

1. The Planetarium

You can expect light-years of travel during your visit to a planetarium. Special lights that are shone on the flat ceiling of the planetarium simulate the movements of the stars. Music and narration help set the mood. You can enjoy a view of the present night sky, or you can see how the stars appear in the future. On my first planetarium trip, I saw the Summer sky and many other scenes. My favorite was this view. From the **earth's** surface.

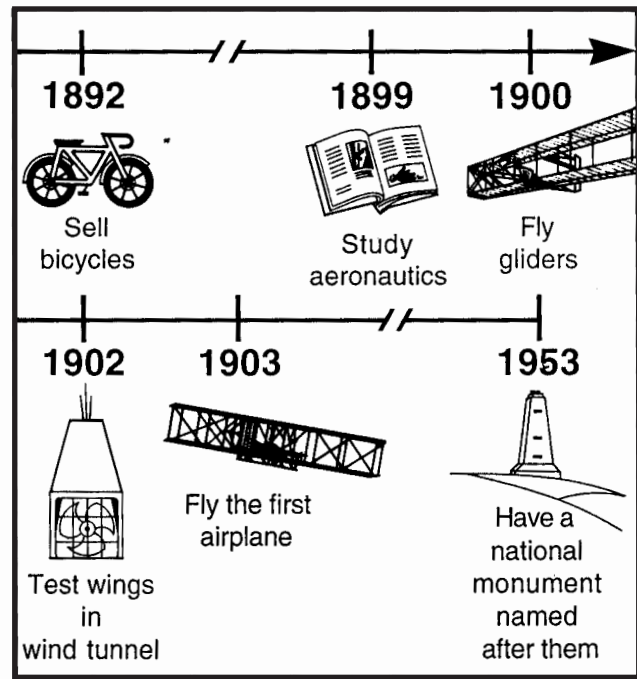


In the planetarium, lights are shone on the curved ceiling to simulate stars and planets that may be light-years away. The author's favorite scene is shown above, where the **moon's** craters surround the audience.

Find the 9 errors in this activity. There are no errors in the illustration or the caption.

18. The Wright Stuff

Many people know that on December 17, 1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright brought powered flight to humans. Other events in the Wright's lives may not be as well known. In the early years, the two sold bicycles. They could have continued in the bicycle business, but they developed an interest in aeronautics. They experimented with gliders and built a wing tunnel to test various wing shapes. For less than \$100, the two men eventually designed and built the first power airplane. Orville was the first to fly it because he had won a coin toss for the honor. It's hard to believe that their hometown newspaper did not even cover this momentous event in 1903, whom would have guessed that the skies would soon be ours?



On Dec. 17, 1903, the Wright brothers accomplished sustained flight in the first power airplane (built for less than \$1,000!). Though their achievements were not immediately recognized, the men were eventually honored when the Wright Brothers National Memorial was named.

Find the 13 errors in this activity. There are no errors in the illustration or the caption.

ANSWERS

This answer key provides the following information for each activity: the number and types of errors, a paragraph using superscribed numbers to show the locations of the errors, a corresponding number key explaining the errors, and the corrected paragraph.

Note that in the error count below, a run-on sentence or a sentence fragment is counted as one error even though the

correction may require two changes, e.g., adding or deleting a period and a capital letter.

The errors in English mechanics in *Editor in Chief*® B1 have been geared to correspond to an intermediate-level English curriculum. For further information about the rules of grammar, usage, and punctuation covered in this book, see the Grammar Guide on pp. 59–83.

1. The Planetarium _____

9 errors—2 content; 1 capitalization; 3 grammar/usage; 1 punctuation; 2 spelling

The Planetarium Errors

You can expect light-years of travel during you're¹ visit to a planetarium. Special lights that are shone on the flat² sealing³ of the planetarium simulates⁴ the movements of the stars. Music and narration help set the mood. You can enjoy an⁵ view of the present night sky, or you can see how the stars⁶ appear in the future. On my first planetarium trip, I saw the Summer⁷ sky and many other scenes. My favorite was this view. ⁸From the earth's⁹ surface.

1. *your* visit—Spelling [6.1]
2. *curved*—Content: See illustration and caption [2.1]
3. *ceiling*—Spelling [6.1]
4. *simulate*—Usage: agreement of verb with subject (lights/simulate) [4.2]
5. *a* view—Grammar: article *a* before consonant sound [3.5]
6. *will* appear—Grammar: future tense [3.24, 3.25]
7. *summer*—Capital: unnecessary [1.8]
8. *view from*—Punctuation: sentence fragment [5.38]
9. *moon's*—Content: see illustration and caption (Earth appears in the background, so we cannot be viewing

from the earth; also, the caption says the moon's craters surround the audience.)

(Acceptable: view of the earth's surface OR view of the earth) [2.1]

The Planetarium Corrected

You can expect light-years of travel during your visit to a planetarium. Special lights that are shone on the curved ceiling of the planetarium simulate the movements of the stars. Music and narration help set the mood. You can enjoy a view of the present night sky, or you can see how the stars will appear in the future. On my first planetarium trip, I saw the summer sky and many other scenes. My favorite was this view from the moon's surface.

2. On a Grand Scale _____

10 errors—2 content; 1 capitalization; 4 grammar/usage; 1 punctuation; 2 spelling

On a Grand Scale Errors

The ancient egyptian¹ architects built on a grand scale. Their greatest achievement was the pyramids. These pyramids were constructed as tombs for the pharaohs,² the base of the Great Pyramid near Cairo lays³ on a piece of land equal in size to ten football fields. Huge limestone blocks weighing as much

where⁵ placed layer upon layer to rise⁶ pyramids that were around 600⁷ feet tall. Egyptian architects also built their structures to last. The three pyramids at Giza are the larger⁸ and best preserved of all the Egyptian pyramids. There⁹ over 4,000 years old. The pyramids are considered ones¹⁰ of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and are the only ones still standing.

1. *Egyptian* architects—Capital: proper adjective [1.4]
2. *pharaohs. The*—Punctuation: run-on sentence [5.37, 1.1, 5.26]
3. *lies on*—Usage: word pair (lie/lay) [4.8]
4. *5,000*—Content: see caption [2.1]
5. *were*—Spelling [6.1]
6. *raise* pyramids—Usage: word pair (rise/raise) [4.8]
7. *500 feet tall*—Content: see illustration [2.1]
8. *largest*—Grammar: superlative adjective [3.9, 3.1]
9. *They're*—Spelling (Acceptable: *They are*) [6.1]
10. *one*—Usage: agreement of pronoun with noun (one of the Seven Wonders/one) [4.1]

On a Grand Scale Corrected

The ancient Egyptian architects built on a grand scale. Their greatest achievement was the pyramids. These pyramids were constructed as tombs for the pharaohs. The base of the Great Pyramid near Cairo lies on a piece of land equal in size to ten football fields. Huge limestone blocks weighing as much as 5,000 pounds were placed layer upon layer to raise pyramids that were around 500 feet tall. Egyptian architects also built their structures to last. The three pyramids at Giza are the largest and best preserved of all the Egyptian pyramids. They're over 4,000 years old. The pyramids are considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World and are the only ones still standing.

3. Use of Peanut Oil

10 errors—2 content; 6 grammar/usage; 1 punctuation; 1 spelling

Uses of Peanut Oil Errors

Watch out if you having¹ just eaten a peanut butter sandwich! That snack of your² may be more powerful than you thinks³. The oil of peanuts is used for making nitroglycerin, a nonexplosive⁴ ingredient of dynamite. The oil is rarely⁵ used in household items. Grooming products and paint sometimes contains⁶ peanut oil. It is used in salad dressing, to⁷. Compared to olive oil, peanut oil is considered by some people to be the most⁸ tasty. Indeed⁹ peanut oil has many use¹⁰.

1. *have* just eaten—Grammar: helping verb (used in present perfect tense) [3.26, 3.24, 3.25]
2. *of yours*—Grammar: possessive pronoun used without noun [3.19]
3. *you think*—Usage: agreement of verb with subject (in adverb clause) [4.2]
4. *an explosive*—Content: see caption [2.1]
5. *oil is commonly* used—Content: see illustration and caption (Acceptable: *often* OR *sometimes* OR *also* OR *oil is rarely* used) [2.1]
6. *contain*—Usage: agreement of verb with compound subject (products and paint/contain) [4.3]
7. *too*—Spelling [6.1]
8. *more* tasty—Grammar: comparative adjective [3.9, 3.1]
9. *Indeed,*—Punctuation: comma used after introductory word [5.14]
10. *many uses*—Usage: agreement of noun with adjective in number [4.5]

Uses of Peanut Oil Corrected

Watch out if you have just eaten a peanut butter sandwich! That snack of yours may be more powerful than you think. The oil of peanuts is used for making nitroglycerin, an explosive ingredient of dynamite. The oil is commonly used in household

1. *Westville, NV*—Punctuation: comma separates elements of address [5.7]
2. *Nina*,—Punctuation: comma used after greeting of friendly letter [5.11]
3. *pinto*—Content: see illustration and caption [2.1]
4. *Chairman Pavick*—Capital: title used as part of name [1.6]
5. *bring*—Usage: word pair (bring/take) [4.8]
6. *he*—Grammar: pronoun used as subject (in adverb clause) [3.19]
7. *12:00*—Punctuation: colon used with hours and minutes [5.4]
8. *Sunday*—Capital: day of week [1.8]
9. *an hour*—Grammar: article *an* before vowel sound [3.5]
10. *women's*—Punctuation: 's used with plural possessive not ending in s [5.3]
11. *five days*—Content: see illustration and caption (the 17th to the 21st is 5 days) [2.1]
12. *days, Nina*—Punctuation: comma used with noun of address [5.13]

Pinto Show Corrected

101 Pine St.
Westville, NV 89500
July 8, 1994

Dear Nina,

Please join me in Westville for the annual pinto show! It will be better than ever because Chairman Pavick has planned a lot of new activities. When you come, bring your partner so that you and he may compete in a mixed event. The pinto parade will be at 12:00 on Sunday, and an hour of various women's and men's competitions will follow. The show runs for only five days, Nina, so come as soon as you can.

Your friend,
Sula

18. The Wright Stuff _____

13 errors—3 content; 5 grammar/usage; 3 punctuation; 2 spelling

The Wright Stuff Errors

Many people know that on December

17, 1953^{1, 2} Orville and Wilbur Wright brung³ powered flight to humans. Other events in the Wright's⁴ lives may not be as well known. In the early years, the two sold bicycles. They could of⁵ continued in the bicycle business, but they developed an interest in aeronautics. They experimented with gliders and built a wing⁶ tunnel to test various wing shapes. For less than \$100⁷, the too⁸ men eventually designed and builded⁹ the first power airplane. Orville was the first to fly it because he have¹⁰ won a coin toss for the honor. It's hard to believe that their hometown newspaper did not even cover this momentous event¹¹ in 1903, whom¹² would have guessed that the skies would soon be our¹³?

1. *1903*—Content: see illustration [2.1]
2. *1903*,—Punctuation: comma used after year (month day, year,) in sentence [5.10]
3. *brought*—Grammar: past tense (irregular) [3.22, 3.24]
4. *Wrights'*—Punctuation: apostrophe used with plural possessive ending in s [5.3]
5. *could have*—Spelling [6.5]
6. *wind tunnel*—Content: see illustration [2.1]
7. *\$1000*—Content: see caption [2.1]
8. *two*—Spelling [6.1]
9. *built*—Grammar: past tense (irregular) [3.22, 3.24]
10. *had won*—Grammar: helping verb (used in past perfect tense) [3.26, 3.24]
11. *event. In 1903*,—Punctuation: run-on sentence (Acceptable: *event! In 1903*, OR [though meaning changes slightly] *event in 1903. Who*) [5.37, 5.26, 1.1]
12. *who*—Grammar: pronoun *who* used as subject [3.21]
13. *ours*—Grammar: possessive pronoun used without noun [3.19]

The Wright Stuff Corrected

Many people know that on December **17**, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright