

## CHAPTER 7: Pronouns

### Answer Key

#### PRACTICE 1

1. Early humans hunted, so **they** had to follow animal migrations to get food.
2. At some point, hunters realized that it was easier to kill an animal if **it** was contained in a small area.
3. Dr. Russell Fisch believes that agriculture started more than seven thousand years ago, but **he** says that the domestication of animals started even earlier.
4. The first domesticated animal was probably the dog, and **it** helped early humans to hunt.
5. The growth of farming helped early cities to develop because **their** populations increased quickly.
6. Around 4000 years ago, farmers first used irrigation in the Euphrates Valley, and **its** agricultural output grew enormously.
7. Ling-Mei Chang is an expert on agriculture, and **she** is researching early technology in the Nile Valley.
8. China and India also had early agricultural expansion, and **they** also grew into great early civilizations.

#### PRACTICE 2

1. Paintings show the ancient Greeks and Romans farming with a wooden plow, but it was a simple tool.
2. Ancient Chinese plows were more sophisticated because they were made of iron.
3. John Deere was an American blacksmith, and he vastly improved the design of the plow.
4. His wife believed in him, and she supported Deere in his business ventures.
5. American farmers experimented with Deere's new plow, and they were greatly impressed.
6. Deere sold thousands of plows when he first started to manufacture plows.
7. In 1855, to help his business, Deere moved to Moline, Illinois because it is near the Mississippi River.
8. In 1861, Deere incorporated his company, and it continues to manufacture agriculture equipment today.

#### PRACTICE 3

1. These days, many think that (his or her / their) eating habits should include healthier choices. Almost everyone at some point has eaten (his or her / their) lunch at a fast food restaurant. But fast food is not only a modern American phenomenon.
2. Every culture has (his or her / its / their) own examples of fast food. In Italy, most people eat (his or her / their) pizza slices at food stalls. In India, fast food is very popular. Few can avoid the temptation of eating (his or her / their) papri chaat or bhelpuri at food stands. In China, no one can resist buying (his or her / their) dumplings while cycling by

the food vendors. Lebanon has contributed (its / their) great gift of fast food—the falafel sandwich—to North America.

3. Fast food is popular with North Americans. McDonald’s and (its /their) competitors are very successful businesses. For example, McDonald’s is the largest fast food chain in the world. Presently, health care workers and (his or her / its / their) government colleagues are closely scrutinizing the effects of fast food on North Americans. Health care workers believe that the popularity of fast food and (its / their) reliance on highly caloric ingredients is one reason for the growing obesity among young people. Each of the fast food companies has made (its / their) own response to this criticism by offering lower calorie choices such as salads. However, critics do not think the response is adequate.

## PRACTICE 5

1. \_\_\_\_ We went to see the documentary *Supersize Me* by Martin Spurlock, and <sup>we</sup>~~you~~ were amazed by the information.
2. \_\_\_\_ Spurlock conducted an experiment in which <sup>he</sup>~~you~~ ate three McDonald’s meals each day.
3. \_\_\_\_ Spurlock started his experiment because <sup>he</sup>~~one~~ heard about rising rates of obesity in America.
4. \_\_\_\_ As I watched the film, <sup>I</sup>~~you~~ could see the effects on Spurlock’s body.
5. C \_\_\_\_ As time went on, we saw Spurlock gaining weight, and we were shocked at how easily Spurlock’s size changed.
6. \_\_\_\_ I read that McDonald’s no longer sells supersized meals, and you know that Spurlock’s documentary influenced the decision. <sup>I</sup>
7. C \_\_\_\_ I heard that McDonald’s is very critical of the documentary, so I am going to the McDonald’s website to read about it.
8. \_\_\_\_ My friends and I like to eat fast food, but <sup>we</sup>~~you~~ should really cut back.

## PRACTICE 6

1. John Harvey Kellogg and his (P) brother Will Keith Kellogg are considered to be among the first contemporary supporters of healthy lifestyles.
2. John Harvey started his (P) career as a medical doctor, and later he (S) opened a health spa in Battle Creek, Michigan.

3. John was a vegetarian, and he (S) was interested in creating healthy breakfast options for his (P) patients.
4. He (S) asked his (P) brother to work with him (O), and together they (S) experimented with breakfast cereals.
5. They (S) discovered wheat flake cereal by accident and served it (O) to their (P) patients.
6. Will tried to convince his (P) brother to sell their (P) cereal to grocery stores, but John told him (O) he (S) didn't want to.
7. John thought that selling cereal would harm his (P) reputation as a doctor because he (S) would be engaged in commercialism.
8. Eventually, the two brothers parted ways, and in 1906, Will started his (P) own company, Kellogg Company.

### PRACTICE 7

1. Wycliffe Brown has been a farmer since (his / her/ their) father retired and gave (he / him) the family farm. He and (his / her) wife, Michelle, grow organic vegetables on (they're / their / theirs) farm. Michelle also grows organic herbs on (his / her / hers) own plot of land. The herd of sheep is also (they're / their / theirs). The farm is quite successful, but (they're / their / theirs) worried about (they're / their / theirs) competitors. In the United States, more and more large corporations are involved in agricultural production.
2. Critics say that corporate farming concentrates agriculture production, distribution, and sales into one business source. As a result, the family farm is losing (it's / its / his) competitive edge and often goes bankrupt. Furthermore, a small farmer may be forced into doing business with a corporation. Proponents of corporate farming claim that mass food production is positive because of (it's / its) cost efficiency. The corporate farm is beneficial for everybody because (it's / its) able to provide cheaper food to more people all year around.
3. My sister and I grew up on a farm where (our / ours) parents practiced organic farming methods, and (we / us) grew up eating only organic produce. My sister and I now have completely different shopping habits. I buy (my / mine) groceries anywhere convenient, but (my / mine) sister only buys (her / hers) at an organic market. Where do (you / your) buy (you / your / you're) food?

### PRACTICE 8

1. Sanjay and ~~me~~ are in the same economics class. I
2. ~~His~~ and I have to write a paper on the Green Revolution, a term applied to agriculture changes in the Third World in the 1960s. he
3. Professor King informed our class that the term Green Revolution described the export of American farming techniques to third world nations. C

4. My professor told ~~we~~ students that the Green Revolution increased agricultural productivity in the Third World. us
5. Sanjay told my friend Gael and I that the Green Revolution also had negative effects. me
6. The United States supplied seeds to third world farmers, but this policy caused many problems. C
7. Prakash Gosh was a poor farmer, and wealthier farmers benefited more than ~~him~~. he (did)
8. ~~Him~~ and his wife could not afford to buy seeds because they were too expensive. He
9. Also, poorer farmers could not afford to buy expensive farm machinery, so ~~them~~ and their families suffered. they
10. Between you and I, I think I might change my major from agricultural economics to computer science. me

## PRACTICE 9

1. Presently, there is a lot of discussion in the media about food. Everyone wants his or ~~her~~ hers food to taste good. But are consumers equally concerned about the nutritional ~~quality of they're~~ their food? A recent focus group indicated that Americans would ~~rather have one's~~ their food be tasty than nutritious. The food industry has responded to this consumer preference by adding flavors to packaged foods.
2. The average American family eats approximately 25 percent of ~~it's~~ its meals at restaurants. Fast food contains a lot of artificial flavors, but so does food at other types of restaurants. Macy Robards is a chef at an expensive restaurant in Chicago. Although clients eat fresh ingredients at her restaurant, ~~their~~ they're also getting a dose of artificial ~~flavors~~ its. For example, just as a fast food chain may use artificial flavor for ~~it's~~ its sauces and dressings, she also uses such flavoring in ~~her's~~ hers.
3. In his book, *Fast Food Nation*, Eric Schlosser writes that approximately ten thousand new processed food products are marketed every year in the United States. Most

packaged food contains added flavors and colors. Because of his book, Schlosser is a well-known personality, although some people find ~~he~~ <sup>him</sup> a controversial figure. My friend Lindsey was more influenced by Schlosser's book than ~~me~~ <sup>I was</sup>. She and ~~me~~ <sup>I</sup> discussed his book a lot. We are going to find out more about what we eat.

### PRACTICE 10

1. People (who / whom) are concerned about the state of the world have a new method of expressing their views.
2. They can influence economic policy by buying food products (who / that) promote social equity.
3. Xing Feng and his wife are consumers for (who / whom) equitable trade is an important issue.
4. Therefore, they buy food (who / that) is labeled "fair trade."
5. Like the Fengs, other food activists (who / whom) believe in social causes also make political statements through consumer choices.
6. The food activism movement, (which / that) is growing rapidly, is a relatively new phenomenon.
7. In the past, consumers used to boycott products of companies (which / that) used unfair business practices.
8. Nowadays, business people, for (who / whom) profits are important, look at customer buying trends.
9. Hugo Ricci, (who / whose) company sells fair trade products, says that his business is thriving.
10. The organic food and fair trade industry, (which / that) consumers are heartily supporting, made a profit of over \$30 billion last year.

### PRACTICE 11

1. Organic food has many definitions. Food that has been grown using little or no synthetic pesticide or fertilizer is generally labeled organic. Farmers whose crops are labeled organic do not use genetically modified seeds.
2. Many people who buy organic food think that such food is better for their health. However, this belief turns out to be controversial. Some scientists, whose

research has been published, discuss their results. Food that has been grown organically is not nutritionally superior to non-organically grown food.

3. Most consumers who buy organic food also believe that it is better for the environment. However, not everyone agrees. Dr. Norman Borlaug is considered to be the father of the Green Revolution. In 1970, he won the Nobel Peace prize. The award, which is given to people for great humanitarian contributions, brought Borlaug to international prominence. He believes that organic farming produces lower crop yields, requiring more land use. Synthetic fertilizers that contribute to greater crop production help the environment significantly more than organic methods.

4. Consumers for whom health and environment are important should consider both sides of the issue. Certainly, the organic food industry, which is very profitable, will continue to grow in popularity in the near future.

## PRACTICE 12

1. Many times I wish that our dinner would get ready by itself.
2. I often cook meals by myself.
3. Sometimes my children start preparing dinner by themselves.
4. My son Alex goes grocery shopping by himself.
5. My daughter plans some meals by herself.
6. When my children make a fabulous dinner, I always say, "Congratulate yourselves on a job well done."
7. If my husband is late coming home from work, we eat by ourselves.
8. On such occasions, he humbly offers to clean the kitchen by himself.
9. Do you eat dinner with others or by yourself?

## FINAL REVIEW

*Answers will vary.*

*his or her*

1. In Italy, everybody loves ~~their~~ food. Italians ~~they~~ take the time to enjoy long and delicious meals. In 1986, Carlo Petrini, ~~which~~ *who* was enjoying a coffee, read that McDonald's was opening an outlet in downtown Rome. To protest the growing presence *The Slow Food movement* of the fast-food culture, he started the Slow Food movement. ~~This~~ has been growing in popularity since that time.

*himself*

2. Although Petrini started the movement by ~~hissself~~, he soon had many supporters.

*whose*  
Those people, ~~who~~'s aim was to slow the increasingly hurried pace of daily life,  
*which*  
developed a set of objectives. Their objectives, ~~who~~ are quite diverse, are published on  
*its*  
the group's website. The organization and ~~it~~'s members have started a bank to preserve  
seed variety. The members also educate people on farming methods and lobby  
governments on agribusiness practices.

*his*  
3. Mr. Khalil Isoke and ~~her~~ wife, Farah, are members of the Slow Food movement. They  
*Me* *whose*  
took my friend Miriam and ~~I~~ to a cooking class. The chef, ~~which~~ skill was evident, was a  
*I was*  
good teacher. The other students ~~they~~ were all better cooks than ~~me~~. But I  
*myself* *theirs*  
congratulated ~~me~~ when my dish turned out as good as ~~them~~. At the end of the class,  
*his or her*  
each of the participants shared ~~their~~ favorite recipes with the other students. The  
*whom*  
students for ~~who~~ the Slow Food philosophy is a lifestyle choice liked the cooking class  
very much.

4. I am beginning to appreciate the philosophy of the Slow Food group. Sometimes I  
*I*  
become so busy during the day that ~~you~~ don't have time to breathe. Between you and  
*me*  
I, I could start to like cooking. Do you and *your* ~~you're~~ friends know about the Slow Food  
movement?