

حلول تمرين كتاب الانجليزي  
نورث ستار ١٠٢

# Student Book Answer Key

## UNIT 1

### BACKGROUND, page 2

1. Most job satisfaction = 41%;  
Least job satisfaction = 4%
- 2.-4. *Answers will vary.*

### VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 3

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. out of work | 7. satisfied   |
| 2. career      | 8. rewards     |
| 3. resumé      | 9. manager     |
| 4. skill       | 10. employment |
| 5. hire        | 11. ideal      |
| 6. want ads    |                |

### A READING ONE, page 4

*Answers will vary.*

### READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 6

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 3. T | 5. F |
| 2. F | 4. T |      |

### READING FOR DETAILS, page 6

What Many People Do to Find a Job

- answer newspaper ads
- ask friends to help
- go to an employment agency
- send out lots of resumé

What Bolles Says Will Help You Find a Job

- decide what kind of job is ideal
- do exercises
- think about your skills
- think about job rewards
- decide what kind of place you want to work in

### REACTING TO THE READING

#### 1 page 7

*Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.*

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 3. b | 5. a |
| 2. b | 4. b |      |

### B READING TWO, page 8

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Bandar | 4. Amanda |
| 2. Amanda | 5. Betsy  |
| 3. Betsy  | 6. Bandar |

### C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 10

*Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.*

1. Betsy  
Skills: I have a lot of job-hunting skills.  
Setting: I like to work with other people. I like to have my own business.  
Rewards: I like making a lot of money.
2. Amanda  
Skills: I like to help people meet. I am good at making matches. I am good at helping people.  
Setting: I like to work for myself. I like to work at home.  
Rewards: I don't need very much money. I live a simple life. I get a lot of joy from my work.
3. Bandar  
Skills: I know how to skydive. I can help people learn.  
Setting: I like to work outside. I like to work with people.  
Rewards: I don't need a lot of money. I would do it without getting paid.
4. *Answers will vary.*

### 3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

#### 1 page 10

*Words to be crossed out follow.*

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. money     | 6. manager    |
| 2. skill     | 7. newspaper  |
| 3. vacation  | 8. job hunter |
| 4. secretary | 9. fact       |
| 5. city      | 10. career    |

#### 2 page 11

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. ideal       | 5. hire   |
| 2. out of work | 6. skills |
| 3. resumé      | 7. career |
| 4. manager     |           |

#### 3 page 12

*Answers will vary.*

### A STYLE

#### 1 page 13

1. a, c
2. b, d  
a, c both have a subject and a verb. b has no verb. d has no subject.

#### 2 page 14

1. The camera company ~~is~~ paid Abdullah a lot of money.
2. He *is* / *was* happy with his job at the camera company.

3. *He* decided to change his job anyway.
4. *His friends / boss / parents* didn't understand his decision.
5. Why did he change his job?
6. Abdullah ~~he~~ just wanted his dream job.
7. ~~Started~~ Abdullah *started* his own restaurant.
8. Abdullah *is* happier now than ever *'before!*

**3** page 14

complete sentences follow.

1. Bad week for me.
2. Lost my new job.
3. Got the job?
4. Hope you were successful.

complete sentences will vary. Here are some suggested answers.

1. It was a bad week for me.
2. I lost my new job.
3. Did you get the job?
4. I hope you were successful.

**4** page 15

answers will vary.

**3** GRAMMAR

**1** page 15

1. bad, new, small, great, fun, last, successful
2. my, my, your, my

**2** page 16

1. Ahmed is looking for a new career.
2. He didn't like his old job.
3. Our manager is smart and funny.
4. Juan found his new job in the want ads.
5. My sister is out of work.
6. Richard Bolles has an interesting job.

**3** page 17

suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

1. The man is young. He has short hair. He is hungry. He drives an old truck.  
His truck is old. The old truck is dirty.
2. The woman is tired and sad. She is busy. She has long, curly hair. She is smart.  
Her desk is big. Her desk is messy.
3. The doctor is tall and thin. His coat is long. He is young.  
His patient is old. She is short. She is happy.

**UNIT 2**

**BACKGROUND, page 20**

Answers will vary.

**VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 21**

- |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. b | 10. a |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. b | 11. b |
| 3. a | 6. a | 9. a |       |

**A READING ONE, page 22**

Answers will vary.

**READING FOR MAIN IDEAS**

**1** page 24

Check: c

**2** page 24

- d. 1      a. 2      f. 3      g. 4

**READING FOR DETAILS, page 24**

- a. Farm kids have to do a lot of work on the farm such as milk the cows, water the crops, and *feed all the animals* (or *drive the tractor* or *fix the fences*). 2
- b. I feed and water the animals every day, and I water the crops *regularly*. 5
- c. We know how to choose the *best* trees in our woods to cut down. 4
- d. At my house there is *a lot of* work to do after school. 2
- e. I remember the first time I *pulled a lamb* on our farm. 3
- f. I'm *used to* seeing life and death on the farm. 3

**REACTING TO THE READING**

**1** page 25

Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

Checked sentences might include: 3, 5, 6

**B READING TWO, page 25**

1. He drives back to the farm to keep his connection to the land.
2. Yes, they are happy. The children love living in the city. Mr. Halley seems to miss the farm, but he is happy about his new job and increased income.

LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 26  
Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

**Advantages**

**City Living:** good jobs; more income; lower stress (not worrying about money); more stores, closer stores; better programs at school

**Country Living:** connection to land/nature; understanding of and wonder at beauty of life and death; kids learn responsibility

**2. Disadvantages**

**City Living:** work is not as meaningful; loss of connection to the land; kids might not have enough to do so could get in trouble with guns, drugs, or alcohol

**Country Living:** very low income; not close to stores and malls; services like telephone or internet not as good as in city

**3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**

**1 page 27**

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. used to     | 5. use                 |
| 2. are used to | 6. uses                |
| 3. are used to | 7. used to; 's used to |
| 4. used to     |                        |

**2 page 28**

**Across**

- responsibility
- income
- nature
- crops
- sunrise

**Down**

- raises
- proud
- birth
- dependent
- woods
- courage
- quit

**3 page 29**

Answers will vary.

**A STYLE**

**1 page 31**

There are two paragraphs. The first sentence of a paragraph is indented.

**2 page 32**

1. c      2. c

**3 page 32**

1. a. 1      c. 2      e. 3  
2. e. 1      c. 2      d. 3

**4 page 33**

The first sentence of the second paragraph is: *On the other hand, the Appleby's Farm Stay is not the vacation for everyone.*

**5 page 33**

Answers will vary.

**B GRAMMAR**

**1 page 33**

- Most verbs add *-ed* to the base form to form the simple past tense.
- Spent* is irregular. The base form is *spend*.

**2 page 34**

- |           |             |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. got    | 6. went     | 11. earned |
| 2. was    | 7. brushed  | 12. was    |
| 3. showed | 8. played   | 13. was    |
| 4. got    | 9. woke up  | 14. talked |
| 5. ate    | 10. planted |            |

**3 page 35**

Answers will vary.

**UNIT 3**

**BACKGROUND, page 39**

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 3. b | 5. a |
| 2. e | 4. c |      |

**VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 39**

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 3. c | 5. b | 7. a |
| 2. a | 4. c | 6. b |      |

**A READING ONE, page 41**

Answers will vary.

**READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 43**

1. b      2. c      3. a

**READING FOR DETAILS**

**1 page 43**

- 2, 1, 4, 5, 3

**2 page 44**

- |        |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|
| 2. 2.7 | 4. 10 | 6. 3  |
| 3. 38  | 5. 12 | 7. 30 |

**REACTING TO THE READING, page 44**

Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

- Yes. The extra layer of fat around her organs keeps her warm in cold water.
- No. She faces sharks, large jelly fish, boats, and fatigue.
- No. She swims mainly for this reason but she also just loves swimming.
- Yes. By working together to help make her swim successful, two countries may gain more understanding and tolerance of each other.
- Yes. Her swimming records are amazing, but her peace-making efforts help change the world for the better.

### C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO

#### 1 page 47

Lynne's Vita

DATE EVENT

1957	Born in New Hampshire
1962	Started swimming
1971	Swam 27 miles to Catalina Island
1974	Swam English Channel, broke women's and men's records
1975	Swam the Cook Strait
1977	Swam between Norway and Sweden and Sweden and Denmark
1978	Swam around Cape of Good Hope
1987	Swam the Bering Strait
1990	Swam between Argentina and Chile

#### 2 page 47

Answers will vary.

### 3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

#### 1 page 48

2. e                      4. c                      6. f  
3. a                      5. d

#### 2 page 48

##### Across

3. organs
4. tolerate
5. borders
6. national

##### Down

1. waves
2. encouraged
3. outstanding
5. broke

### A STYLE

#### 1 page 50

Answers will vary.

#### 2 page 51

1. First
2. Then or Next
3. Next or Then
4. Finally

#### 3 page 51

Answers will vary.

### B GRAMMAR

#### 1 page 52

1. The present progressive.
2. They end in *-ing*.
3. Actions that are happening now.

#### 2 page 54

2. Robin isn't biking across America.
3. They aren't playing soccer in the park.
4. We're trying to win this game.

#### 3 page 54

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 3. 'm not watching | 8. is jumping      |
| 4. 's throwing     | 9. 's making       |
| 5. 's running      | 10. 's happening   |
| 6. are trying      | 11. 'm not sitting |
| 7. 're not running |                    |

#### 4 page 55

Answers will vary. Suggested Answer.

The people are clapping. He's smiling. A man is giving the runner a bottle of water. The short man is falling down. Some people are helping him. The sun is shining. A bird is flying by. The two other runners aren't smiling.

## UNIT 4

### B SHARING INFORMATION, page 58

Extinct: mammoth, dinosaur, pterodactyl

Endangered: owl, panda, tiger, elephant

Not in Danger: horse, crow, deer

### BACKGROUND, page 58

1. These animals are endangered because people kill them and cut down the forests where they live.
2. These organizations try to save the places where these animals live and stop people from killing them.
3. *Answers will vary.*

### VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 59

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. protect  | 6. loggers   |
| 2. by 1907  | 7. wild      |
| 3. donation | 8. native    |
| 4. hunter   | 9. illegal   |
| 5. ivory    | 10. convince |

### A READING ONE, page 61

1. The letter is to a Friend of Save the Elephants Fund. It's from Save the Elephants Fund.
2. He wants a donation / money.

### READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 63

1. The general purpose of Save the Elephants Fund is to protect elephants.
2. Elephants in Thailand are endangered for two reasons: First, they don't have enough food to eat because paper companies are cutting down the trees that they like to eat. Second, hunters kill them for the ivory in their tusks.

3. To protect elephants in Thailand, Save the Elephant Fund can (list two of the following four items) teach companies about trees that elephants can eat and the companies can use / pay for game wardens / convince people not to buy ivory / help hunters find other jobs.

**READING FOR DETAILS, page 63**

1. T            3. F            5. F  
2. F            4. T            6. T

**REACTING TO THE READING**

**1 page 63**

1. No. He doesn't use the reader's name.
2. Save the Elephants Fund wants money to help protect elephants.
3. It wants to show readers that elephants are endangered animals.
4. If people don't buy ivory, then hunters won't kill elephants for their tusks.
5. If hunters make money in different jobs, they won't kill elephants to make money.

**B READING TWO, page 65**

1. He is angry because the newspaper didn't write about the loggers. It only wrote about the owl.
2. The government told the logging companies to stop cutting down trees in order to save the owl.
3. Because there is less logging, the loggers don't have as much work to do. Many loggers are out of work, so they don't have much money.

**C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 66**

**Asian Elephants:**

1. Paper companies are cutting down the trees they eat. They are hunted for the ivory in their tusks.
2. Plant other trees that elephants can eat. Pay for game wardens to protect elephants from hunters. Find other work for hunters. Convince people to stop buying ivory.
3. Paper companies; hunters; ivory workers

**Northern Spotted Owls:**

1. Their homes are being destroyed by logging.
2. Stop or slow down logging in owl areas.
3. Logging companies and loggers.

**3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**

**1 page 66**

Words to be crossed out follow.

- |            |                           |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. fix     | 6. brought into the place |
| 2. dogs    | 7. in 2010                |
| 3. animals | 8. get angry              |
| 4. bird    | 9. saving                 |
| 5. plants  | 10. animals               |

**2 page 67**

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. native      | 5. illegal  |
| 2. protect     | 6. wild     |
| 3. by the year | 7. donation |
| 4. convince    |             |

**3 page 68**


Answers will vary.

**A STYLE**

**1 page 69**

date	-----[September 30, 2005
opening	-----[Dear Julie,
	Hi! Thanks for your letter. Your vacation plans sound like so much fun!
	What interests you about Kenya? I am interested in going to Africa too. I hear that the animals in Kenya are amazing. I'd like to know more about your trip and the tour group. Who leads the tours? Where do the guests sleep? If you sleep in tents, I think I will find another tour group! I would be too scared of having an elephant walk over me while I sleep.
body	-----
	What do you need to bring? I have an old suitcase, but maybe I should buy a backpack. How much does the trip cost? When do you need to pay? I don't have much money in the bank right now, but I guess I could use a credit card. Who do I call if I am interested in going?
	By the way, why do you want to go in December? Isn't it really hot there at that time of year?
	I'll call you soon to talk more about the trip. Maybe we can go together.
closing-signature	-----[All the best, -----[Christine

2 page 70



**SAVE THE DOLPHINS**  
1452 Battery St., Suite 200  
San Francisco, CA 94111

date ----- January 17, 2005

opening ----- [Dear Friend of the Dolphin,

Chinese white dolphins are native to the area near Hong Kong. They are endangered because the water near Hong Kong is becoming very dirty. If we don't protect these dolphins, they might become extinct by the year 2020.

We need to convince companies to stop putting chemicals and garbage in the water. We are also working to make it illegal to catch the Chinese white dolphins and put them in aquariums. Dolphins are wild animals—they never live very long in aquariums.

Your donation will help us start a Hong Kong Harbor water cleanup project. Please send a check today so that we can save the Chinese white dolphins.

closing ----- [Sincerely,  
signature ----- [Jon Jackson  
Jon Jackson  
President, Save the Dolphins

3 page 71  
Answers will vary.

B GRAMMAR

7 page 71

Column A uses the base form of the verb with *do*.  
Column B uses the simple present tense form of the verb.

2 page 72

1. Where do pandas live?
2. What lives in the water near Hong Kong?
3. Why do the Chinese white dolphins die?
4. What do elephants in Thailand like to eat?
5. When do game wardens protect the elephants?
6. Who kills many endangered animals every year?

3 page 73

1. who do you work for?
2. Why do you need to save elephants there?
3. Who kills the elephants?
4. Why do they kill them?
5. Where can I send it?
6. Who do I write the check to?

UNIT 5

BACKGROUND, page 79

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| 1. 1971 | 3. 500 million |
| 2. 1985 | 4. 4 billion   |

VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 80

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. communicate | 6. organize |
| 2. private     | 7. rude     |
| 3. calm        | 8. polite   |
| 4. subject     | 9. reply    |
| 5. receive     | 10. upset   |

A READING ONE, page 81

1. "Netiquette" is network (e-mail) etiquette, or manners.
2. People need to know about netiquette so they don't miscommunicate with each other through e-mail.

READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 82

Check: a

READING FOR DETAILS, page 82

1. Keep your e-mails *short*.
2. ~~Don't~~ Read your message before you send it.
3. ~~Don't~~ Check your English.
4. ~~Don't~~ Write the subject of each e-mail.
5. ~~Don't~~ Include a signature with every e-mail.
6. Don't use *all* capital letters.
7. Don't send *everyone* a copy of every message.
8. Don't send e-mails when you feel *upset*.
9. ~~Don't~~ write very private things in e-mail.

REACTING TO THE READING

7 page 83

Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

Check: 1, 3, 4, 6

B READING TWO, page 83

1. He sent the e-mail to everyone by hitting the REPLY ALL key instead of the REPLY key. It was an accident.
2. She was working on an e-mail to someone when she clicked SEND and accidentally sent the first draft of a very angry e-mail to a friend.
3. She is angry because her husband has been secretly writing to his old friend.

C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO

7 page 85

Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

E-mail blooper 1: Rule 7

E-mail blooper 2: Rule 8

E-mail blooper 3: Rule 9

2 page 85

Answers will vary.

## FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

### 1 page 86

- The second word is the same as the first except that it starts with the prefix *mis-*.
- (Encourage discussion.) *Mis-* means "incorrect."

### 2 page 86

- not
- three
- together
- again

### 3 page 87

- |         |        |         |        |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. mis- | 3. re- | 5. mis- | 7. un- |
| 2. un-  | 4. co- | 6. tri- | 8. re- |

### 4 page 88

- |                |           |              |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. embarrassed | 5. reply  | 8. received  |
| 2. communicate | 6. rude   | 9. subject   |
| 3. boring      | 7. polite | 10. organize |
| 4. upset       |           |              |

### 5 page 90

Answers will vary.

## A STYLE

### 1 page 92

- six kinds of punctuation
- See description in text.

### 2 page 94

- $4 + 2.5 = 6 \underline{\quad} 5$
- $300 + 700 = 1 \underline{\quad} 000$
- What is your e-mail address       ?
- I don't have an e-mail address       .
- Let me give you my phone number        address        and fax number.
- A "flame" is an angry e-mail message        ; "SPAM" is unwanted advertising e-mail messages        ; "snail mail" is regular postal system mail.
- She couldn't find his e-mail address. So she looked up his        "snail mail"        address        (        his regular street address        ) and wrote him a letter.
- Tamara        s boss doesn't like to use e-mail.
- The equipment in our office includes        :        faxes, computers, printers, copiers, video monitors, CD players, cassette players, and recording machines.

### 3 page 94

When I was a child in Thailand, I didn't write to my sisters, brothers, friends, and parents. I just talked to them face to face. After I moved to the city, I called my friends and family on the telephone when I was lonely. Sometimes I'd call just to say, "Hi. I miss you." I never wrote letters. Then, in 1987, I moved to Los Angeles to study English. What could I do? I had to start writing. I wrote long letters to my family, but I didn't have time to write such long letters very often. Also, the mail took a long time. Now, I write my family and friends using e-mail. I love it! ~~and~~ It's fast, ~~and~~ much cheaper than a phone call, and I can do it every day!

## B GRAMMAR

### 1 page 95

- hate, reading, want, receive
- reading
- to receive
- reading* ends in *-ing*; *receive* comes after *to*

### 2 page 96

- Marika wants to send e-mail to her sister.
- Timothy doesn't like writing letters the old-fashioned way. / Timothy doesn't like to write letters the old-fashioned way.
- Samantha and Pete hate using computers for anything. / Samantha and Pete hate to use computers for anything.
- Betsy loves having a computer to help her with drawing. / Betsy loves to have a computer to help her with drawing.
- Amanda and Wess don't enjoy receiving jokes in e-mails.
- I need to get a computer so I can e-mail my sister and parents.
- You prefer using the telephone instead of e-mail. / You prefer to use the telephone instead of e-mail.
- My parents are 70 years old, but they love using a computer. / My parents are 70 years old, but they love to use a computer.

## UNIT 6

### BACKGROUND, page 102

- T
- F
- F
- T

### VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 103

- |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 4. k | 7. g | 10. a |
| 2. h | 5. f | 8. c | 11. j |
| 3. d | 6. i | 9. b |       |

### A READING ONE, page 104

Accept all answers except mowing the lawn (not housework—yardwork)

### READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 106

Check: 2, 4

### READING FOR DETAILS, page 106

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. line 5           | 5. line 26          |
| 2. line 7           | 6. line 32          |
| 3. lines 16, 17, 18 | 7. lines 33, 34, 35 |
| 4. lines 19, 20, 21 |                     |



**2** page 124

Chemicals: 1. herbicides 2. pesticides  
Produce:  
Plants: 4. weeds  
Senses: 5. taste  
Insects:  
Illnesses: 4. cancer

**A READING ONE, page 125**

Answers will vary.

**READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 127**

Check: 3, 4, 5, 6

**READING FOR DETAILS, page 127**

1. F Organic produce doesn't look as nice as regular produce.
2. T
3. F Herbicides kill weeds. Pesticides kill insects.
4. F Some scientists believe that chemical buildup can cause cancer.
5. F Organic fruits and vegetables are ripened naturally.
6. T
7. T

**REACTING TO THE READING**

**1** page 128

Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.

Agree: 1, 4, 5  
Disagree: 2, 3, 6

**2** page 128

Organic: 1, 3, 6  
Regular: 2, 4, 5

**B READING TWO, page 129**

- a. Health Country Soup    b. Gordon's Soup
1. Health Country
  2. Gordon's
  3. Gordon's
  4. Health Country
  5. Health Country
  6. potatoes, carrots, green beans, onions, celery, peas
  7. broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, green peppers, tomatoes
  8. none
  9. The Health Country vegetables are organic.
  10. Health Country has salt, pepper, parsley, nutmeg, bay leaves, sage, basil, oregano. Gordon's has salt.

11. Monosodium glutamate: a chemical to improve taste. Caramel color: to give the soup the "right" color. Sugar: to improve taste.
12. (Suggested answer.) Health Country because it has more vegetables, and they are all organic. Also, it has no chemicals.

**C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 131**

Answers will vary.

**3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**

**1** page 131

Words or phrases to be crossed out follow.

1. insects
2. green strawberry
3. apples
4. plastic
5. carrot
6. soup
7. it will be a problem
8. hard
9. separating eggs with an electric machine
10. tomatoes from the can
11. bird

**2** page 132

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. vines         | 7. insects        |
| 2. ripen         | 8. natural        |
| 3. old-fashioned | 9. weeds          |
| 4. produce       | 10. it's worth it |
| 5. herbicides    | 11. tastes        |
| 6. pesticides    | 12. fresh         |

**A STYLE**

**2** page 135

1. husband
2. everyday household items
3. informal

**3** page 135

1. *Garden Times*
2. *Farming News*
3. *Mother's World*

**4** page 136

To Manager: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8  
To Friend: 2, 5, 6

**B GRAMMAR**

**1** page 137

1. Singular words: watermelon, spaghetti, lettuce.  
Words before: a, some
2. Plural words: onions, tomatoes. Last letter: -s

**2** page 138

1. Singular count nouns: salad, watermelon, cake
2. Plural count nouns: onions, tomatoes, eggs, bananas, grapes
3. Non-count nouns: spaghetti, lettuce, bread, rice, milk, fruit

**3** page 138

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. eggs      | 7. lettuce     |
| 2. rice      | 8. tomatoes    |
| 3. spaghetti | 9. bananas     |
| 4. milk      | 10. grapes     |
| 5. bread     | 11. watermelon |
| 6. produce   |                |

**4** page 138

*Suggested answers. Encourage discussion.*

1. She has a lot of walnuts. She doesn't need to buy any.
2. She has some rolled oats, but she needs to buy more.
3. She doesn't have any carrots. She needs to buy some.
4. She doesn't have an onion. She needs to buy one.
5. She doesn't have a green pepper. She needs to buy one.
6. She has a lot of salt. She doesn't need to buy any.
7. She doesn't have any pepper. She needs to buy some.
8. She has some oil, but she needs to buy more.
9. She has a lot of water. She doesn't need to buy any.

**UNIT 8**

**BACKGROUND, page 145**

1. The world's climate is changing.
2. Pollution causes climate change.
3. The United Nations has conferences to get all countries to agree to make less pollution.

**VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 145**

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. border   | 6. ferry          |
| 2. dock     | 7. complicated    |
| 3. visa     | 8. set an example |
| 4. schedule | 9. coast          |
| 5. arrange  | 10. appreciate    |

**A READING ONE, page 146**

*Answers will vary.*

**READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 148**

1. a      2. b      3. a      4. b

**READING FOR DETAILS, page 149**

1. The Climate Train was a *group of people*.

2. The people on the Climate Train were from *fourteen countries*.
3. The travelers needed visas to *travel through different countries*.
4. The group left England *before* they got all of their tickets and visas.
5. The Climate Train travelers liked *talking* with the other people on the train.
6. The travelers didn't like Chinese *chicken feet*.
7. Several of the travelers got sick *on the ferry to Kobe*.
8. *Several* of the travelers rode bicycles from Kobe to Kyoto.
9. The travelers understood that *pollution* does not stop at borders.
10. They think that if more people travel by train and ferry, it will become *easier*.

**REACTING TO THE READING**

**1** page 149

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. ? | 5. F | 7. ? |
| 2. F | 4. T | 6. T |      |

**B READING TWO, page 150**

1. He travels by motor home.
2. He travels this way because he is afraid of flying.
3. He used to travel by train.
4. (*Suggested answers.*) The freeways and roads will be crowded with huge motor homes. There will be lots of pollution.

**C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 152**

*Answers that can be clearly inferred from the texts follow.*

<b>Climate Train travelers</b>	<b>John Madden</b>
<i>Very important:</i> low pollution	<i>Very important:</i> not feeling afraid
<i>Somewhat important:</i> being able to work learning about places	<i>Somewhat important:</i> comfort
<i>Not so important:</i> speed	<i>Not so important:</i> cost pollution

**3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**

**1** page 152

- Train passenger: 6, 8  
Airplane passenger: 1, 4  
Motor home owner: 2  
Bicycle rider: 3  
Ferry passenger: 5, 7

2 page 153

- dock, ferry
- complicated, set a bad example
- schedule, arrange
- visa, border
- appreciates, coast

3 page 154

Answers will vary.

A STYLE

1 page 155

And connects sentences that have similar ideas.

But connects sentences that have contrasting ideas.

2 page 156

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. , but | 3. , and | 5. , but | 7. and   |
| 2. , but | 4. and   | 6. , but | 8. , and |

3 page 157

Answers will vary.

B GRAMMAR

1 page 157

- Can means something is possible.
- Can't is the opposite of can.
- Could is the past tense of can.

2 page 158

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. couldn't communicate | 8. can talk       |
| 2. could talk           | 9. can't tell     |
| 3. could send           | 10. can see       |
| 4. could take           | 11. can also send |
| 5. couldn't work        | 12. can't we stop |
| 6. can communicate      | 13. can see       |
| 7. can still talk       | 14. can't replace |

3 page 159

- She can go by train
  - She can't go by plane.
  - She can't go by bicycle. (It's too far.)
- They can go by ferry.
  - They can't go by car. (They can go by car if the ferry takes cars.)
  - They can't go by plane. (They can go by plane if they go to another airport in Japan.)
- I couldn't walk to the nearest town for help.
  - c. Answers will vary.

UNIT 9

BACKGROUND, page 164

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION

2 page 165

- |      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. k | 5. a | 9. j  | 13. i |
| 2. e | 6. l | 10. h |       |
| 3. g | 7. m | 11. f |       |
| 4. d | 8. b | 12. c |       |

A READING ONE, page 166

Answers will vary.

READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 168

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. b | 4. a |
|------|------|------|------|

READING FOR DETAILS, page 169

Light therapy

Advantages: most natural, cheapest, easiest  
Disadvantages: takes a lot of time every day

Psychotherapy

Advantage: best treatment for emotional causes  
Disadvantages: takes a long time, can be expensive

Drug therapy

Advantage: works quickly  
Disadvantage: can cause other problems

REACTING TO THE READING

1 page 169

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. F | 5. F |
| 2. F | 4. F |      |

B READING TWO, page 170

- She lives in Alaska.
- Her doctor recommends taking a vacation to a sunny place in the winter.
- (Some appropriate answers.) Puerto Santa Cruz (Argentina), Sydney (Australia), Cairo (Egypt), Mexico City (Mexico), Wellington (New Zealand), Singapore, Orlando (Florida, U.S.)

C LINKING READINGS ONE AND TWO, page 172

Answers that can be clearly inferred from the texts follow.

Brita: *Light therapy*. Reasons: She got depressed when her work hours changed, and now she doesn't get to be outside in the daylight as much. Maybe the lack of light is affecting her. Sweden is in the north, where there is not much daylight in the winter.

George: *Other kinds of therapy*. Reasons: Texas is in the south, where there is lots of daylight all year, so his depression might be caused by his family situation or other reasons.

Elaine: Both can be argued: *Light therapy* because things seem to be going quite well for her in Chicago. Chicago is darker than Hawaii in the winter, so maybe the lack of light is affecting her. *Other kinds of therapy* because she

is missing her family and friends and she wasn't able to go home for Christmas. She has just had a major change in her life, which may be affecting her.

### 3 FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

#### 1 page 173

1. His forehead feels *hot*.
2. It is probably *dead*.
3. . . . babies often *cry*.
4. He thinks that *talking* will help.
5. . . . I feel very *tired*.
6. I think I need to *put on* my sunglasses.
7. I think I am *depressed*.
8. He should eat less salt and try to relax *more*.
9. I think that he should talk to a *psychiatrist*.
10. Her husband, who is *taller* than she is, . . .
11. I would try hot baths, rest, and *relaxing*.
12. They named him *John*. (Accept any appropriate answers.)
13. I guess I need to stop eating *chocolate*.

#### 2 page 174

1. blood pressure—emotional—cause
2. temperature—common—temperature—treatment
3. psychotherapy—psychiatrist
4. bright—symptoms—treatment
5. breathing—reached

#### 3 page 174

Answers will vary.

### A STYLE

#### 1 page 175

1. The words that are between quotation marks are sentences that people actually said.
2. We know what people actually said because these words are between quotation marks. This is what quotation marks communicate.

#### 2 page 177

The helpful salesperson gave the light to Alice and said, "OK, here is your 10,000 lux light. Do you know how to use it?"

"Well, my doctor told me a few things," Alice answered. "He said that I should sit near it for two hours every morning."

"That's right, and you should sit with the light next to your face," the salesperson said. "Remember, you should see the light, but you shouldn't look directly at it," he added.

#### 3 page 177

1. asked
2. answered
3. said
4. added
5. said

### B GRAMMAR

#### 1 page 178

1. They use *should* to say that something is a good idea, and *shouldn't* to say that something is a bad idea.
2. We see the base form of the verb.

#### 2 page 178

1. shouldn't look
2. shouldn't take
3. should see
4. should sleep, shouldn't stay out
5. should exercise, shouldn't eat
6. should talk

#### 3 page 179

Answers will vary.

## UNIT 10

### BACKGROUND, page 184

1. Africa, northern South America, central Asia, northern Asia, northern and central North America, Australia
2. There aren't any indigenous cultures on the coasts. Mostly European descendants live there.
3. There's only one indigenous culture left in Europe: the Samis. The indigenous cultures of many years ago have, for the most part, become the modern cultures of Europe. The people are still there, but their traditional cultures have mostly disappeared.

### VOCABULARY FOR COMPREHENSION, page 185

- |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 4. e | 7. c | 10. d |
| 2. i | 5. a | 8. h |       |
| 3. g | 6. b | 9. j |       |

### A READING ONE, page 186

Answers will vary.

### READING FOR MAIN IDEAS, page 187

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b

### READING FOR DETAILS, page 188

2. a. Brazil: Gold rush brought sickness to the Yanomami. (result: One-quarter of the Yanomami are dead.)
- b. Nigeria: Oil companies poison the Ogoni homeland. (result: The Ogoni can no longer grow food.)
- c. India: Dams will be built on the Narmada River. (result: 250,000 people have to leave their homes in the Narmada River valley.)