

## CHAPTER 16: Complex Sentences

### Answer Key

#### PRACTICE 1

1. Although such restraint is extremely rare, some political leaders refuse to use violent methods.
2. When he was still a teenager, Mahatma Gandhi developed his beliefs about nonviolence.
3. Gandhi did not believe in the use of force because “an eye for an eye leads to a world of the blind.”
4. Although his political career began in South Africa, Gandhi is most known for his passive resistance movement in India.
5. When he returned to Bombay in 1915, British rulers controlled all of India.
6. After assessing the situation, Gandhi led textile workers and planters in act of civil disobedience.
7. While he was touring India in 1919, he persuaded people across the country to stop working for one day.
8. Sometimes the country’s rulers used force to stop people from going on strike even if the strikers were peaceful.
9. Gandhi complained because officials often used “a hammer to strike a fly.”
10. Even though his supporters were violently attacked, Gandhi would not respond to violence with violence.
11. After twenty-eight years of peaceful noncooperation, Mahatma Gandhi’s passive resistance movement was successful.
12. India became independent in 1947, although the country then split up along religious lines.

#### PRACTICE 2

1. I felt shy even when I spoke to the steward. I was not used to speaking English because I had had very little practice. The other passengers were English. Whenever

they were friendly and tried to speak with me, I could not understand them. Even if I understood an Englishman, I could not reply.

2. My friend Mazmudar had no difficulty communicating whenever he mixed with the others. While I hid in the cabin, he would move about freely on deck. Because Mazmudar was a lawyer, he told me about his legal experience. He advised me to take every possible opportunity to speak in English even though I might make mistakes. Although I wanted to please him, nothing could make me conquer my shyness.

### **PRACTICE 3**

*Answers will vary.*

1. Douglass's grandmother took him to her master's plantation when he turned six years old. Although Douglass understood why his grandmother gave him to the master, he always felt the pain of abandonment.

2. Before he turned nine years old, he was sent to work as the houseboy for a Baltimore family. Sophia Auld, his mistress, taught Douglass the alphabet even though it was illegal to instruct slaves in reading. Because Douglass knew how to read, he could tap into the power of the written word.

3. Douglass waited until he turned twenty. Then he escaped from slavery by disguising himself as a sailor. He worked with the Massachusetts antislavery society so that he could influence public opinion. Whenever he could, he spoke about the abolition of slavery.

### **PRACTICE 4**

1. Some people believe that acting and politics don't mix, but many famous actors have become politicians. Ronald Reagan was a wellknown movie star when <sup>he</sup> decided to run for office. Although <sup>he</sup> had acted in 53 movies, he gave up his Hollywood career. In 1966, many observers were surprised when <sup>he</sup> was elected governor of California. Then, In 1980, Reagan became the president of the United States.

2. More recently, in 2003, Arnold Schwarzenegger became the governor of California.  
The former bodybuilder and *Terminator* star was a successful actor when <sup>he</sup> decided to enter politics. He became governor because <sup>it</sup> is a useful and important position. Perhaps <sup>they</sup> actors have an advantage in politics because learn how to communicate effectively during their theatrical training.

## **PRACTICE 5**

*Answers will vary.*

1. I was very busy on Election Day. I still voted.  
*Even though I was very busy on election day, I still voted.*  
*I still voted even though I was very busy on election day.*
2. I got home. I watched the election results on television.  
*When I got home, I watched the election results on television.*  
*I watched the election results on television when I got home.*
3. The ballots were counted. A winner was declared.  
*After the ballots were counted, a winner was declared.*  
*A winner was declared after the ballots were counted.*
4. The losing candidate congratulated the winner. She was disappointed.  
*Although she was disappointed, the losing candidate congratulated the winner.*  
*The losing candidate congratulated the winner although she was disappointed.*

## **PRACTICE 6**

1. Winona LaDuke has done work that others have avoided. She has helped native people who live in Minnesota learn about their Ojibwe language. She has also helped women who have been abused find security and peace. Furthermore, LaDuke, who sometimes acts in movies, has worked tirelessly to retrieve Anishinabe land. In fact, nearly 1,000 acres that had been lost over the decades have been retrieved with the help of the White Earth Project.
2. In 1994, *Time* magazine, which is found on most newsstands, honored LaDuke for her work. Today, LaDuke's group, which is located in Minnesota, continues to buy back native land.

## PRACTICE 7

*Answers will vary.*

1. (who) In 1989, Chinese students wanted change. They sat in a square in Beijing.  
*In 1989, Chinese students who wanted change sat in a square in Beijing.*
2. (who) The protesters were asking for democracy. They sang and held signs.  
*The protestants, who were asking for democracy, sang and held signs.*
3. (that) Army tanks entered the square. The tanks fired on the students.  
*The army tanks that entered the square fired on the students.*
4. (who) An unknown man stood in front of the tanks. He has become a symbol of resistance to tyranny.  
*An unknown man who stood in front of the tanks has become a symbol of resistance to tyranny.*
5. (which) The photo appeared in newspapers around the world. It had a strong emotional impact.  
*The photo, which appeared in newspapers around the world, had s strong emotional impact.*

## PRACTICE 8

*Answers will vary.*

## PRACTICE 9

*Answers will vary.*

- banned*
- I wonder why ~~did~~ the United States ~~ban~~ alcohol in 1920. Does anybody understand  
*would*  
why ~~would~~ officials do that? According to Dr. K. Austen Kerr, many Americans were  
worried about social problems related to alcohol consumption. But then you have to  
*could*  
wonder how ~~could~~ a government legislate morality.
2. The Volstead Act prohibited the sale and distribution of alcohol. Do you know why  
*was*  
~~was~~ it called the Volstead Act? The author of the act was a prominent Republican named  
*could*  
Andrew Volstead. Many citizens wondered how ~~could~~ the act be enforced.
3. At first, Prohibition appeared to work, and alcohol consumption dropped. But then

illegal distillers popped up, and a huge black market appeared. Do you know why ~~were~~  
*were*  
people illegally producing alcohol? They did it because it was an extremely lucrative  
business. Many well-known families, including the Bronfmans and the Kennedys, made  
fortunes during the Prohibition era. At the time, Prohibition supporters wondered why  
*were*  
~~were~~ some citizens breaking the law.

4. Ultimately, in 1933, Prohibition was repealed. Do you know why ~~can~~ Prohibition  
*can*  
never succeed? Perhaps as long as people are willing to buy intoxicating drinks or drugs,  
there will be others who are ready to supply those items.

## FINAL REVIEW

*Although* , *he* *Because he*  
1. Henry David Thoreau was an honest man. ~~He~~ did not pay poll taxes. ~~He~~ protested  
*, he*  
against the Mexican War. ~~He~~ was arrested. He subsequently wrote “On the Duty of Civil  
*it is okay to disobey laws that are immoral.*  
Disobedience.” In his text, he stressed that ~~some laws are immoral. It is okay to disobey~~  
~~such laws.~~ There have been many other acts of civil disobedience. Such acts have  
changed American history. For example, there was the Boston Tea Party. Citizens threw  
*because they*  
boxes of tea into the harbor. ~~They~~ did not want to pay taxes to Britain.

*when* ,  
2. Back in 1958, Ralph Nader was studying law at Harvard University. ~~At that time,~~  
about  
*Even though carmakers*  
5 million car accidents happened every year. ~~Carmakers~~ were concerned about the  
*, they*  
style, cost, and performance of automobiles. ~~They~~ were not concerned about safety. In  
*that*  
1965, Nader wrote a best-selling book. ~~It~~ was called *Unsafe at Any Speed*. General  
*, who then*  
Motors attempted to discredit Nader. ~~Then he~~ sued GM for invasion of privacy. GM

*who* executives settled the case. They admitted to harassing Nader. In 1966, new safety laws  
*, automakers* were passed. ~~Automakers~~ had to redesign autos. ~~They had~~ to make them safer.  
*when* Sometimes one person works hard. *, that* That person influences large corporations.