

Unit 7: Bone Detectives

7A : Proofreading

Correct the mistakes in the following passage. No line has more than one mistake and some lines are correct. Underline each mistake and put the correction in the space provided.

Michael and Nita are 'bone detective'. They help the police solve 1. _____
complicated cases that involve unidentify human bones. 2. _____

'Bone detectives' are actually mean physical anthropologists 3. _____
who have spent years on study human skulls and skeletons. 4. _____
Most of them have doctorate degrees; 5. _____
they usually teach and do research at universities as well as. 6. _____

Beside teaching at the university, Michael helps the police 7. _____
sovlve mysterious cases. When unidentified bones are found, 8. _____
the police will send it to Michael for examination. Michael must 9. _____
first decide whether the bones are human bones and animal bones. 10. _____
This requiring keen observation, extensive knowledge, and 11. _____
experience. At once the bones are confirmed to be 12. _____
human remains, Michael will try to determine the age, sex, race, 13. _____
and height by carefully measure and examining the bones. 14. _____

After gather all the possible information about 15. _____
the death person from the bones, Michael will send the skull 16. _____
(if there is one) to Nita, who specializes facial reconstruction. 17. _____
She uses rubber pegs and modeling clays to rebuild the face 18. _____
of the dead person based on features of the skull 19. _____
and the information given by Michael. She has to careful 20. _____
not include any feature, such as a broken nose, 21. _____
that was formed when (or right before) the person dead; 22. _____
otherwise, the face will not like the person when he was 23. _____

alive and may not be recognized by people knew the person. 24. _____

The police then photograph the clay model Nita has create 25. _____

and send the photographs to the media and see 26. _____

if anyone person in the public can recognize and identify the face. 27. _____

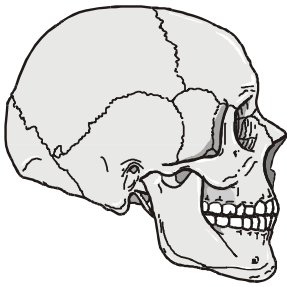
Both Michael and Nita enjoy their usual and interesting jobs, 28. _____

and are pleased when they can help the polices 29. _____

solve some very mysterious cases. 30. _____

**Answers on page A6.

Vocabulary



mysterious (adj) 神秘的

extensive (adj) 廣博的

specialize (v) 專長於

feature (n) 特徵

identify (v) 辨認

complicated (adj) 複雜的

unidentified (adj) 未能辨認的

anthropologist (n) 人類學家

skull (n) 頭骨

skeleton (n) 骨架

doctorate degree (n) 博士學位

keen observation (n) 敏銳的觀察

determine (v) 決定

rubber peg (n) 橡膠釘

media (n) 傳播媒介

Hints

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. noun | 2. adjective | 3. excessive word | 4. gerund |
| 6. excessive word | 8. spelling | 9. agreement | 11. verb |
| 12. adverb | 16. adjective | 17. preposition | 18. noun |
| 19. article | 20. verb | 22. verb | 23. verb |
| 25. verb | 27. excessive word | 28. diction | 29. noun |

7B : Grammar & Usage

(1) preposition + -ing

Prepositions are usually followed by nouns, pronouns, or gerunds. (However, the word 'to' can either be a preposition or be used together with an infinitive. See [19B] for details.)

Example from the passage:

Michael will try to determine the age, sex, race, and height **by** carefully **measuring** and **examining** the bones.

'measuring' and 'examining' are gerunds; they are used after the preposition 'by'.

More examples:

- ◆ His wife insisted **on** going to Italy by herself.
- ◆ These chocolates are **for** **making** cookies.
- ◆ Many parents want to know how to stop their children **from** indulging in computer games.

(2) to, and

'And' is used to show two different actions while '**to**' is used when one action is taken for the *purpose* of the other action.

Example from the passage:

... **send** the photographs to the media **to** **see** if anyone in the public can recognize and identify the face.

Use 'to' in this sentence because

'**see** if anyone in the public can recognize and identify the face' is the *purpose* of the action;

'**send** the photographs to the media' is the action to achieve the purpose.

More examples:

- ◆ She came to our meeting **to give** a speech.
(not 'came and gave'; the purpose of her coming to our meeting is to give a speech)
- ◆ The child cried and screamed but his mother still paid no attention to him. (not 'cried to scream')
- ◆ We made this kite **to enter** the competition.
(not 'made and entered'; the purpose of making the kite is to enter the competition)

7C : Sentence Patterns

After / Before / (conjunction) + -ing (Present participle clause)

We can use a *present participle immediately after a conjunction*, such as 'after', 'before', 'while' or 'since', to construct an *adverbial clause*.

e.g. **Besides teaching** at the university, Michael helps the police solve mysterious cases.

When using this sentence pattern, make sure *the subject of the adverbial clause is the same as the main clause*; otherwise, the sentence will be ungrammatical. The structure problem is called the *dangling modifier*.

e.g. (Incorrect) Before finishing my homework, my mother came home.
(dangling modifier)
The subject of 'Before finishing my homework' is 'I'; the subject of the main clause is 'my mother'.

(Correction) Before I finished my homework, my mother had come home. /
Before finishing my homework, I found my mother home.

Example from the passage:

After gathering all the possible information about the dead person from the bones, Michael will send the skull to Nita, who specializes in facial reconstruction.

‘After gathering all ... bones’ is an adverbial clause that tells us when ‘the skull will be sent to Nita’.

Note that the adverbial clause and the main clause have the same subject – Michael.

More examples:

- ◆ *We* were very nervous **before** taking the exam.
- ◆ **After** talking to her parents about her worries, *Katie* was much relieved.
- ◆ **Since** moving to the countryside, *she* feels much better.

7D : Revision Exercise 1 – Grammar & Usage

Each of the following has one mistake. Underline the mistake and put the correction in the space provided.

1. I drive thirty minutes and visit my grandmother. 1. _____
2. Beside selling watches, we also sell jewellery. 2. _____
3. There are more than fifty polices in the crime scene. 3. _____
4. After walk for two hours, I felt very tired. 4. _____
5. We saw a death bird in the playground. 5. _____
6. What are the advantages of get married? 6. _____
7. We must careful not to make the same mistake again. 7. _____
8. Dr. Chan specializes on brain surgery. 8. _____

***Answers on page B2.*

7E : Revision Exercise 2 – Vocabulary

Choose an appropriate word or phrase from the vocabulary section to complete each of the following sentences. Use the correct form of the word.

1. My brother and I have similar facial _____.
2. This computer programme is too _____ for me to understand.
3. After getting his _____, he will teach at the university.
4. The jury will _____ whether he is guilty or not.
5. Mr. Mill can _____ more than a hundred kinds of insects.
6. The Bermuda Triangle is a _____ place where many airplanes have disappeared.

***Answers on page B2.*

Answers and Explanations

7A : Proofreading

1. bone **detectives** plural noun; agrees with the plural subject
2. **unidentified** unidentified (adj)
3. are actually **mean** excessive word
4. spent years on **studying** use a gerund here; see **Grammar & Usage**
5. ✓
6. as well **as** as well = too; e.g. I like chocolate **as well as** ice cream; I like ice cream, and I like chocolate **as well**.
7. **Besides** teaching beside = next to; besides = apart from
8. **solve** mysterious cases wrong spelling
9. send **them** to use 'them' to agree with the plural noun 'bones'
10. bones **or** animal bones 'whether... **or**...'
11. This **requires** present tense; third person singular
12. **At** Once once = as soon as; at once = immediately
13. ✓
14. carefully **measuring** see **Grammar & Usage (1)**
15. After **gathering** see **Sentence Patterns**
16. **dead** person dead (adj); death (n)
17. specializes **in** **specialize in** a certain subject or area
18. modeling **clay** 'clay' is a kind of material and is uncountable
19. based on **the** features 'the features **of** the skull'; use 'the' before a noun that refers to a part of something; e.g. **the** rooms **of** this house; **the** end **of** a sentence
20. has to **be** careful has to = must (auxiliary); careful (adj), needs a verb
21. not **to** when 'not' is used with infinitive with 'to', it is placed before 'to'; e.g. to do something; **not to** do something
22. the person **died** die (v); dead (adj)
23. will not **look** like / will not **be** like needs a verb; 'like' is an adjective here
24. people **who** knew use 'who' after 'people' to begin a defining clause
25. has **created** present perfect tense: has / have + **past participle**
26. to the media **to** see see **Grammar & Usage (2)**
27. anyone **person** / **any** person 'anyone' or 'any person'
28. enjoy their **unusual** wrong choice of word; 'usual' does not agree with the context

29. the **police** 'police' is a plural noun; it does not have a singular form
30. ✓

7D : Grammar & Usage

1. minutes **to** visit – Grammar & Usage (2)
2. **Besides** – Explanation 7
3. fifty **police** – Explanation 29
4. After **walking** – Sentence Patterns
5. **dead** bird – Explanation 16
6. of **getting** married – Grammar & Usage (1)
7. must **be** careful – Explanation 20
8. specializes **in** – Explanation 17

7E : Vocabulary

1. features
2. complicated
3. doctorate degree
4. determine
5. identify
6. mysterious

For Reference Only