

CHOOSE FROM EACH COLUMN, THE CORRECT SUBJECT(S)/VERB(S) OF EACH SENTENCE. **NOTE:** THERE CAN BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN. The words that are in *italics* and greyed out, are NOT part of the answer. They are simply there to help you locate which words are being referred to from the sentence itself. [From “Father Of 2 Sons With Schizophrenia Talks Of His Struggle To Save Them” Interview with Ron Powers with Terry Gross, *NPR: Fresh Air*, March 20, 2017. Many sentences have been altered for the purpose of quiz assessment.]

1. As the father of two sons with schizophrenia, author Ron Powers is familiar with the pain and frustration of dealing with a chronic incurable disease of the brain.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) father	(A) is
(B) sons	(B) familiar
(C) schizophrenia	(C) pain
(D) author	(D) frustration
(E) Ron Powers	(E) dealing

2. Powers’ younger son, Kevin, was a talented musician whose struggles with schizophrenia began at age 17; just before his twenty-first birthday in 2015, Kevin took his own life.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) son	(A) was
(B) Kevin, was	(B) talented
(C) musician	(C) struggles
(D) birthday	(D) began
(E) Kevin took	(E) took

3. A few years later, Powers’ older son, Dean, started experiencing symptoms of schizophrenia and had a psychotic break.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) years	(A) later
(B) Powers’	(B) started
(C) son	(C) experiencing
(D) Dean	(D) symptoms
(E) schizophrenia	(E) had

4. “There is no greater feeling of helplessness than to watch two beloved sons deteriorate before [your] eyes, not knowing what to do to bring them back,” Powers tells *Fresh Air’s* Terry Gross.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) There	(A) is
(B) feeling	(B) watch
(C) sons	(C) deteriorate
(D) Powers	(D) knowing
(E) Terry Gross	(E) tells

5. Powers’ new book, *No One Cares About Crazy People*, is both a memoir about his sons and a history of how the mentally ill have been treated medically, legally and socially.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) Powers’	(A) is
(B) book	(B) about
(C) memoir	(C) mentally
(D) sons	(D) ill
(E) history	(E) have been treated

6. Although Dean is now medicated and doing well, Powers notes that many people with schizophrenia don’t receive the treatment they need — in part because they often don’t believe that they are ill

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) Dean	(A) is ... medicated
(B) Powers	(B) doing well
(C) people	(C) notes
(D) schizophrenia	(D) do...receive
(E) they	(E) do...believe

7. This unwillingness to believe that one is afflicted has led to tremendous problems: the forcing of a person into being helped is a violation of his or her civil rights, and the law may penalize those who try to give that help.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) unwillingness	(A) believe
(B) one	(B) is afflicted
(C) forcing	(C) has led
(D) person	(D) is a violation
(E) law	(E) may penalize

8. This is the great reigning Catch-22 of the way that our society deals (or fails to deal) with schizophrenia.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) This	(A) is
(B) reigning	(B) reigning
(C) Catch-22	(C) deals
(D) society	(D) fails to deal
(E) schizophrenia	(E) with

9. It has to do with the maturation of the brain; in order to start functioning as an adult brain, the brain must undergo a period of what is called “synaptic pruning,” really a cleansing away of all the neurons, all of the connective material that is built up since infancy.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) It	(A) has
(B) maturation	(B) to do
(C) of the brain;	(C) start functioning
(D) the brain must	(D) must undergo
(E) neurons	(E) is built up

10. A period of vacancy, in which the brain is very vulnerable to any kind of disruption, is unprotected, and this is the period of life, roughly around the age 17 when the disease can make its appearance.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) period	(A) in which
(B) vacancy	(B) is very vulnerable
(C) this	(C) is unprotected
(D) period	(D) is the period of life
(E) disease	(E) can make

11. The advent of so-called “wonder drugs” like Thorazine was touted as the cure for schizophrenia; it wasn’t, but in 1963, President Kennedy signed legislation that authorized the emptying out of mental asylums.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) advent	(A) like
(B) Thorazine	(B) was touted
(C) schizophrenia;	(C) was (not)
(D) it	(D) signed
(E) President Kennedy	(E) authorized

12. Deinstitutionalization was a catastrophic social experiment, one of the worst that we have ever had: it ended up creating the [mentally ill] homeless population that still plagues us today.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) Deinstitutionalization	(A) was
(B) catastrophic	(B) have ... had
(C) experiment	(C) ended up creating
(D) one of the worst	(D) still
(E) it ended up	(E) plagues

13. The second terrible effect of deinstitutionalization was that many never ended up in community centers; the government ran out of money and couldn’t build enough to contain this outflow of patients, they ended up on the streets.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) terrible	(A) was
(B) effect	(B) ended up in community
(C) deinstitutionalization	(C) ran out
(D) government	(D) could (not) build
(E) they	(E) ended up on the streets

14. Today, our prisons are overflowing with the mentally ill; prisons are our de facto mental hospitals.

subject(s)	verb(s)
(A) Today	(A) are overflowing
(B) prisons are overflowing	(B) mentally
(C) ill	(C) ill
(D) prisons are our de facto	(D) are our de facto
(E) hospitals	(E) mental hospitals

