

# Achieving Variety: C/C Sentence Practice

# key

**Directions:** Write each sentence two other ways. If you use “while” or “whereas” in “a,” you can’t use either of them again in “b.”

- 1) **While chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the paramyxovirus is the main cause of measles.**
  - a) Chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus; **in contrast**, the paramyxovirus is the main cause of measles.
  - b) **In contrast to** chickenpox, which is caused by the varicella-zoster virus, the main cause of measles is the paramyxovirus.
  
- 2) **Chickenpox mainly affects children, but young infants and children are more susceptible to measles.**
  - a) Children are most susceptible to chickenpox; young infants and children, **on the other hand**, are mainly affected by measles.
  - b) Chickenpox and measles differ in that the former mainly affects children, **while** the latter is most likely to afflict both young infants and children.
  
- 3) **Because chickenpox is contagious until all rashes have formed scabs, patients are isolated until the second week of symptoms. In contrast, measles patients require isolation up to four days after the rash disappears.**
  - a) Chickenpox patients are isolated until the second week of symptoms as it is contagious until all rashes have formed scabs. **On the other hand**, measles patients are isolated up to four days after the rash disappears.
  - b) Measles patients require isolation up to four days after the rash disappears, **in contrast** to chickenpox patients, who are isolated until the second week of symptoms since it is contagious until all rashes have formed scabs.
  
- 4) **In chickenpox, the initial rash turns into blisters and eventually scabs that fall off after 1-2 weeks; in measles, the rash lasts 4-7 days.**
  - a) In chickenpox, the initial rash turns into blisters and eventually scabs that fall off after 1-2 weeks, **unlike measles**, in which the rash is present for 4-7 days.
  - b) **As opposed to chickenpox**, in which the initial rash turns into blisters and eventually scabs that fall off after 1-2 weeks, measles is accompanied by a rash for only 4-7 days.

- 5) **In measles, antibiotics are given only for complications, e.g. pneumonia, while in chickenpox, an antiviral drug is given to patients with severe cases.**
- a) In measles, antibiotics are only administered when complications, e.g. pneumonia, develop; antivirals are used for severe cases of chicken pox.
  - b) **Whereas** measles patients with complications such as pneumonia are treated with antibiotics, those with severe cases of chickenpox are given antivirals.
- 6) **Up to 20% of Americans have gallstones, whereas 0.2% of Americans have kidney stones.**
- a) **In contrast to** 0.2% of Americans who have kidney stones, up to 20% of American have gallstones.
  - b) **Unlike** gallstones, which are prevalent in up to 20% of Americans, kidney stones develop in only 0.2% of the American population.
- 7) **Whereas gallstones are most common among women, complications resulting from gallstones are most likely to occur in men.**
- a) Gallstones are most common among women; men, **on the other hand,** are most likely to develop complications resulting from gallstones.
  - b) Gallstones are most prevalent among women. **In contrast,** complications resulting from gallstones are most likely to occur in men.
8. **There are four types of kidney stones: calcium, struvite, uric acid, and cystine stones; in contrast, gallstones are classified into two groups only: cholesterol and pigment stones.**
- a) Calcium, struvite, uric acid, and cystine stones are the four types of kidney stones; gallstones are characterized by cholesterol and pigment stones only.
  - b) Calcium, struvite, uric acid, and cystine stones are the four types of kidney stones, **while** cholesterol and pigment stones are the only two stones that are characteristic of gallstones.
- 9) **Kidney stones patients experience pain in the back or side that is sudden, severe, and intermittent; in gallstones patients, the pain, which is dull and constant, occurs in the upper right abdomen.**
- a) In kidney stone patients, the pain, which is located in the back or side, is sudden, severe, and intermittent. Gallstone patients, **in contrast,** suffer from a dull and constant pain in the upper right abdomen.
  - b) **Unlike** kidney stones patients, who have sudden, severe, and intermittent pain in the back or side, gallstone patients have a dull, constant pain in the upper right abdomen.

- 10) **An intravenous pyelogram (IVP) and x-rays of the kidneys are used to diagnose kidney stones, while an oral cholecystogram (OCG) and x-rays of the gallbladder are used to diagnoses gallstones.**
- a) The diagnosis of kidney stones and gallstones differs in that kidney stones is diagnosed by an intravenous pyelogram (IVP) and x-rays, **but** gallstones are diagnosed by an oral cholecystogram (OCG).
  - b) **In contrast to** kidney stones, which are diagnosed by an intravenous pyelogram (IVP) and x-rays of the kidneys, gallstones are diagnosed by oral cholecystogram (OCG).