

CHAPTER 15: Compound Sentences

Answer Key

PRACTICE 1

1. Often, charismatic individuals gain power and influence others. S
2. Sometimes a particular social class controls a government. S
3. Democratic governments first flourished in ancient Greece, and they eventually spread around the world. C
4. In Athens, men could vote and run for office. S
5. However, women and slaves were not allowed to vote. S
6. In 1881, the Isle of Man became the first place in the world to give property-owning women the vote in national elections. S
7. Unmarried women and wealthy widows could participate in decision making, but they could not run in elections. C
8. For over two hundred years, American women could not vote, and they could not go to college. C
9. Some women made speeches and campaigned for the right to vote, and many men joined them in their fight. C
10. In 1920, American women won the right to express their views and vote in national elections. S

PRACTICE 2

Answers will vary.

1. , or
2. , nor
3. , so/and
4. , so/and
5. , and
6. , but
7. , yet/but
8. , and
9. , so
10. , for
11. , and
12. , so
13. , but/yet
14. , or

PRACTICE 3

Answers will vary.

PRACTICE 4

Answers will vary.

1. In 1870, for the first time, the U.S. government published statistics about child labor. *, but others* Many people believed that work was good for children. ~~Others~~ worried about the harsh conditions faced by child workers. At that time, millions of children had full-time jobs in *, and they* the United States. ~~They~~ were all under the age of sixteen. In Pennsylvania, children *, and some* between the ages of eight and ten worked in coal mines. ~~Some~~ of them worked as *, and they* domestics. Many states permitted children to work twelve hours a day. ~~They~~ could also work night shifts.

2. In the late nineteenth century, concerned people started a movement to protect child laborers in America. Leaders in this effort wanted children to get schooling. They tried to convince lawmakers to regulate child labor. For example, in Georgia, very young *, and some* children worked in cotton mills. ~~Some~~ of them were only seven years old. The Georgia *, so* legislature refused to pass laws regulating child labor. ~~Florence Kelley~~, a child advocate, *, but she* worked to change the laws. She was not able to vote or be elected. ~~She~~ decided to organize boycotts of cotton mills. Kelley's strategies were somewhat successful. Many laws restricting child labor were passed. In 1916 and 1918, Congress passed federal *, yet the* child labor laws. ~~The~~ Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional. Finally, in 1939, the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed. It prohibited children under sixteen years of age from working in manufacturing or mining.

PRACTICE 5

1. Orwell did not like state intervention in people's lives *;* he also worried about unemployment and the exploitation of the poor.

2. According to Orwell, no book is genuinely free from political bias most of his novels had political undertones.
3. In 1945, George Orwell published a political allegory called *Animal Farm* the story traces the rise of communism in the former Soviet Union.
4. At the beginning of the story, old farmer Jones drinks too much whiskey he forgets to lock up the farm.
5. A pig called Old Major influences the animals he makes speeches about evil humans.
6. The animals feel upset with their master's incompetence they decide to revolt and take over the farm.
7. Mr. Jones and his wife flee the animals celebrate by eating a feast.
8. At first, two pigs lead the animals the animal farm runs smoothly.
9. Then the two leaders begin to fight one pig drives the other from the farm.
10. The leader becomes an evil dictator the other animals are treated badly.

PRACTICE 6

Answers will vary.

PRACTICE 7

1. Nelson Mandela went to Fort Hare University eventually he was expelled because of his political actions.
2. He returned home meanwhile his family expected him to agree to an arranged marriage.
3. His potential bride was in love with another man therefore Mandela ran away from his village and went to Soweto.
4. Mandela became a lawyer later he turned his attention to the repressive race laws of South Africa.
5. He was politically active against the apartheid system consequently he was arrested.
6. Mandela defended himself during his 1964 trial however the jury was biased.

7. He was not freed ~~instead~~ [;] ~~he~~ [,] was sentenced to life imprisonment.

8. Some of the prison guards were cruel ~~nevertheless~~ [;] ~~many~~ [,] of the guards grew to respect Mandela.

9. Mandela left prison twenty-five years later without bitterness ~~in fact~~ [;] ~~he~~ [,] forgave his opponents.

PRACTICE 8

Answers will vary.

PRACTICE 9

Answers will vary.

1. Every four years, there is a presidential election in the United States. ~~Voters~~ [;] ~~are~~ ^{consequently,} voters are bombarded with campaign advertising.

2. Sometimes the campaign advertisements attack the opponent's platform. ~~Some~~ [;] ~~ads~~ ^{however,} some ads attack the opponent's personal life.

3. In 1988, attack ads appeared on television. ~~They~~ [;] ~~accused~~ ^{for example,} they accused presidential candidate Michael Dukakis of being soft on crime.

4. Today, many attack ads appear on Web sites. ~~In~~ [;] ~~the~~ ^{for instance,} 2004 presidential election, a Republican Web site criticized Democratic candidate John Kerry's antiwar activities.

5. At the same time, a Democrat-supported Web site attacked George Bush. ~~It~~ [;] ~~questioned~~ ^{in fact,} it questioned his service in the National Guard.

6. Most voters do not like attack advertising. ~~Political~~ [;] ~~parties~~ ^{therefore,} political parties should try to focus on issues instead of making personal attacks.

FINAL REVIEW

Answers will vary.

1. Since 1900, there have been over forty female presidents or prime ministers. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was the world's first female prime minister. She was elected in Sri Lanka [,] ~~and~~ ^{she} on July 20, 1960. ~~She~~ [;] ~~made~~ ^{nevertheless,} Sri Lanka a republic. She nationalized private companies. ~~Parliament~~ [;] ~~expelled~~ ^{Parliament} her in 1980.

, and she
2. Indira Gandhi was elected in 1966. ~~She~~ led India for nearly twenty years. Indira's last
; however, she
name was Gandhi. ~~She~~ was not related to Mahatma Gandhi. Her husband's name was
, and she *; she*
Feroze Gandhi. ~~She~~ took his name. Some of Indira Gandhi's policies were unpopular.
~~She~~ made many enemies.

3. In Pakistan, citizens also voted for a female leader. Benazir Bhutto was elected prime
; in fact, she
minister in 1988. ~~She~~ was the first female head of state in the Muslim world. However, a
, and she
military coup by army generals forced her out of office. ~~She~~ was accused of corruption.
She spent nearly six years in prison. Later, Bhutto campaigned for another election. Her
dreams were never realized. She was assassinated on December 27, 2007.

4. Since 2000, more females have become heads of state. There have been some
; for example, in
surprises. ~~In~~ 2006, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was sworn in as Liberia's president. In
Mozambique, Loisa Diogo became prime minister. Also, in 2006 observers watched the
, or maybe
elections in Jamaica. Maybe a male would become leader. ~~Maybe~~ a female would be
elected. To the surprise of many, Jamaica elected Portia Simpson Miller as its first
female prime minister. In her inaugural address, she vowed to fight corruption and
support the poor. Many voters around the globe are asking women to lead their nations.