcity has received a great deal of attention recently. The **lack** OF water for human consumption and agriculture is a HEALTH/SERIOUS **problem** for an increasing number of countries. It is common nowadays to see NEWS **reports** ON/ABOUT droughts not only in Africa but also in the U.S., Russia, and Australia. In these and other affected countries, local governments sometimes **prohibit** citizens FROM watering their lawns or washing their cars to conserve water.
2. Many governments have MAJOR/SERIOUS **concerns** ABOUT the effects of global warming. Increasing global temperatures can lead to HEALTH/SERIOUS **problems** including asthma and heat-related illnesses. Global warming also **contributes** TO water scarcity and causes **damage** TO animal habitats. Consequently, international leaders are **focusing** ON ways to reduce global warming. The most EFFECTIVE **method** would be policies that lead to DEEP/SUBSTANTIAL **cuts** in carbon dioxide emissions. However, some politicians and powerful business groups **argue** AGAINST making such cuts because of their potential negative economic effects.

Page 66 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Politics and Government 2

1. One important **characteristic** OF the American political system is the separation of church (religion) and state (government). The U.S. Constitution, for example, **prohibits** the government FROM supporting any particular religion. However, many Americans today expect their political leaders to have RELIGIOUS **beliefs**. Presidents and presidential candidates, for example, are UNDER **pressure** to demonstrate these beliefs by, for example, **attending** CHURCH.
2. In many countries, some citizens **argue** THAT large corporations and financial institutions have too much influence in politics. For example, they can more easily GAIN / GET **access** to elected officials by **contributing** large sums of money TO their election campaigns. In some nations like the U.S., lobbying firms that represent major corporations and banks often hire retired politicians to **benefit** FROM their knowledge of how the legislative process works. This expertise gives them a(n) UNFAIR **advantage** over public interest groups, such as environmental protection organizations, in terms of influencing policy.

Page 67 – Selecting Word Partners: Nouns and Verbs – Science and Technology

1. **received** training
2. gaining **access**
3. home **appliances**
4. computer **skills**
5. has/is making new **plans**
6. cause unforeseen **problems**
7. provide strong financial **support**
8. serious/great **danger**
9. major **benefit**

Page 68 – Editing the Words and Phrases from the Key Collocations List 1 – “Vaccines”

The **purpose** ~~from~~ OF vaccines is to **prevent** diseases or *pathogens* from ~~cause~~ CAUSING **damage** to the body. How do vaccines **protect** us ~~to~~ FROM illness? Vaccines are **intended** TO fool the body. That is, they are designed to act like certain pathogens, so the body builds up its defenses against those pathogens. In this way, when a real disease or pathogen at full strength comes in contact with the body, the body’s immune system will react swiftly and strongly because it has already been **prepared** ~~dealing~~ TO DEAL with this pathogen. This is called a “secondary response” to a pathogen.

According to the World Health Organization, vaccines ~~keep~~ SAVE over three million **lives** each year and millions more could be saved. However, some healthcare professionals such as Roger Schlafly, PhD, have ~~made~~ HAD **concerns** about the vaccine industry. They have **argued** ~~about~~ THAT vaccines are developed by large pharmaceutical companies in order to make a profit. The **issue** ~~in~~ OF profit needs to be addressed, they explain, because so much money involved in vaccine development can corrupt the scientific process and can put intense **pressure** ~~in~~ ON governmental decision makers.

Page 69 – Editing the Words and Phrases from the Key Collocations List 2 – “The Birth of Airmail”

The first air mail system began in 1918 in the United States. Before that time, the slowness of mail delivery had **prevented** the economy ~~to~~ FROM growing as fast as it could have. Consequently, the U.S. Postal Service had been looking for ways to **help** it ~~delivering~~ TO DELIVER mail more quickly, and it had **considered** airplanes to ~~being~~ BE an option for ~~holding~~ REACHING/PURSUIING its **goal**. By 1917, many in the Postal Service **agreed with** THAT airplane technology had developed to the point where it was possible to try. Furthermore, the idea of air mail had the **support** ~~by~~ OF President Woodrow Wilson, whose friend Albert Burleson was the director of the Postal Service. However, many people ~~said~~ HAD **concerns** that air mail was too risky. They **argued about** THAT airplanes were not dependable, safe or cost effective enough.

Nevertheless, in 1918 the U.S. Congress **decided** ~~for~~ TO **contribute** \$100,000 ~~in~~ TO this effort. Although the first air mail flight from Washington, DC to Philadelphia crashed in a field, the pilot lived and enjoyed a ~~large~~ LONG **life**, and the mail was recovered from the plane and delivered. Despite early **problems** ~~in~~ WITH crashes and labor disputes, air mail expanded quickly. The rapid **growth with** OF this service led to the creation of new navigational tools and aerial maps and eventually to commercial passenger flight.

Page 70 – Editing the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs – Education

For many students, the first year of college can ~~look like~~ APPEAR TO BE a huge challenge. They have to take several courses and may feel pressure if they ~~do not do well~~ HAVE DIFFICULTY managing their time. However, most first-year students also recognize the ~~good things about~~ BENEFITS OF attending college. For example, they learn about the ~~big ideas~~ BASIC PRINCIPLES of different fields of study like sociology and chemistry. They can also ~~work on abilities~~ DEVELOP/ACQUIRE SKILLS that can help them ~~do good at~~ SUCCEED IN their future careers. Of course, college also ~~gives them a chance~~ PROVIDES THEM AN OPPORTUNITY to meet many other interesting people and maybe even their future spouse!

Page 71 – Writing with the Words and Phrases: Nouns and Verbs

Answers will vary.

Page 72 – Selecting Word Partners: *Do, Get, Give, Have, Make, and Take*

Part A: have difficulty, make the assumption, have the resources, taking a big risk, take responsibility for, do research

Part B: will give a speech, the contributions that these artists have made, has given/gave permission, will have/is going to have (or get) the opportunity, will take/are going to take part, takes place, will have/is going to have (or get) the money to continue, has made/made/will make/is going to make a recommendation

Page 74 – Editing the Words and Phrases: *Do, Get, Give, Have, Make and Take* – “Volunteer Tourism”

For a growing number of people, their vacations **have** nothing to ~~be~~ DO with sunny beaches, shopping districts or famous museums. These travelers would rather ~~do out~~ WITHOUT these traditional touristic destinations. Instead, they are **taking** advantage ~~in~~ OF a new movement called volunteer tourism or “voluntourism.” With this type of tourism, travelers **get** the opportunity ~~for~~ TO **make** a benefit to the world while they visit a new place. For example, tourists who wish to **take the** action against animal cruelty can visit the Rescate Malix animal shelter in Quintana Roo, Mexico. At Rescate Malix, they are **given** the chance ~~of~~ TO **take** care for homeless dogs, help out in clinics, and give presentations in local schools about animal welfare. Another volunteer destination is Auroville, India, which attracts people who are committed to environmental efforts such as sustainable farming and reforestation. Volunteer tourists report that they **get** deep satisfaction ~~by~~ FROM, their efforts and often **take** part ~~of~~ IN unique, rewarding activities. Do you want to **have** ~~enjoyment~~ FUN and help the planet at the same time? Consider a volunteer vacation!

Page 75 – Noticing Prepositions of Place and Time and of Academic Writing – “The Coliseum”

Part A.

The Coliseum was a famous arena in ancient Rome. It was built in the first century AD. 50,000 people could fit in the arena. For 400 years, sword fights, battles between men and animals, and other such contests were held there. By the time the last contest took place in the year 523, many earthquakes had damaged the building and ancient Rome had begun its decline. Since then, the building has decayed, but visitors can still imagine its old grandeur, energy, and importance. As for modern times, the Coliseum has been among the most popular tourist destinations in Europe for the past several decades. According to most travel websites, more than four million people visit the Coliseum each year.

☞ **Note:** Although the preposition *between*, in line two above, is not marked in this exercise, students should note that this preposition is common and frequently combines with verbs such as *battle*, *war*, *fight* and *struggle*, as in this example.

Part B.

1. The Coliseum has been standing...since the year 80 AD. (Completion b)
2. The Coliseum was damaged by an earthquake...in 477 AD. (Completion d)
3. The Roman Empire had started to decline...by the year 523 AD. (Completion a)
4. The Coliseum has been a popular tourist destination...for many years. (Completion c)

Page 76 – Selecting Prepositions

1. The company headquarters is located at 32 Roosevelt St. in New York City.
2. The information on some websites is not always reliable. Similarly, information in some newspapers is not reliable either.
3. The director needs the report by the end of the day.
4. The new president will begin his term in January.
5. The teacher was interrupted in the middle of her lesson by a student’s loud cell phone ringer. The student apologized to the teacher at the end of the class.
6. In the future, the country hopes to become more energy efficient. At the moment, however, we waste a lot of energy.
7. The baseball coach talked to his players with respect to the dangers of performance-enhancing drugs.
8. The recent article by psychologist Sam Martin explains the newest studies on human happiness. According to Martin, people can generally choose to be happy, or they can choose not to be.
9. The meeting will be held on Tuesday at 3 p.m.
10. The mayor promised to build the new subway system by (or possibly in) the year 2015. However, many citizens have questions concerning/requiring/with regard to/with respect to the cost and feasibility of this project.
11. The association has been holding their annual conference in Beijing since 2005. Before 2005, the conference had been held in Munich for many years.

Page 78 – Writing with Prepositions

Answers will vary.

Page 79 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Business and Finance

1. **budget** deficit
2. global **trade**
3. unemployment **rate**
4. lowered/reduced the **price**
5. intense/fierce **competition**
6. heavily/deeply in **debt**
7. raise more **funds**
8. lend **money**
9. automobile **industry**
10. repay/pay off their home **loans**

Page 80 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Culture and Society

1. nuclear **family**
2. official **religion**
3. **population** growth
4. **racial** equality
5. agricultural **societies**
6. **art** history
7. **urban** poverty
8. practice/follow/belong to the Hindu **religion**.
9. sedentary **lifestyle**
10. traditional **customs**

Page 81 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Education

1. complete/turn in all **assignments**
2. acquire new **skills**
3. receive/get an excellent **education**
4. late for **class**
5. pursuing a **degree**
6. **university** professors
7. drop out of **school**
8. take/register for **courses**

Page 82 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Health

1. relieve/manage the **pain**
2. infectious/fatal **disease**
3. reduce/cope with/manage **stress**
4. gain **weight**
5. organic **food**
6. recover from her knee **injury**
7. increases the **risk**
8. **medical** treatment/care
9. a healthy/nutritious/balanced **diet**; **life** expectancy/span
10. suffer from/die from lung **cancer**

Page 83 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Science and Technology

1. log onto a **computer**
2. downloaded **software**
3. **television** programs/shows
4. conducting **research**
5. update their **websites**
6. **internet** access
7. develop new **technologies**
8. **web** pages

Page 84 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Crime and Law

1. **gang** members
2. engage in/resort to/use **violence**
3. call/notify the **police**
4. kidnap **victim**.
5. **drug** war/violence; innocent **victims**.
6. committed the **crime**
7. on **trial**
8. **prison** population
9. obtained new crucial **evidence**
10. juvenile/violent **crime**

Page 85 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Environment

1. alternative/renewable **energy**
2. invasive **species**
3. lack natural **resources**
4. **water** pollution/shortages/scarcity
5. industrial/toxic/hazardous **waste**
6. reduce **pollution**
7. **air** quality
8. protect/save/clean up the **environment**

Page 86 – Selecting Word Partners: Selected Topics – Politics and Government

1. arms **treaty**
2. **political** issues
3. **war** against
4. **protest** movement
5. abuse their **power**
6. implement the **policy**
7. active in **politics**.
8. pushing for/supporting immigration **reform**