Note to Instructors: The highlighted letters in this answer key are letters that students should circle.

Chapter 1

Exercise 1, page 2
1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a

Exercise 2, page 3
1. many
2. however
3. committee
4. taught
5. yesterday
6. volume

Exercise 3, page 3
1. support
2. Yankee
3. although
4. probably
5. interesting
6. definite

Exercise 4, page 3
1. 2
2. 3
3. 2
4. 3
5. 1
6. 3
7. 1
8. 2
9. 4
10. 1
11. 3
12. 2
Exercise 5, page 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. im</td>
<td>imperfect</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. ir</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. re</td>
<td>rewrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pre</td>
<td>prepay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. multi</td>
<td>multipurpose</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 6, page 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Suffix</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. quick</td>
<td>ly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. teach</td>
<td>er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. walk</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. danger</td>
<td>ous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. comm</td>
<td>municate</td>
<td>tion</td>
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Exercise 7, page 4

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<th>Suffix</th>
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<tr>
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<td>ance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. pos</td>
<td>operate</td>
<td>ive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mis</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bi</td>
<td>lingual</td>
<td>ism</td>
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<td>5. un</td>
<td>comfort</td>
<td>able</td>
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Exercise 8, page 5

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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>narcotic</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>quarantine</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>satire</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>imitate</td>
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Exercise 9, page 5

<table>
<thead>
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<td>6</td>
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<table>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>eccentric</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>economically</td>
</tr>
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<td>ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>eclectic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 10, page 5
11. revolution  5. review  14. rewarding
3. reverse   7. revision  12. revolutionary
15. rewrite  4. reversible  10. revive
13. reward  1. revenge  2. revenue
6. reviewer  9. revival  8. revisit

Exercise 11, page 6
1. circulated
2. circulating
3. circulation
4. circulatory

Exercise 12, page 6
1. hippies
2. hippopotamuses and hippopotami
3. hippo
4. hippos

Exercise 13, page 7
1. There are four single words: hardball, hardcover, harden, hardhat.
2. There are two hyphenated words: hard-boiled and hard-core.
3. hardhat/hard-hat
4. hard disk

Pretest, page 8
At this point, students will take the pretest. Do not discuss the answers with them. Tell them they will retake the test at the end of the course and will be able to check and discuss their answers at that time. They will also see how their spelling has improved and if there are any areas they need to review.

Chapter 2

Exercise 1, page 12
1. planned
2. beginning
3. fixed
4. happening
5. sleeping
6. hidden
7. admitted
8. snowed
9. running
10. entered
11. enjoyed
12. rotten
13. occurred
14. shopper
15. wettest
16. hotter
17. fitting
18. forgetting
19. preferred
20. opening
Exercise 2, page 13
1. writing
2. absolutely
3. truly
4. pollution
5. freezer
6. falsely
7. proved
8. basement
9. continuing
10. famous

11. tasteless
12. elevator
13. largest
14. agreeing
15. operation
16. dying
17. refusal
18. wasteful
19. filed
20. freeing

Exercise 3, page 14
1. gluing
2. dropped
3. cleaner
4. starting
5. statement
6. swimming
7. operator
8. permitted
9. allowed
10. driver

11. hitting
12. renewal
13. barely
14. believing
15. cooperation
16. starred
17. flowed
18. showering
19. plotted
20. issuing

Exercise 4, page 14
1. ship
2. move
3. stop
4. hope
5. argue
6. include
7. care
8. up
9. bite
10. scare

11. definite
12. approve
13. late
14. fat
15. have
16. bore
17. listen
18. improve
19. scan
20. scar

Exercise 5, page 15
Answers will vary.

Exercise 6, page 15
1. b-a-r-n-a-c-l-e
2. t-r-i-m-e-s-t-e-r
3. p-l-i-g-h-t
4. c-o-z-i-l-y
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were sent by President Thomas Jefferson of the United States to explore the American West. He also hoped that they would find a water route across North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The land they explored had been sold by France to the U.S. in 1803. Lewis and Clark and thirty-one other men began their journey in St. Louis, Missouri, in May of 1804. From late fall to April, they passed Christmas and the long cold season far from their families in a fort they built in present-day North Dakota. While they were there, they met a Shoshone Indian woman, Sacagawea, who continued their journey with them in the spring and helped them greatly. They also met many other Indians, members of over fifty different tribes, on their expedition. They traveled on a number of rivers, including the Missouri, Snake, and Columbia, and they discovered a variety of new plants and animals that didn’t exist in the east. They were among the first Americans of European ancestry to see the Rocky Mountains. After a difficult crossing of the Rockies, another mountain range, the Cascades, still lay between them and the ocean. Finally, in November of 1805, they arrived at the Pacific Ocean. They had faced many dangers and made many exciting discoveries since beginning their expedition on the banks of the Mississippi River in the Midwest.
Exercise 9, page 18
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10, page 18

1. Possible answers include:
   a) North America: Rocky, Appalachian, Berkshire, Cascade
   b) South America: Andes, Blanca, Occidental
   c) Europe: Alps, Carpathian, Ural
   d) Asia: Himalayas, Japanese Alps, Sayan
2. Possible answers include:
   a) The United States: Mississippi, Missouri, Columbia, Snake
   b) Egypt: Nile
   c) France: Seine, Loire, Garonne, Rhone
   d) China: Yangtze, Huang He, Yellow
   e) Brazil: Amazon[/EX-NL]

Exercise 11, page 19
1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. a) German
   b) Korean
   c) Dutch
   d) French
   e) Vietnamese
   f) English
   g) Portuguese
   h) Arabic
   i) Norwegian
   j) Thai
   k) Turkish
   l) Greek

Exercise 12, page 20
1. Answers will vary.
2. a) Austrian
   b) American
   c) Polish
   d) Spanish
   e) Chinese
   f) British
   g) Mexican
   h) South African
   i) Italian
   j) Cuban
   k) Russian
   l) Egyptian
   m) Japanese
   n) Indian
   o) Mongolian
   p) Swedish
   q) Arabian
   r) Answers will vary.
Chapter 2 Test, page 21

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

B.
1. e-x-h-o-r-t-e-d
2. f-r-a-c-t-u-r-e
3. a-z-u-r-e
4. v-a-r-i-a-b-l-e
5. y-a-c-h-t
6. g-a-d-g-e-t
7. j-a-c-k-a-l
8. m-a-n-i-p-u-l-a-t-e
9. a-w-r-y
10. q-u-o-t-i-e-n-t/[EX-NL]

Note to instructor: Highlighted words in this exercise should be capitalized.

1. The official language of Pakistan is Urdu, but English is also spoken by many people.

2. Three countries of the far east are China, Japan, and Korea.

3. One of the main attractions of Chicago is Lake Michigan and the many beaches in the city.

4. A number of American holidays, such as Memorial Day and Labor Day, are celebrated on Mondays.

5. The summer months of June, July, and August are when many families take vacations.
Chapter 3

Exercise 1, page 22
1. cried
2. prettier
3. reliance
4. busily
5. applying
6. hurried
7. enjoyable
8. identifying
9. beautiful
10. stayed
11. loneliness
12. identified
13. variable
14. displayed
15. hungriest
16. penniless
17. sleepily
18. healthier
19. happily
20. compliance

Exercise 2, page 24
1. babies
2. loaves
3. heroes
4. taxes
5. classes
6. crashes
7. enjoys
8. flowers
9. goes
10. tomatoes
11. computers
12. matches
13. volcanoes
14. stays
15. taxis
16. qualifies
17. wolves
18. dries
19. bushes
20. books

Exercise 3, page 24
1. fries
2. frying
3. catches
4. zeroes
5. craziest
6. luckily
7. cashes
8. flexes
9. cemeteries
10. bountiful
11. likelihood
12. sheaves
13. silliness
14. places
15. jazzes
16. merriment

Exercise 4, page 24
1. happy
2. attach
3. industry
4. scarf
5. carry
6. potato
7. spy
8. avocado
9. rely
10. memory
11. apply
12. toy
13. heavy
14. pass
15. ugly
16. relax
17. calf
18. push
19. friendly
20. mango

Exercise 5, page 25
1. eight
2. nose
3. Mary/mary
4. weight
5. through
6. mail
7. die
8. sun
9. way
10. their, there
11. blew
12. meat
13. bored
14. won
15. sense
16. flour
17. right
18. here
19. for
20. roll

Exercise 6, page 25
1. ant, bee
2. brake, to
3. lessen
4. peace
5. passed, so, buy
6. tide, wait
7. poor, whether
8. would, sum, for
9. sites
10. allowed, Where
11. sent, mail, their
12. sea

Exercise 7, page 26
1. pear
2. eight
3. blew
4. flour
5. piece
6. wood
7. through
8. wear
9. sight
10. weather
11. sun
12. way
13. pour
14. past
15. scent
16. knows

Exercise 8, page 28
1. The government’s plan to raise taxes was protested by citizens.
2. Our instructor’s office hours are posted on the door. She is always willing to discuss students’ problems with them.
3. The Smiths’ house was sold last month. The buyer’s offer was twice what the Smiths had paid for it.
4. We were very impressed by the women’s organizational skills in raising money for their cause.
5. Charles’s checking account showed a balance of several thousand dollars, so he was easily able to pay his brother’s telephone bill for him.
6. You should enter all your friends’ names in your address book.

Exercise 9, page 28
1. my uncle’s house
2. my employer’s insurance plan
3. my friends’ car
4. Dr. Harris’s degree
5. the neighbors’ complaints
6. Brazil’s economy
7. the scientists’ work
8. the children’s toys
9. the company’s report
10. the judge’s decision
11. the project’s cost
12. the architects’ designs
13. the patient’s illness
14. my classmates’ answers
15. Carlos’s grades

Exercise 10, page 29
1. we’re
2. isn’t
3. she’ll
4. they’re
5. we’ve
6. I’m
7. he’s
8. aren’t
9. hasn’t
10. don’t
11. you’d
12. I’ll
13. you’re
14. they’ve
15. won’t
16. wasn’t
17. can’t
18. couldn’t
19. wouldn’t
20. I’ve
21. he’d
22. shouldn’t
23. haven’t
24. hadn’t
25. weren’t
26. she’s
27. there’s
28. it’s
29. they’ll
30. they’d
31. didn’t
32. doesn’t
Exercise 11, page 29

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are corrections.

1. You shouldn’t buy a computer until you’ve compared prices at different stores.
2. She’ll call when she’s ready to meet with us.
3. They didn’t fix the problem earlier, and now it’s a bigger problem.
4. I’d like a cup of tea, if it’s not too much trouble.
5. He’d better finish that report, because his boss can’t wait much longer.
6. We’ve been trying to reach our friend, but she hasn’t answered her phone.
7. They weren’t ready for your test, because they hadn’t studied.
8. Don’t call 911 unless there’s a real emergency.
9. They won’t make a decision, because they’re not sure of the facts.
10. I’m sure you know that I would never lie to you.

Exercise 12, page 30

1. its
2. It’s
3. It’s, its
4. its, It’s, its
5. Its

Exercise 13, page 31

1. you’re, your
2. you’re, you’re, your
3. your, your
4. you’re
5. you’re

Exercise 14, page 31

1. They’re, their
2. their, they’re
3. their, they’re
4. their, they’re
5. their

Exercise 15, page 31

1. Who’s
2. whose
3. Whose, Who’s
4. whose
5. who’s, whose
Chapter 3 Test, page 32

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

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

C.
1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b

Chapter 4

Exercise 1, page 35
1. performer
2. operator
3. reader
4. refrigerator
5. processor
6. farmer
7. helper
8. actor
9. radiator
10. listener
11. customer
12. owner
13. jogger
14. driver
15. inventor
16. inspector
17. director
18. user
19. carrier
20. beginner

Exercise 2, page 35
1. legislator
2. baker
3. generator
4. buyer
5. boiler
6. elevator
7. robber
8. contractor
9. player
10. leader
11. investigator
12. sculptor
13. writer
14. seller
15. editor
16. instructor
17. washer
18. speaker
19. dancer
20. auditor

Exercise 3, page 35
1. boiler, processor, radiator, generator, elevator, washer, refrigerator
2. performer, director, player, sculptor, dancer, actor, painter
3. reader, buyer, writer, editor
4. Answers will vary. May include helper, jogger, driver, listener, baker, customer, user, and others.

Exercise 4, page 37
1. action
2. perfection
3. impression
4. discussion
5. conclusion
6. contraction
7. satisfaction
8. edition
9. supervision
10. inclusion
11. television
12. explosion
13. decision
14. permission
15. adoption
16. immigration
17. instruction
18. imitation
19. persuasion
20. operation

Exercise 5, page 37
1. revision
2. registration
3. examination
4. invasion
5. expansion
6. confession
7. confusion
8. evaluation
9. submission
10. erosion
11. dedication
12. possession
13. direction
14. education
15. devotion
16. transmission
17. interpretation
18. cooperation
19. obsession
20. comprehension

Exercise 6, page 38
1. naturalize
2. economize
3. supervise
4. finalize
5. analyze
6. terrorize
7. civilize
8. compromise
9. advertise
10. surprise
11. exercise
12. organize
13. maximize
14. alphabetize
15. despise
16. modernize
17. recognize
18. categorize
Exercise 7, page 39
1. personalize
2. mobilize
3. harmonize
4. capitalize
5. disguise
6. specialize
7. apologize
8. paralyze
9. fertilize
10. equalize
11. hospitalize
12. revise
13. criticize
14. dramatize
15. publicize
16. minimize

Exercise 8, page 40
1. b 6. k
2. g 7. h
3. d, e 8. gh
4. k, e 9. d
5. b

Exercise 9, page 40
1. p 9. p
2. w 10. w
3. k 11. o
4. d 12. n
5. g 13. h
6. b 14. u
7. h 15. s
8. w 16. t

Exercise 10, page 41
1. l 9. l
2. b 10. t
3. p 11. d
4. w 12. c
5. w 13. i
6. l 14. b
7. t 15. h
8. b 16. t
9. i 17. s
Exercise 11, page 41
Note to Instructors: Highlighted items are words with silent letters presented in this chapter.

1. We climbed in the **snow** at the **edge** of the mountain.
2. The plumber charges by the **hour**.
3. I often write my compositions on **Wednesdays**.
4. Could you give me an **honest** answer?
5. Some people like to **talk**, and others like to **listen**.
6. **Muscle** weighs more than fat.
7. I lost the **receipt** for the **knife** I bought.
8. The women opened a **business** in **Illinois**.
9. The **bomb** on the **bridge** didn't explode.
10. A **judge** must have **knowledge** of the law.

Exercise 12, page 42
1. Retire at Sixty-three
2. Computers in the Workplace
3. A Drive through the Wine Region
4. A History of Biochemistry
5. Turn On Your Creativity
6. Education Is the Answer
7. Words to Live By
8. Eat for Two: A Diet for Expectant Mothers
9. Talking about Literature
10. Young but Already Successful
11. Ten Ways to Spend a Rainy Day
12. Traveling with Children: Plan for the Unexpected
13. Everyday Applications of Web-based Research
14. The New Road to Financial Security
15. Art in the Ancient World

Exercise 13, page 43
Answers will vary.

Chapter 4 Test, page 44

A.

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

C.  
1. b  
2. b  
3. b  

Chapter 5  

Exercise 1, page 46  
1. eligible  
2. knowledgeable  
3. dependable  
4. remarkable  
5. traceable  
6. incredible  
7. audible  
8. fashionable  
9. terrible  
10. admirable  
11. divisible  
12. intelligible  
13. likable  
14. breakable  
15. manageable  
16. horrible  
17. considerable  
18. movable  
19. acceptable  
20. visible  
21. suitable  
22. adorable  
23. adaptable  
24. noticeable  
25. unthinkable  
26. edible  

Exercise 2, page 46  
1. responsible  
2. flexible  
3. inevitable  
4. combustible  
5. accessible  
6. irritable  
7. digestible  
8. applicable  
9. forcible  
10. capable
Exercise 3, page 46
1. likable 14. admirable
2. knowledgeable 15. inevitable
3. horrible, terrible 16. combustible
4. unthinkable, incredible 17. adaptable, changeable
5. dependable, reliable, responsible 18. incredible, remarkable
6. breakable 19. adorable
7. audible 20. irritable
8. visible 21. divisible
9. edible 22. accessible
10. suitable, acceptable 23. movable
11. fashionable 24. noticeable
12. intelligible 25. traceable
13. eligible

Exercise 4, page 48
1. gracious 14. precious
2. nervous 15. conscious
3. outrageous 16. monotonous
4. dangerous 17. suspicious
5. mountainous 18. courageous
6. infectious 19. ambitious
7. mysterious 20. famous
8. generous 21. murderous
9. advantageous 22. poisonous
10. nutritious 23. melodious
11. cautious 24. delicious
12. superstitious 25. harmonious
13. joyous

Exercise 5, page 49
Answers will vary.

Exercise 6, page 50
1. mice
2. children
3. feet
4. wives
5. people
6. lives
7. deer
8. fish
9. sheep
10. men
11. geese
12. leaves
13. teeth
14. selves

Exercise 7, page 52

1. on 6. ix 11. a
2. es 7. es 12. is
3. us/a 8. a 13. es
4. i, a 9. a 14. ex
5. a 10. us

Exercise 8, page 52

1. emphases 7. algae
2. octopi 8. radii
3. matrices 9. memoranda
4. oases 10. vertebrae
5. automata 11. cacti
6. fungi 12. diagnoses

Exercise 9, page 53

Answers will vary.

Exercise 10

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words should be capitalized.

César Chávez (1927–1993) was a Mexican-American civil rights and labor leader who was born in Arizona and raised in a family of migrant farm workers. As a boy, Chávez completed only the eighth grade, but his lifelong dedication to reading and study made him a well-read and educated man. After a tour of duty in the U.S. Navy, Chávez returned to California, married, and began working as an organizer for the Community Services Organization, a Latino civil rights group. In 1962, he founded the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers. Leading strikes and boycotts against such products as the wine of E. & J. Gallo and the lettuce of Bud Antle were among Chávez’s nonviolent tactics. During his career, he helped hundreds of thousands of farm workers achieve better pay and benefits as well as other rights and protections. After his death in April 1993, family and friends established the César E. Chávez Foundation, a nonprofit organization. In 1994, Chávez was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In 2000, California created a paid state holiday in his honor, César Chávez Day, and in 2004, he appeared on a U.S. postage.
In numerous cities, including San Francisco, Houston, Milwaukee, and Phoenix, schools and streets have been named for him. For many Americans, César Chávez is a hero and an inspiration.

Exercise 11, page 54
Answers will vary.

Exercise 12, page 56
Note to Instructors: Highlighted words should be capitalized.

1. Bill Gates, who was born in Seattle, Washington, in October 1955, dropped out of Harvard University to found his company, Microsoft.
2. Julia Child (1912–2004), one of America’s most famous chefs, studied at Le Cordon Bleu, a cooking school in Paris, and starred in a number of TV programs that taught viewers to prepare French food.
3. Hannibal, a general from the ancient city of Carthage, is famous for leading his army on a dangerous march from Spain through the Pyrenees and the Alps to Italy in 218 BC.
4. Marie Sklodowska Curie, a Polish scientist, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911 and spent her later years working at the Radium Institute, an organization dedicated to improving the human condition.
5. Most of us are familiar with IKEA, Sony, and Mercedes-Benz, which are just a few of the foreign brands available in North America.

Chapter 5 Test, page 57

A.

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

B.

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

C.

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words should be capitalized.

1. After receiving a Master of Arts in Sociology, she continued her studies at Notre Dame University.
2. In 1999, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to an organization, Doctors Without Borders.
3. In the U.S., Japanese cars manufactured by Toyota, Honda, and Nissan are very popular.
4. At the end of the nineteenth century, mail-order catalog companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Co. and Montgomery Ward became very well known.
5. The World Cup, an international soccer championship, is the world’s most popular sporting event.

Review of Chapters 2–5

Exercise 1, page 58

1. spotted
2. offering
3. insurance
4. marketing
5. thirstier
6. libraries
7. crosses
8. worried
9. management
10. pursuing
11. centuries
12. clapped

13. interpreted
14. noisily
15. does
16. annoyance
17. obeyed
18. friendliest
19. stays
20. removal
21. foggy
22. showered
23. flying
24. controlling

Exercise 2, page 58

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are errors and their correct spellings.

1. Although soccer is the world’s most popular sport, it hasn’t enjoyed the same success in the United States, where Americans are busyly playing their traditional favorites, baseball, football, and basketball. However, that picture is slowly changing. Immigrants are bringing soccer along with their languages and cultures, and city parks are often the settings for evening and weekend matches. Also, satellite TV broadcasts soccer games from foreign countries, permitting viewers to learn about the sport in their own living rooms. Moreover, soccer is becoming part of many school athletic programs, so children are studying and practicing the sport at young ages. Parents themselves are taking an interest as they see their children running about on soccer fields. As the United States watches and learns about soccer, we can expect to see more of it in the future.
2. Making/making your own soup is not too complicated, and the product is much
tastier/tastier and more satisfying/satisfying than anything from cans or boxes/boxes. In
preparing homemade soup, shopping/shopping does involve referring/referring to a list, and
chopping/chopping vegetables and stirring/stirring the soup do take time and attention—but
perhaps not as much as you might think. All of the world’s cultures have traditional soups
that you can try by fixing/fixing them in your own kitchen. You can make recipes your
own by adding/adding more of the ingredients you like and fewer/fewer of those you
don’t. You can make large quantities/quantities, and once your soup is ready, you have
the option of freezing/freezing some of it for later use or eating/eating it all in a few
days. Next time you’re hungry, think about cooking/cooking some soup. Use your
biggest/biggest pot, the easiest recipe, and your imagination/imagination to make an
absolutely/absolutely wonderful meal.

Exercise 3, page 59

1. c-a-t-a-p-a-u-l-t
2. f-r-a-n-k-l-y
3. j-o-v-i-a-l
4. s-o-l-e-m-n
5. g-a-z-e-b-o
6. h-o-l-l-y-h-o-c-k
7. q-u-i-v-e-r
8. w-a-x-e-n
9. s-c-a-r-c-e
10. d-e-n-i-a-l
11. p-e-r-i-m-e-t-e-r
12. f-a-l-l-o-w

Exercise 4, page 59
Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are errors and their correct spellings.

1. Although the city has raised it’s/its taxes by 2 percent, it hasn’t made a difference
in the fire departments/department’s budget. That department estimates that one hundred
additional firefighters are needed to ensure the safety of the citys/city’s two million
resident’s/residents. According to the fire commissioners/commisioner’s report, if more
firefighters are’nt/aren’t hired, the city wo’nt/won’t be able to respond to all of its emergencies.

2. Colleges and universities should consider the needs of they’re/their students in developing program’s/programs and courses. In order to determine the student’s/students’ needs, it’s often necessary to conduct surveys or opinion polls that ask students about their preferences. For example, many student’s/students might indicate that they’d be interested in online coursework or in weekend classes. Schools that do’nt/don’t take student’s/students’ wishes into account may lose enrollment to schools who’s/whose students are invited to express their needs.

Exercise 5, page 60

1. blue/blew
2. here/hear
3. piece/peace
4. where/wear
5. through/threw
6. brake/b reak
7. pear/p air
8. site/sight
9. lesson/lessen
10. flour/flower
11. nose/knows
12. weather/whether
13. would/wood
14. male/mail

Exercise 6, page 61

1. robber
2. investor
3. murderer
4. creditor
5. cleaner
6. officer
7. spectator
8. bettor
9. singer
10. alternator
11. lender
12. borrower

Exercise 7, page 61

1. collaboration
2. donation
3. invention
4. completion
5. supervision
6. profession
7. creation
8. provision
9. commission
10. persuasion
11. expansion
12. combination
13. conclusion
14. conversion
15. comprehension
16. invitation
Exercise 8, page 62
1. supervise 8. compromise
2. recognize 9. criminalize
3. surprise 10. revise
4. realize 11. maximize
5. civilize 12. exercise
6. paralyze 13. analyze
7. modernize 14. advertise

Exercise 9, page 62
1. castle 10. follow
2. right 11. build
3. character 12. mine
4. soften 13. fudge
5. Arkansas 14. psychiatrist
6. thought 15. should
7. badge 16. neighbor
8. knife 17. chalk
9. dumb 18. why

Exercise 10, page 63
Note to Instructors: Highlighted words should be capitalized.

Jane Goodall, born in London in 1934, is a British primatologist who conducted a forty-year study of chimpanzees in Gombe National Park in Tanzania. She lived in the jungle among the animals, who grew to trust her. Her research demonstrated, among other things, that chimpanzees use tools, a discovery that has changed scientific thinking about nonhuman animals. Two of her books, *my friends the wild chimpanzees* and *in the shadow of man*, became quite popular and introduced her ideas and work to the general public.

Goodall had been interested in animals since her early childhood and financed her own first trip to Africa. In 1957, she was hired as a secretary by anthropologist Louis Leakey, who was working in Kenya, and she began studying chimpanzees in 1960. However, she had no formal scientific training. She returned to England and earned a Ph.D. in ethology from Cambridge University in 1964. Then, she went back to her research. Her work revealed that chimpanzees have individual personalities, close family relationships, and many other “human” qualities. In 2000, her life’s work was summed up in photographs in *Jane Goodall: 40 years at Gombe*. She is also the author of many academic publications as well as a number of books for children.
In 1977, Dr. Goodall established the Jane Goodall institute, which is based in Arlington, Virginia and which furthers research and leads efforts to protect chimpanzees and all living things and their habitats. Today, she devotes most of her time to writing, speaking, and teaching about animal and environmental issues. She has been honored with awards from many countries, including the medal of Tanzania, Japan’s Kyoto Prize, the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science, and the Gandhi/King Award for Nonviolence. She has also received honorary degrees from numerous institutions, including Utrecht University in the Netherlands, Stirling University in Scotland, Providence University in Taiwan, and Ludwig-Maximilians University in Germany. In 2002, she was appointed a United Nations “Messenger of Peace,” and in February 2004, she was named a Dame of the British Empire. Jane Goodall is recognized around the world for her message of hope and her belief that individuals can make a difference.

Exercise 11, page 64
1. taxable
2. enjoyable
3. favorable
4. permissible
5. arguable
6. excusable
7. compatible
8. enviable
9. disagreeable
10. honorable
11. credible
12. forgettable

Exercise 12, page 64
1. glamorous
2. furious
3. enormous
4. anxious
5. ceremonious
6. spacious
7. ridiculous
8. envious
9. odorous
10. studious
11. adventurous
12. courageous

Exercise 13, page 65
1. leaves
2. tooth
3. women
4. life
5. man
6. deer
7. feet
8. bacterium
9. nuclei
10. indices/indexes
11. oasis
12. data
13. octopi
14. thesis
15. vertebrae
16. hypothesis
17. radii
18. diagnosis
19. fungus
20. person
21. sheep
22. mice
23. selves
24. child
25. fish
26. geese
27. phenomena
28. analysis
29. crises
30. curricula
31. algae
32. medium
33. stimuli
34. alumnae
35. criteria
36. memoranda
37. cactus
38. appendix

Exercise 14, page 66
Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are errors and their correct spelling.

1. After sleeping/sleeping for nine hours, we felt relaxed/relaxed and comfortable/comfortable and completely/completely ready to work again.
3. The duties/duties of a lifeguard at the beach include rescuing swimmers/rescuing swimmers who get into trouble.
4. The American/American writer Edgar Allan Poe was born on January/January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts/Boston, Massachusetts. He is best known for his poetry, especially “the raven,”/“The Raven,” and his short stories, which include “the black cat”/“The Black Cat” and “the murders in the rue morgue.”/“The Murders in the Rue Morgue.” He is generally regarded as the creator/creator of the detective story. Poe died in Baltimore, Maryland/Baltimore, Maryland, in
October 1849, in mysterious circumstances, imitating many of his famous works.

5. The American Red Cross recommends the following first aid for animal bites: Wash the wound with soap under running water, and apply antibiotic ointment and dressing.

6. The Inca city of Machu Picchu, high in the Andes Mountains of Peru at an elevation of around eight thousand feet, was added to the World Heritage List by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1983. The city, which is hauntingly beautiful, was abandoned about five hundred years ago and was never discovered by the Spanish who conquered Peru. Currently, Machu Picchu draws over 500,000 visitors a year.

7. The word sandwich comes from the name of the inventor of the food, the Earl of Sandwich, a well-known British gambler of the eighteenth century. While gambling, the Earl disliked stopping to eat, so he ordered slices of meat and cheese served between pieces of bread. In that way, he could eat with one hand while continuing his games. Today, sandwiches are very popular, and many people eat them while they’re driving, studying, or watching television.

8. A celebration of relatively recent origin, Father’s Day didn’t become an official holiday in the United States until 1966. It falls on the third Sunday in June. In contrast, Mother’s Day has been officially celebrated on the second Sunday in May since 1914.

Exercise 15, page 67

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words show the misspelled words and their correct spellings.

1. We were furious with our cousin over his terrible behavior. It was inexcusable.

2. Grocery list:
   - 2 cans of tomatoes
   - 1 pound of cherries
   - 2 boxes of cereal
   - 1 bag of frozen french fries
   - 2 bunches of bananas
   - 2 loaves of bread
   - 10 pounds of potatoes

Academic Spelling Power Answer Key
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6 peaches
1 bag of dried mushrooms
1 carton of whipping cream

3. The flags of the world’s nations are fascinating to see and study. We can immediately note many similarities among them. For example, certain color combinations are very common. Australia, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, France, Laos, Norway, the United States and many others have red, white, and blue flags. Red, white, and green is also a popular color scheme. Italy, Iran, Mexico, and Tajikistan are among the countries whose flags are those colors. Another similarity can be seen in symbols. The flags of Cameroon, Honduras, New Zealand, Cameroon, Honduras, New Zealand, and Syria feature stars; Malaysia’s, Pakistan’s, Tunisia’s, Turkey’s flags feature crescent moons. Denmark, Greece, Sweden, and Switzerland have crosses on their flags.

4. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system. Its mass is more than two times the mass of all the other planets together. Its diameter is eleven times that of the Earth, but, surprisingly, it rotates so rapidly that its day is less than ten Earth hours long. It has enormous thunderstorms and it also has volcanoes that are much hotter than those on Earth. Jupiter has at least sixty-one moons, some of which are visible through binoculars.

5. The yo-yo was first used as a toy by the Chinese several thousand years ago. It was made of ivory and had a silk cord. However, the word yo-yo isn’t Chinese. It comes from the Tagalog language of the Philippines. There, the yo-yo wasn’t a toy. It was much larger, made of wood and was used as a weapon in hunting. A hunter threw the yo-yo, and it wrapped itself around the legs of an animal, bringing it to the ground.
6. The district/District of Columbia isn’t a state and it isn’t a city, but it contains and is the same size as the city of Washington, our national capital. In 1790, Philadelphia was chosen as a temporary ten-year capital. The sight/site for the permanent capital on the banks of the Potomac River was chosen by President George Washington in October 1790. The land was sold to the government by citizens in the states of Maryland and Virginia, and construction began that year. In 1800, President John Adams moved to Washington, and it became the official capital. Incredibly, residents of the district/District of Columbia couldn’t vote in presidential elections until 1961, and they weren’t allowed to elect their own mayor until 1974.

Chapter 6

Exercise 1, page 70
1. impolite
2. illogical
3. irreversible
4. illegible
5. irreplaceable
6. immoral
7. illegal
8. irresponsible
9. imperfect
10. improper
11. immature
12. illegitimate
13. irregular
14. immodest

Exercise 2, page 70
1. nonalcoholic
2. unemployed
3. imperfect
4. disagree
5. independent
6. illegible
7. dislike
8. nonnegotiable
9. unsuccessful
10. dishonest
11. illiterate
12. unpredictable
13. inappropriate
14. irrelevant
15. nonstop
16. unnecessary
17. incorrect
Exercise 3, page 71
Answers will vary.

Exercise 4, page 72
1. a. advice, b. advise
2. a. angel, b. angle
3. a. assure, b. ensure
4. a. complement, b. compliment
5. a. dessert, b. desert
6. a. immigrate, b. emigrate
7. a. imminent, b. eminent
8. a. lay, b. lie
9. a. quiet, b. quite
10. a. rise, b. raise
11. a. through, b. thorough

Exercise 5, page 74
1. a. except, b. accept
2. a. adapt, b. adopt
3. a. affect, b. effect
4. a. conscious, b. conscience
5. a. custom, b. costume
6. a. council, b. counsel
7. a. expand, b. expend
8. a. farther, b. further
9. a. loose, b. lose
10. a. proceed, b. precede
11. a. set, b. sit
12. a. then, b. than

Exercise 6, page 76
1. dessert
2. thorough
3. precede
4. angle
5. conscience
6. ensure
7. expand
8. compliment
9. further
10. lie
11. accept
12. costume
13. set
14. lose
15. advise

Exercise 7, page 77
1. quiet
2. adopted
3. desert
4. assured
5. than
6. through
7. custom
8. imminent
9. immigrate
10. proceeding
11. then
12. advice
13. eminent
14. loose
15. rise

Exercise 8, page 79
Note to Instructors: Hyphens have been added to highlighted phrases.
1. The restaurant served Asian-influenced food in a friendly atmosphere.
2. Many factory employees earn one and one-half times the pay rate when they work extra hours.
3. Modern schools have computer-assisted instruction and highly qualified faculty.
4. We paid four thousand fifty-three dollars for the hand-painted antique.
5. Picasso is a well-known name in twentieth-century art.
6. Low-priced items can be purchased at warehouses and discount stores.
7. Although he’s a sixty-seven-year-old man, he has the energy of a thirty-year-old.
8. Hammers and screwdrivers are frequently used tools. Wrenches are also frequently used.
9. Foreign-language dictionaries are available in many big-city bookstores.
10. Because he hadn’t done it earlier in the term, he had to read a three-hundred-page book and write a ten-page paper, all in a twenty-four-hour period.

Exercise 9, page 79
1. four-hour class
2. well-respected professor
3. third-grade student
4. alcohol-related accidents
5. computer-generated art
6. middle-class neighborhood
7. twenty-thousand-dollar car
8. half-finished
9. ready-to-eat food
10. smoke-free restaurants

Chapter 6 Test, page 80
A.
1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. c

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

C.
1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b

Academic Spelling Power Answer Key
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Chapter 7

Exercise 1, page 82
1. bilingual 6. redo
2. postgraduate 7. postoperative
3. precooked 8. preschool
4. bicultural 9. multidimensional
5. multicultural 10. review

Exercise 2, page 84
1. mistakes 6. misinterpret
2. pro-business 7. intercity
3. interrupt 8. uniforms
4. universe 9. anticommmunist
5. antinuclear 10. pro-life

Exercise 3, page 85
1. deiced 6. include
2. exclude 7. overacting
3. Overconfident 8. insert
4. transatlantic 9. export
5. de-emphasized 10. expelled

Exercise 4, page 86
1. exterior, interior 8. interstate
2. post–World War II 9. decode
3. unidirectional 10. preconceptions
4. pro-choice 11. bimonthly
5. misconduct 12. multipurpose
6. antibiotic 13. overcrowded
7. transparent 14. reorganize

Exercise 5, page 87
1. prepay
2. multinational
3. overreact
4. unisex
5. postindustrial

Exercise 6, page 88
1. intercollegiate
2. reinvent
3. miscalculate
4. antiwar
5. bicentennial
Exercise 7, page 88
1. Julius Caesar was assassinated on Mar. 15, 44 BC.
2. Your doctor’s appointment is on Mon., Jan. 4, at 3:00 p.m.
3. The Greek philosopher Aristotle was born in 384 BC and died in 322 BC.
4. The student club will meet on Tues., Oct. 2, from 9:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m.
5. The Roman Emperor Augustus reigned from 27 BC to 14 AD.
6. President John F. Kennedy was born May 29, 1917. He was shot at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, and was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. that same day.

Exercise 8, page 90
1. Tues./Tu
2. Nov.
3. Fri./F
4. none
5. Sun./Su
7. Sept.
8. Sat./Sa
10. Mon./M
12. Apr.
13. none
14. Wed./W
15. none
16. Thurs./Th
17. Aug.
20. a.m.
21. p.m.

Exercise 9
Note to Instructors: Cities, states, and zip codes will vary.
1. Mary Newman
   33 E. Roosevelt Sq.
2. Fred Price
   99 S. Easton Dr.
3. Dr. Herman Brown
   46 N. Fifth St.
4. Loretta Olive
   71 W. Grant Ave.
5. Gerald Lopez
   100 N. Abbot Pl.
6. Ms. Jane Kowalski
   67 E. Butler Ct.
7. Amanda Rice
   23 S. Kinsey Rd.
8. Ming Chen
   66 Main St. NE
9. Charles O’Connor
   833 Shelton La.
10. Walsh Insurance
    44 E. Grand Blvd.
Exercise 10, page 92
1. Ave.
2. St.
3. Hwy.
4. Blvd.
5. Dr.
6. Ct.
7. Terr.
8. La.
10. Rte.
11. Pkwy.
12. Sq.
13. Pl.
14. Rd.

Exercise 11, page 93
1. por-cu-pine
2. re-nowned
3. sup-por-tive

Exercise 12, page 95
1. no
2. there-fore
3. in-com-plete
4. no
5. no
6. giv-ing
7. at-trac-tive
8. pi-an-o
9. de-sign
10. no
11. dis-ap-pear-ance
12. ed-u-ca-tion
13. no
14. uni-ver-sity
15. fur-ther-more
16. black-berry

Exercise 13, page 95
1. cal-cu-la-tor
2. life-boat
3. esoph-a-gus
4. taste-less
5. um-brella
6. cli-mate
7. prac-ti-cal
8. bi-lin-gual
9. no
10. elec-tric-ity
11. no
12. no
13. agree-ment
14. mi-cro-wave
15. no
16. no

Chapter 7 Test, page 96
A.
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. a
### B.
1. b
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. a

### C.
1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b

### Chapter 8

#### Exercise 1, page 97

1. chron/chrono, psych/psycho, tech/techno
2. graph/graphy, phone/phono, photo
3. psych/psycho

#### Exercise 2, page 98

1. geology
2. telephone
3. centimeter
4. photograph
5. thermometer
6. psychology
7. decimeter
8. microphone
9. biology
10. chronology
11. technology
12. telegraph
13. biography
14. geography
15. astrology

#### Exercise 3, page 99

1. telephoto
2. barometer
3. psychiatrist
4. microscope
5. television
6. speedometer
7. telecommunications
8. photocopy
9. paragraphs
10. decade
11. centipede
12. technician
13. astronaut
14. diameter
15. psychotherapy
16. astronomy
17. chronic
18. thermal
19. Chronological
20. micromanager
Exercise 4, page 100

1. suicide
2. transmitter
3. dictator
4. regular
5. export
6. import
7. uniform
8. predict
9. homicide
10. inscribed
11. milliliter
12. aerospace
13. regulate
14. transport
15. erupt
16. describe
17. interrupt
18. submit
19. millimeter
20. information

Exercise 5, page 103

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are corrected forms.

1. You can send the package to me in care of my employer at our downtown office.
2. Please complete item number two before you do number three.
3. Two plus two equals four.
4. He pays more than fifty percent of his income in taxes.
5. Take this medicine four times per day.
6. The First City Bank loan rate was one percent less than the rate at Community Bank.
7. The project will cost approximately twenty thousand dollars.
8. We bought twelve muffins at two for one dollar and five pounds of coffee.
9. Doctors say it’s best to get more than seven hours of sleep per night.
10. Eight minus two equals six.
11. We expect the meeting to last from two to three hours.
12. Gasoline prices can vary as much as fifty cents per gallon between the city and suburbs.

Exercise 6, page 104

Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are corrected forms.

1. It’s good to consider all the pluses and minuses when making a decision.
2. A good microscope can magnify images one thousand times or more.
3. Please call me at ten o’clock or earlier.
4. The telephone company has raised its call rates by ten cents per minute.
5. If a student has a job, it can affect his or her performance in class.
6. Twenty divided by four equals five.
7. The doctor will be seeing patients from nine o’clock to four o’clock.
8. Write your phone number and address on the application.
9. You may contact me by e-mail or telephone at my office.
10. There were approximately three thousand students and more than five thousand guests at the graduation ceremony.
11. Student jobs start at ten dollars per hour.
12. The recommended dosage for that medicine is one tablet per fifty pounds of body weight.

Exercise 7, page 105
1. late
2. day
3. table
4. neighbor
5. great
6. Spain
7. weight
8. vein
9. name
10. May
11. raisin
12. paper
13. hey
14. hate

Exercise 8, page 106
1. Saturday
2. have
3. last
4. band
5. Africa
6. actor
7. Atlanta
8. banana
9. mathematics
10. equal
11. receive
12. thief
13. seen
14. donkey
15. quickly
16. rewrite

Exercise 9, page 106
1. please
2. niece
3. street
4. machine
5. pea
6. complete
7. money
8. piece
9. gasoline
10. equal
11. receive
12. thief
13. seen
14. donkey
15. quickly
16. rewrite

Exercise 10, page 107
1. breakfast
2. better
3. element
4. ready
5. send
6. guest
7. president
8. twenty
9. any
10. bread
11. healthy
12. September
Exercise 11, page 107
1. night
2. apply
3. pie
4. style
5. why
6. item
7. kind
8. lie
9. private
10. find
11. polite
12. guy
13. five
14. good-bye

Exercise 12, page 108
1. gift
2. minute
3. live
4. winter
5. guitar
6. system
7. river
8. finger
9. philosophy
10. symbol
11. guilty
12. relative
13. since
14. rhythm

Exercise 13, page 109
1. want
2. park
3. politics
4. doctor
5. stopped
6. Colorado
7. adopt
8. watch
9. shock
10. popular
11. garage
12. honest

Exercise 14, page 109
1. /ɛ/
2. /ɪ/
3. /ā/
4. /ı/
5. /œ/
6. /ē/
7. /œ/ 9. /ɛ/
8. /ı/ 10. /ı/
11. /ā/ 12. /ā/
13. /œ/ 14. /ā/
15. /ɪ/[EX-NL]

Chapter 8 Test, page 110
A.
1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. a  
9. c  
10. c  

B.  
1. percent  
2. cent(s)  
3. approximately  
4. less than  
5. in care of  

C.  
1. lime (b)  
2. fin (b)  
3. wheel (a)  
4. meddle (a)  
5. block (b)  
6. pie (a)  
7. bet (b)  
8. relieve (a)  
9. band (a)  
10. slip (a)  

Chapter 9  
Exercise 1, page 112  
The –ence group is larger.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ance</th>
<th>-ence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abundance</td>
<td>relevance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquaintance</td>
<td>coincidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>conscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistance</td>
<td>convenience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attendance</td>
<td>correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominance</td>
<td>dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insurance</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>existence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>performance</td>
<td>experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perseverance</td>
<td>intelligence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2, page 113**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One double letter</th>
<th>Two or more double letters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accumulate</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annual</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>possibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappoint</td>
<td>practically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exaggerate</td>
<td>really</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfill</td>
<td>recommend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guarantee</td>
<td>sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millionaire</td>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Accumulate**
- **Accidentally**
- **Accross**
- **Accommodate**
- **Annual**
- **Opportunity**
- **Address**
- **Possibility**
- **Committee**
- **Practically**
- **Really**
- **Misspelled**
- **Recommend**
- **Occasionally**
- **Sufficient**
- **Possession**
- **Tomorrow**
- **Roommate**
- **Usually**
- **Succeed**
- **[**
### Exercise 3, page 114

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ei</th>
<th>ie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caffeine</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
<td>achieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceiling</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conceive</td>
<td>perceive</td>
<td>chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceive</td>
<td>protein</td>
<td>grieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>receive</td>
<td>relieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>seize</td>
<td>thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forfeit</td>
<td>weight</td>
<td>yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>weird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercise 4, page 114

1. relevance
2. conceive
3. committee
4. absence
5. misspell
6. necessary
7. ceiling
8. weird
9. possession
10. insurance
11. tomorrow
12. recommend
13. succeed
14. dependence
15. embarrass
16. believe
17. chief
18. attendance
19. opponent
20. sentence
Exercise 5, page 115

1. roommate 11. height
2. seize 12. intelligence
3. neighbor 13. convenience
4. millionaire 14. address
5. relieve 15. exaggerate
6. violence 16. annual
7. yield 17. appearance
8. perseverance 18. receive
9. maintenance 19. experience
10. opportunity 20. across

Exercise 6, page 115

1. difference 11. fulfill
2. accidentally 12. assistance
3. occurrence 13. preference
4. accumulate 14. immediately
5. perceive 15. existence
6. dominance 16. achieve
7. foreign 17. neither
8. occasionally 18. coincidence
9. either 19. accommodate
10. reference 20. abundance

Exercise 7, page 116

1. neighbor 7. humor
2. analyze 8. paralyze
3. license 9. color
4. labor 10. theater
5. meter 11. honor
6. offense 12. fiber
13. favorite
14. organize
15. liter
16. memorize
17. realize
18. behavior
19. center

20. defense
21. recognize
22. flavor
23. harbor
24. economize
25. tumor

Exercise 8, page 117

1. jail
2. airplane
3. jewelry
4. practice
5. program
6. checks
7. connection
8. pajamas
9. draft
10. learned
11. tire
12. encyclopedia

Exercise 9, page 118

1. over
2. boat
3. go
4. grow
5. spoke
6. Tokyo
7. most
8. slow
9. goes
10. shoulder
11. wrote
12. soap
13. moment
14. soul

Exercise 10, page 119

1. off
2. caught
3. boss
4. August
5. saw
6. coffee
7. Boston
8. long
9. thought
10. salt
11. talk
12. song
13. awful
14. cause

Exercise 11, page 119

1. mountain
2. cow
3. flower
4. vowel
5. thousand
6. pronounce
7. noun
8. pound
9. power
10. shout
11. downtown

Exercise 12, page 120

1. noise
2. point
3. poisonous
4. voice
5. destroy
6. oyster
7. choice
8. Detroit
9. employment
10. annoyance
11. unavoidable
12. joyous

Exercise 13, page 120

1. move
2. avenue
3. Tuesday
4. school
5. threw
6. truth
7. rude
8. group
9. lose
10. St. Louis
11. pursue
12. tooth
13. soup
14. choose

Exercise 14, page 121

1. could
2. book
3. should
4. sugar
5. push
6. stood
7. Brooklyn
8. good
9. bush
10. cookie
11. wood
12. took
### Exercise 15, page 122

1. lucky  
2. come  
3. love  
4. trouble  
5. son  
6. under  
7. mother  
8. honey  
9. cousin  
10. month  
11. mustard  
12. oven  
13. Sunday  
14. country

### Exercise 16, page 123

1. /ô/  
2. /ū/  
3. /ô/  
4. /ōō/  
5. /oi/  
6. /ū/  
7. /ou/  
8. /ō/  
9. /ōō/  
10. /ō/  
11. /ōō/  
12. /ou/  
13. /oi/  
14. /ō/  
15. /ōō/

### Chapter 9 Test, page 124

#### A.

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

#### B.

1. favorite  
2. program  
3. license
4. center
5. organize

C.
1. boy (b)
2. cooed (b)
3. pound (a)
4. but (a)
5. shout (a)
6. grew (b)
7. wall (b)
8. nose (b)
9. saw (a)
10. toes (a)

Review of Chapters 6–9

Exercise 1, page 125
1. immoral
2. independent
3. illegal
4. imperfect
5. incorrect
6. irregular
7. unnecessary
8. irreversible
9. dislike
10. unsuccessful
11. irresponsible
12. illegible
13. impolite
14. nonnegotiable
15. immature

Exercise 2, page 126
1. prepay
2. postindustrial
3. reinvent
4. multicolored
5. bicentennial
6. misunderstand
7. antiwar
8. pro-choice
9. uniform
10. international
11. transparent
12. de-emphasize
13. input
14. expel
15. overreact

Exercise 3, page 126

Students may list different words using the following roots:

1. astro 8. logy
2. cide 9. scribe
3. photo 10. psych/psycho
4. tech/techno 11. dec/decid
5. rupt 12. chron/chrono
6. tele 13. therm/thermo
7. aero 14. port

Exercise 4, page 127

Answers using the following roots will vary.

1. meter 7. graph
2. bio 8. phone/phono
3. reg 9. form
4. milli 10. mit
5. geo 11. micro
6. dict 12. cent/centi

Exercise 5, page 128

1. c. red 8. c. boil
2. b. coin 9. c. pin
3. c. bad 10. a. point
4. b. can 11. a. cool
5. c. tool 12. c. site
6. a. put 13. b. throw
7. a. but 14. a. coal
### Exercise 6, page 129

1. custom
2. then
3. complement
4. loose
5. quite
6. proceed
7. expand
8. desert
9. sit
10. advise
11. counsel
12. raise

### Exercise 7, page 130

1. angel
2. accept
3. eminent
4. further
5. immigrate
6. through
7. adapt
8. ensure
9. lie
10. affect
11. conscious

### Exercise 8, page 130

1. fiber
2. harbor
3. connection
4. organize
5. program
6. license
7. meter
8. favorite
9. learned
10. check
11. defense
12. neighbor
13. realize
14. analyze
15. humor
16. airplane

### Exercise 9, page 131

1. Tues.
2. St.
3. Feb.
4. a.m.
5. Sat.
6. Pl.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 10, page 131</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. percent</td>
<td>7. number,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. at</td>
<td>8. in care of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. times</td>
<td>9. less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. and</td>
<td>10. equals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. dollar(s)</td>
<td>11. more than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. plus</td>
<td>12. cent(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. or, per, for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. minus, from…to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. divided by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 11, page 131</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. more-over</td>
<td>6. fre-quenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. but-ter</td>
<td>7. en-cy-clo-pe-dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cook-book</td>
<td>8. par-al-lel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. no</td>
<td>9. or-gan-i-za-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pack-age</td>
<td>10. no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 12, page 132</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a two-year rental agreement</td>
<td>7. an eighty-year-old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nineteenth-century philosophy</td>
<td>8. a battery-powered radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a five-dollar bill</td>
<td>9. two hundred forty-three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. none</td>
<td>10. stone-ground flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. a well-known fact</td>
<td>11. none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. a seven-year-old girl</td>
<td>12. an air-conditioned office</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 13, page 132
1. foreign
2. either
3. receive
4. grieve
5. seize
6. weight
7. ceiling
8. perceive
9. chief
10. forfeit

Exercise 14, page 132
1. experience
2. violence
3. attendance
4. insurance
5. conscience
6. absence
7. relevance
8. coincidence
9. occurrence
10. performance

Exercise 15, page 132
1. opponent
2. fulfill
3. address
4. recommend
5. possession
6. accumulate
7. guarantee
8. roommate
9. occasionally
10. accommodate

Exercise 16, page 133
Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are errors and their correct spellings.

The first human beings probably did not **conceive** of a need to know the exact time. They surely used the sun in the sky to tell the time of day. Their **experience** told them when the day was going to begin or end. This method was very **imperfect**, however, because looking at the sun directly is very dangerous. As civilization **preceded**, other ways had to be found. Two early inventions made a big **difference** in humans’ ability to tell time and made **organising** their activities around specific times a real **possibility**.

About 3500 **b.c./BC**, the Egyptians began developing sundials, which showed the **angle** of the sun by casting shadows on the ground or on other objects. Looking at shadows was a lot better for the eyes **then** looking into the sky. There were still
problems, however, because the *son/sun* is sometimes covered by *quiet/quite* large clouds, and of course, at night it cannot be seen at all.

At about the same time sundials were being developed, the first hourglasses were constructed in the form of water clocks. Water dripped *through* a hole in the bottom of a bowl, and the *accumulation/accumulation* of water in a lower bowl told the time. Water clocks, however, could not be used in freezing weather. Later, sand was used, but because of sand’s *weight/weight*, large hourglasses could not be *transported/transported*. Smaller ones were used for measuring small amounts of time.

Both the sundial and hourglass are *chronometers/chronometers*—devices for measuring time. *Neither/Neither* of them is very accurate, but because they *fulfilled/fulfilled* the purpose for which they were intended much better *then/than* anything that had come before them, they were important developments in the *technology/technology* of telling time.

**Exercise 17, page 134**

**Note to Instructors: Highlighted words are errors and their correct spellings.**

1. According to the National Safety *Counsel/Council*, most *accidental/accidental* deaths in the United States involve motor vehicles, such as cars and trucks. Falls are the next most frequent cause of *accidental/accidental* death.
2. In the past, people engaged in *correspondence/correspondence* with friends and relatives primarily by writing letters. Today, many more people rely on the *convenience/convenience* of e-mail to maintain contact in writing. With the assistance of e-mail, they can send and *receive/receive* written communications *immediately/immediately*.
3. Many Americans are concerned about our *dependance/dependence* on *foreign/foreign* oil to power our vehicles. These people believe that more research into alternatives such as *solar powered/solar-powered* cars may find the answer to our energy needs.
4. The United States is one of the few nations to use measurements such as yards and quarts. Most countries now use *metres/litres/meters/liters*, and other metric measurements. The American *preference/preference* for the older system is based on *costume/custom* and tradition. Also, after thinking of your
hieght/height in feet and inches all your life, it’s very difficult to conceive of it in other terms.

5. 233 So./S. Green Str./St.
6. 555 We./W. Hanover Dve./Dr.
7. 312 No./N. Lindley Av./Ave., Apart./Apt. 67
8. 1905 E. Oak Ro./Rd.
9. 74 Norwich Pce./Pl.
10. 88 Holland Boul./Blvd.

Posttest, page 135
A.
1. studying
2. happened
3. loneliness
4. occurring
5. continuing
6. swimmer

B.
1. processor
2. translator
3. performer
4. observer

C.
1. realize
2. organize
3. surprise
4. paralyze

D.
1. center
2. behavior
3. program
4. defense

E.
1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b

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

G.
1. noticeable
2. visible
3. acceptable
4. eligible

H.
1. division
2. satisfaction
3. submission
4. expansion

I.
1. nuclei
2. media
3. phenomena
4. crises

J.
1. Ave.
2. Thurs./Th
3. p.m.

K.
1. ex-plained
2. iden-tify
3. black-board
4. run-ning

L.
1. the student’s book
2. the boys’ house
3. the women’s work
4. James’s job
M.

1. chronology
2. telephone
3. thermometer
4. photograph
spelling definition: 1. forming words with the correct letters in the correct order, or the ability to do this: 2. the ability to... (Definition of spelling from the Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary © Cambridge University Press). Translations of spelling.

Spellings are one of the enabling skills in PTE that are scored, and on the basis of which your total scores are calculated. Therefore, it is a must that you take care of your spellings while attempting any section of PTE, as all of them involve... How will the spelling score be calculated in PTE Academic? Update Cancel. Academic Spelling Power--a supplement to high school and college ESL and developmental English courses--presents effective, life-long strategies to help students practice and improve their spelling. The text provides comprehensive coverage of spelling rules and errors as well as common suffixes, prefixes, and roots. As students work through these topics, they become