

## CHAPTER 20: Faulty Parallel Structure

### Answer Key

#### PRACTICE 1

1. In 1957, the space race began when Soviet scientists developed, built, and launched the space satellite *Sputnik*.
2. Soviet engineers, scientists, and politicians worked together.
3. American government officials felt shock, anxiety, and then determination.
4. The officials wanted to build their own satellite, to launch it quickly, and to surpass the Soviet achievements.
5. With an injection of funds, with some planning, and with the support of many scientists, the United States launched a satellite called *Explorer* in 1958.
6. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began operations on October 1, at noon, in Florida.
7. U.S. scientists who used available resources, who took risks, and who believed in their vision were able to create an automated moon probe.
8. President John F. Kennedy said that humans choose to go to the moon and do other difficult things “not because they are easy, but because they are hard.”

#### PRACTICE 2

*Answers will vary.*

1. Scientists are doing research on the expanding universe, on the Big Bang theory, and *on* black and white holes.
2. To observe the universe, astrophysicists not only use powerful telescopes, but they *rely* ~~are also relying~~ on modern satellite images.
3. In ancient times, the Babylonians, the Greeks, and *the Egyptians* ~~people from Egypt~~ observed and predicted the position of planets and stars.
4. Copernicus worked quietly and *slowly* ~~at a slow pace~~ on his observations.

5. When Copernicus announced that the sun was the center of the universe, the public reacted angrily, passionately, and ~~with force~~ *forcefully*.
6. Galileo Galilei invented the telescope to look at the night sky and ~~recording~~ *record* his observations.
7. Galileo discussed his theories, experiments, and ~~what he observed~~ *observations*.
8. Large telescopes and cameras ~~that are powerful~~ *powerful* have helped scientists observe poorly lit celestial bodies.
9. Early photographers attempted to take pictures of the moon, the stars, and ~~photograph~~ solar eclipses.
10. The general public can learn about the universe by going to planetariums, ~~to~~ observatories, and science museums.

### PRACTICE 3

1. Not only do scientists divide the solar system into the inner part and outer part, but they ~~are listing~~ *list* the celestial bodies in each. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and ~~the planet~~ Mars are found in the inner solar system. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are in the outer solar system. C
4. Scientists now say that Pluto is a dwarf planet, not a ~~planet that is regular~~ *regular planet*. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The earth is revolving around the sun as well as ~~to spin~~ on its axis. \_\_\_\_\_
6. When a planet completes one journey around the sun, its path is called an orbit. C
7. Earth's orbit lasts 365 days while ~~the orbit of Mercury~~ *Mercury's orbit* lasts 88 Earth days. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Earth takes twenty-four hours to complete its spin while Jupiter takes only ten Earth ~~hours finishing~~ *to finish* its spin. \_\_\_\_\_

9. The stars look smaller than the sun because they are farther away from us. C  
*brighter*

10. Astronomers have realized that some of those stars are both larger and ~~more bright~~  
than our sun. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **PRACTICE 4**

*Answers will vary.*

1. According to conspiracy theorists, the U.S. government, the space agencies, and  
*aeronautical engineers*

~~engineers with aeronautical degrees~~ had two very good reasons to fake the moon

landing. First, the government wanted to divert attention from the Vietnam War and  
*instill*

~~instilling~~ pride in the American people. Second, the space and research agencies

wanted to keep the flow of money into their institutions.

2. There are many theories about how the U.S. government engineered the space travel

reports. One theory states that the military forces flew the rockets to the South Pole

*quickly*  
instead of to the moon. They carefully picked up the command module, and they

sent the module to the South Pacific ~~with speed~~.

Those scientists who knew about the conspiracy were coerced, threatened, and others bribed them.

*German*

3. Some skeptics who are American, French, Japanese, and ~~those who live in Germany~~

post Internet messages about their theories. They believe that the U.S. government

*distribute*  
forced film director Stanley Kubrick to direct the moon-landing film and ~~distributing~~ it.

Skeptics offer photos of the flag on the moon as evidence. They say that there is no

wind on the moon; therefore, the flag could not wave.

4. NASA officials deny any part in a conspiracy. They say that a pole held the flag out in

the moon-landing photos. The flag was not waving in the wind. Furthermore, the twelve

astronauts who have walked on the moon are serious, professional, and ~~act with~~  
*honest*  
~~honesty.~~

5. Many people wonder why believers of conspiracy theories promote such ideas.  
*because they want*  
Perhaps they do it because they believe it, because they want to be famous, or ~~for~~  
money. The only thing that is certain is that there will always be believers in conspiracy  
theories.

## FINAL REVIEW

1. Space travel has changed a lot over four decades. In the past, only highly trained  
*rich*  
astronauts went to outer space, but today tourists ~~who are rich~~ can do it. For example, in  
April 2001, California millionaire Dennis Tito was the 415th person in orbit. Tito paid  
the  
*traveled*  
Russian Space Agency about \$30 million for a seat on a Russian flight and ~~traveling to~~  
the International Space Station. He was clearly a man who had a plan, who worked  
*who*  
hard, and made his dream come true. Since that time, space tourism has become  
extremely popular. Hundreds of people have booked tickets with the Russian Space  
Agency. Such tourists think that space travel will be thrilling, thought-provoking, and a  
*challenging*  
~~challenge.~~

2. Some analysts, ~~people who are~~ politicians, and scientists are strongly opposed to  
*dangerous*  
space tourism. They argue that space travel is expensive and ~~has dangers~~. According to  
a member of Congress, it is unfair to expect taxpayers to contribute to space research,  
*to*  
to have no say in how the funds are spent, and watch rich citizens take flights to space.  
Representative Ralph Hall argues that space travel should be reserved for trained

*skilled engineers*  
astronauts, research scientists, and ~~engineers who are skilled~~. Additionally, space travel  
*waste*  
is still very dangerous, so it is premature to spend time and ~~wasting~~ money on space  
tourism.

3. However, former astronaut Buzz Aldrin believes that ordinary people should have the  
*difficult*  
chance to orbit the earth. Perhaps space travel is both dangerous and ~~not easy~~.  
*worrying*  
However, fulfilling a lifelong desire is more important than ~~to worry~~ about the dangers of  
space flight. Tony Webb, organizer of a space lottery, believes in space tourism. He  
*wealthy*  
thinks it should be available for everyone, not just for ~~people with money~~ and famous  
people.