



Answer Key

Chapter 1: Overview of Verb Tenses

Exercise 1, p. 1.

Sample questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How do you spell your (last/first) name? / How do you spell that?
3. Where are you from?
4. Where were you born?
5. Where do you live? / Where are you living?
6. Why did you come here?
7. How long have you been living here? How long are you going to be living here? / How long do you plan to be here?
8. What is your major? / What is your field of study? / What do you do?
9. What do you like to do in your free time? What hobbies do you have?
10. How do you like living here? How do you feel about living here? What do you think about living here?

Exercise 2, p. 1.

Questions to ask:

Partner A:

1. What do you do every day before you leave home?
2. What have you done / have you been doing since you got up this morning?
3. What are you doing right now?
4. What were you doing at (this exact time) yesterday?
5. What had you done by the time you got here today?
(also possible: What did you do)

Partner B:

1. What did you do last night?
2. What are you going to do / will you do tomorrow?
3. What have you been doing for the past five minutes?
4. What will you be doing at (this exact time) tomorrow?
5. What will you have done by the time you go to bed tonight?

Exercise 4, p. 2.

1. cooked
2. bought
3. get
4. will be
5. am going to watch

Exercise 6, p. 3.

1. was sleeping
2. am thinking
3. will be sitting
4. will be watching
5. was watching

Exercise 8, p. 4.


1. have done
2. had done
3. will have done
4. have studied
5. had studied

Exercise 11, p. 6.

1. studies
2. is studying
3. studied
4. was studying
5. will study / is going to study
6. will be studying / is going to be studying
7. has already studied
8. had already studied
9. will already have studied
10. has been studying
11. had been studying
12. will have been studying

Exercise 12, p. 8.

2. The speakers are discussing an activity that began and ended in the past. Tense: simple past.
3. The speakers are discussing an activity that is happening (is in progress) at the moment of speaking. Tense: present progressive.
4. The speakers are discussing an activity in progress at a particular time in the past. Tense: past progressive.
5. The speakers are discussing activities that have occurred (or not occurred) "before now," at unspecified times in the past. Tense: present perfect
6. The speakers are discussing what will happen at a specific time in the future. Tense: simple future.
7. The speakers are discussing the duration of an activity that has already started and will end at a specific time in the future. Tense: future progressive.
8. This question concerns the duration of an activity that started in the past and is still in progress. Tense: present perfect progressive.
9. This question concerns an activity that started and ended before another time in the past. Tense: past perfect.



Exercise 38, p. 415.

Passage 1: Turtles

Turtles have survived on earth for more than 200-million years, but now many species face extinction. People in many parts of the world use them for food and for traditional medicine, so the demand for them is high. In spite of international trade laws that protect them, illegal traffic in turtles is increasing.

Passage 2: Boy or Girl?

Research shows that many parents prefer to have a boy rather than a girl because boys are expected to become better economic providers for their parents in their old age. In developed countries, however, more women than men go to a university. It's possible that in some places more women than men will be prepared for the high-paying jobs of the 21st century.

Chapter 20: Conditional Sentences and Wishes

Exercise 6, p. 418.

1. If I'm talking too fast, please tell me.
2. If we get married, everyone will be shocked.
3. If it's okay, I'll ask for some advice.
4. If he's planning to quit, I hope he lets us know soon.
5. If it's not working, we'll need to try something else.
6. If she works harder, I'm sure she'll succeed.
7. If I should get the job, I'll call you right away.

Exercise 19, p. 424.

The Extinction of Dinosaurs

There are several scientific theories as to why dinosaurs became extinct. One theory has to do with asteroids. Asteroids, as you may know, are rocky objects that orbit the sun. According to this theory, an asteroid collided with the earth millions of years ago, causing disastrous changes in the earth's climate, such as tsunamis, high winds, and dust in the atmosphere that blocked the sun. As a result, dinosaurs could no longer survive. Some scientists believe that if this asteroid had not collided with the earth, dinosaurs would not have become extinct.

Exercise 20, p. 424.

1. If I had known the truth sooner, I would have acted differently.
2. If we hadn't believed him, we wouldn't have felt so foolish.
3. If you hadn't told me what a great guy Jon was, I wouldn't have believed him so easily.

4. If it had been another person, I wouldn't have been so shocked.
5. If he hadn't lied, I would have had more respect for him.

Exercise 22, p. 426.

1. If I had enough time, I'd go to the art museum this afternoon. I love going to art museums.
2. Mrs. Jones is really lucky. If she hadn't received immediate medical attention, she would have died.
3. If I were a carpenter, I'd build my own house. I'd really enjoy that.
4. So many people died unnecessarily in the earthquake. If the hotel had been built to withstand an earthquake, it wouldn't have collapsed.

Exercise 32, p. 430.

1. If I hadn't been driving so fast, I wouldn't have gotten a speeding ticket.
2. Should you have questions, give me a call on my cell.
3. Had you told us sooner, we could have helped you.
4. If there had been a faster way to get to the theater, I would have taken it.
5. Had anyone warned us about the situation, we would have stayed home.
6. Were we rich, we would live in a house overlooking the ocean.

Exercise 35, p. 431.

1. I would have called, but I left your number at home.
2. I couldn't have gone to college without my parents' financial help.
3. I ran out of time. Otherwise, I would have picked up your clothes from the cleaners.
4. We would have come to the party, but no one told us about it.
5. Without your advice, I wouldn't have known what to do.

Exercise 45, p. 436.

1. Alice doesn't like her job as a nurse. She wishes she hadn't gone to nursing school.
2. A: I wish we didn't have to go to work today.
B: So do I. I wish it were a holiday.
3. We had a good time in the mountains over vacation. I wish you had come with us. If you had come with us, you would have had a good time.
4. I know that something's bothering you. I wish you would tell me what it is. Maybe I can help.
5. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I had worn more comfortable shoes.
B: Yeah, me too. I wish I had known that we were going to have to walk this much.

Exercise 14, p. 9.

1. Does Pedro **walk** to work every morning?
2. What **are you** talking about?
3. Did you **finish** your work?
4. My friend doesn't **like** her apartment.
5. **Are you working** for this company? / **Do you work** for this company?
6. What time **did your plane arrive**?
7. How long have you **been living** in this city? / How long have you **lived** in this city?
8. Ali **won't be** in class tomorrow.

Exercise 15, p. 9.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. hoped | 6. happened |
| 2. stopped | 7. planning |
| 3. waiting | 8. enjoyed |
| 4. sitting | 9. worried |
| 5. started | 10. studying |

Exercise 16, p. 10.

Part I.

dating	putting	enjoying
dining	stopping	happening
grading	winning	staying

Part II.

answered	controlled
listened	permitted
offered	planned
opened	preferred

Exercise 17, p. 11.

Part I.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 2. hiding | 8. patting |
| 3. running | 9. lying |
| 4. ruining | 10. beginning |
| 5. coming | 11. earning |
| 6. writing | 12. flying |
| 7. eating | |

Part II.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. planning, planned | 9. dying, died |
| 3. raining, rained | 10. employing, employed |
| 4. taping, taped | 11. burying, buried |
| 5. tapping, tapped | 12. admitting, admitted |
| 6. entering, entered | 13. visiting, visited |
| 7. preferring, preferred | 14. waiting, waited |
| 8. translating, translated | |

Exercise 18, p. 12.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. are renting | 6. 'm planning |
| 2. preferred | 7. 'm taking |
| 3. destroyed | 8. am replying |
| 4. visited | 9. replied |
| 5. gained | |

Chapter 2: Present and Past; Simple and Progressive

Exercise 1, p. 13.

2. **I don't know** Sam's wife.
3. My roommate usually **watches** television, **listens** to music, or **goes** out in the evening.
4. When I turned the key, the car **started**.
5. Air **consists** of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases.
6. The children **drew** some pictures in school this morning.
7. Right now Sally **is** in the kitchen eating breakfast.
8. While **I was** driving home last night, **I heard** a strange noise in the engine.
9. A: What **are you** talking about?
B: **I am** talking about the political situation in my country.

Exercise 2, p. 13.

1. (*Answers will vary.*)
2. (*Answers will vary.*)
3. No. (The earth revolves around the sun.)
4. Sentence 3 is a general truth.
5. Sentence 1 is a daily habit.
6. Sentence 2 is something that is happening right now.

Exercise 3, p. 14.

Sample sentences:

- The earth revolves around the sun.
Air contains nitrogen and oxygen.
The human heart beats 72 times per minute (on average).
Snowflakes have six sides.
The average person sleeps eight hours a night.
Hybrid cars use less gas.

Exercise 4, p. 15.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. washes | 5. Do you always lock |
| 3. usually sits ...
is sitting | 6. am still waiting |
| 4. am trying | 7. is shining |
| | 8. shines ... wakes |

Exercise 5, p. 15.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. right now | 4. right now, today |
| 2. in the winter,
every April | 5. every summer,
in the spring |
| 3. every year | 6. this week |

Exercise 7, p. 16.

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

Exercise 8, p. 17.

1. a. *smell* describes a state that exists, i.e., the flowers have a smell and that smell is good.
b. *is smelling* describes the action of using one's nose.

2. a. *think* means “believe” in this sentence and describes a state.
b. *am thinking* is an action; thoughts are going through the speaker’s mind.
3. a. *see* describes a perception that exists right now as a result of the speaker using his/her eyes.
b. *is seeing* a doctor means “is going to a doctor for help,” a general activity in progress at present.
c. *are seeing* means they are dating each other, a general activity in progress at present.
4. a. *looks* means “appears or seems to be” and describes an apparent state that exists: Astrid is apparently cold.
b. *is looking* describes the action of using one’s eyes.
5. a. *is feeling* describes the action of using one’s sense of touch. Sue is using her hands to touch the cat’s fur. The activity is in progress at the present moment.
b. *feels* describes a state that exists, the state of the cat’s fur; i.e., it is soft.
c. *am not feeling* describes the speaker’s physical feelings of illness, in progress at the present. [Note: The simple present is also possible here with little difference in meaning (*I don’t feel well today*) to describe a state that exists.]
d. *feel* means “think or believe” in this sentence and describes a state.
6. a. *remember* describes a state that exists.
b. *is remembering* describes an activity in progress: memories are going through Aunt Sara’s mind.
7. a. *be* describes a state that exists.
b. *being* describes a temporary behavior: the children are acting awfully quiet.
8. a. *is appearing* describes the action of performing on stage in a theater, general activity in progress at present
b. *appears* means “seems” and describes an apparent state that exists.

Exercise 9, p. 18.

2. a 5. a
3. b 6. a
4. b

Exercise 10, p. 18.

1. is beginning . . . don’t have . . . don’t own . . . is wearing . . . wear
2. is doing . . . is being . . . doesn’t want . . . is always
3. am looking . . . looks . . . has . . . isn’t having
4. A: do you like . . . Does it need
B: tastes . . . reminds
5. A: are you looking
B: look
A: Do you think . . . resemble
B: see
6. am looking . . . is writing . . . is biting . . . is scratching . . . is staring . . . seems . . . is thinking . . . do you think . . . is doing

Exercise 12, p. 22.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. lost | 10. knew |
| 2. forgot | 11. began |
| 3. made | 12. spoke |
| 4. wrote | 13. gave |
| 5. took | 14. spent |
| 6. did | 15. told |
| 7. understood | 16. taught |
| 8. brought | 17. sang |
| 9. got | |

Exercise 13, p. 23.

1. Yes, I found a pet store.
2. Yes, I bought a parrot.
3. Yes, I took it out of its cage.
4. Yes, I had some trouble with it.
5. Yes, it bit me.
6. Yes, I left the pet store.
7. Yes, I went to the doctor.
8. Yes, I drove to the doctor’s office.
9. Yes, she put a bandage on my finger.
10. Yes, I paid her.

Exercise 14, p. 23.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. swam | 8. built |
| 2. stood | 9. wrote |
| 3. fell | 10. drew |
| 4. ran | 11. hid |
| 5. lay | 12. sang |
| 6. wore | 13. stung |
| 7. dug | 14. saw |

Exercise 15, p. 24.

1. Yes, I had a great trip.
2. Yes, I came back feeling rested.
3. Yes, I met many people.
4. Yes, I hung out with local people.
5. Yes, I did a lot of tourist activities.
6. Yes, I stood on the Acropolis.
7. Yes, I spent time in museums.
8. Yes, I bought some Greek sandals.
9. Yes, I spoke a little Greek.
10. Yes, I ate in typical Greek restaurants.
11. Yes, I got your emails.
12. Yes, I brought you a present.
13. Yes, I sent you a postcard.
14. Yes, I was sad to leave Greece.

Exercise 16, p. 24.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. woke | 8. lay |
| 2. caught | 9. slept |
| 3. hurt | 10. dreamt |
| 4. took | 11. ate |
| 5. had | 12. spoke |
| 6. felt | 13. took |
| 7. kept | 14. read |

Exercise 21, p. 27.

- 1. /v/ 4. /d/ 7. /d/
- 2. /d/ 5. /ad/ 8. /v/
- 3. /ad/ 6. /v/ 9. /ad/

Exercise 20, p. 26.

- 1. different 6. same
- 2. same 7. same
- 3. different 8. same
- 4. same 9. different
- 5. different

Part II.

- 1. had 9. sped
- 2. burst 10. saw
- 3. broke 11. ran
- 4. woke 12. got
- 5. heard 13. caught
- 6. shook 14. felt
- 7. hid 15. upset
- 8. heard

Part I.

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

Exercise 19, p. 25.

- 1. happy, good about my decision
- 2. two classes, at night
- 3. the car with gas
- 4. with colored pencils, several faces, for several hours
- 5. in the woods, some money
- 6. from the math class, some money from the bank
- 7. my hand, some rice
- 8. these jeans, my shirt
- 9. at the sad ending, when the play finished
- 10. over the fence, very quickly, in a sunny spot

Exercise 18, p. 25.

- 1. Yes, he woke me up a lot.
- 2. Yes, I heard a lot of noise.
- 3. Yes, his cell phone rang many times.
- 4. Yes, he fought with someone.
- 5. Yes, he put on a CD.
- 6. Yes, he sang loudly.
- 7. Yes, he made breakfast at midnight.
- 8. Yes, he ground some coffee beans first.
- 9. Yes, he fed the neighbor's cats.
- 10. Yes, he swept the floor afterwards.
- 11. Yes, he knew I was awake.
- 12. Yes, he meant to wake me up.
- 13. Yes, he upset me.
- 14. Yes, I was upset.

Exercise 17, p. 25.

Note: The pronoun *he* is being used for these answers.

Exercise 28, p. 31.

- 1. A: was waiting
- B: Did they call
- 2. A: did you break
- B: slipped ... was crossing
- 3. B: was looking
- A: Did you find
- B: parked
- 4. A: Did you ask ... saw
- B: was working ... looked ... decided

Exercise 27, p. 30.

- 2. called ... wasn't ... was studying
- 3. didn't hear ... was sleeping
- 4. was shining ... was blowing ... were singing
- 5. were arguing ... walked
- 6. opened ... found
- 7. was reading ... fell ... closed ... sneaked/snuck
- 8. A: Did you hear
- B: wasn't listening ... was thinking
- 9. was snowing ... was shining ... were shoveling ... was lying

Exercise 26, p. 29.

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

Exercise 25, p. 28.

- 1. Rita stood under a tree when it began to rain.
- 2. Rita was standing under a tree when it began to rain.

Exercise 24, p. 28.

- combated/d/ combated/d/
- brushed/v/ brushed/v/
- cooked/v/ cooked/v/
- waited/ad/ waited/ad/
- walked/v/ walked/v/
- washed/v/ washed/v/
- typed/v/ typed/v/
- worked/v/ worked/v/

Exercise 23, p. 28.

- chased /v/ chased /v/
- fixed /v/ fixed /v/
- missed /v/ missed /v/
- pushed /v/ pushed /v/
- thanked /v/ thanked /v/
- worked /v/ worked /v/

Exercise 22, p. 27.

- 1. blinked/v ... yawned/d ... stretched/v
- 2. mopped/v ... vacuumed/d ... dusted/ad
- 3. started/ad ... ended/ad
- 4. jumped/v ... yelled/d
- 5. departed/ad ... landed/ad
- 6. asked/v ... suggested/ad

- accepted
- needed
- requested

Exercise 22, p. 27.

Chapter 3: Perfect and Perfect Progressive Tenses

8. Yesterday, while I was working at my computer, Shelley suddenly **came** into the room. I **didn't** know she was there. I was **concentrating** hard on my work. When she suddenly spoke, I **jumped**. She **startled** me.

Exercise 29, p. 32.

1. found
2. was
3. were speaking
4. were sitting
5. looked
6. walked
7. stopped

Exercise 33, p. 33.

All the sentences are correct. *Always* can also be used with the present progressive.

Exercise 34, p. 33.

Sample sentences:

1. He's always leaving his dirty dishes on the table.
2. He's constantly borrowing my clothes without asking me.
3. He's always trying to show me he's smarter than me.
4. He's forever bragging about himself.
5. He's constantly cracking his knuckles while I'm trying to study.
6. He's always forgetting to give me my phone messages.

Exercise 35, p. 33.

Sample sentences:

1. playing the music too loud.
2. talking on the phone.
3. leaving her clothes on the floor.
4. inviting friends over for parties.

Exercise 36, p. 34.

In A, the focus is on the activity. In B, the focus is on the place.

Exercise 37, p. 34.

3. in his bedroom watching TV.
4. watching TV in his bedroom.
5. taking a nap on the couch in the living room.
6. on the couch in the living room taking a nap.
7. attending a conference in Singapore.

Exercise 38, p. 35.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I always eat breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin **stopped** by to visit me.
3. Yuki **stayed** home because she **caught** a bad cold.
4. My brother **looks** like our father, but I **resemble** my mother.
5. Jun, are you **listening** to me? I am **talking** to you!
6. While I was surfing the internet yesterday, I **found** a really interesting Web site.
7. Did you **speak** English before you **came** here?

Exercise 2, p. 37.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. written | 8. drunk |
| 2. lost | 7. ridden |
| 3. climbed | 6. sung |
| 4. given | 5. told |
| 11. helped | 13. driven |
| 12. slept | 14. had |
| 10. shaken | 15. studied |
| 9. taken | 16. played |

Exercise 4, p. 39.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. since | 5. for |
| 2. for | 6. since |
| 3. for | 7. for |
| 4. since | 8. since |

Exercise 1, p. 36.

Questions: Have you ever ...

1. bought a boat?
2. broken a window?
3. hidden from the police?
4. taught English?
5. made ice cream?
6. won a contest?
7. ridden an elephant?
8. flown an airplane?
9. caught a butterfly?
10. left your umbrella at a restaurant?
11. dug a hole to plant a tree?
12. driven a school bus?
13. drawn a picture of yourself?
14. built a house?
15. forgotten your own name?
16. fallen off a ladder?
17. held a poisonous snake?
18. stolen anything?
19. eaten a duck egg?
20. swung a baseball bat?
21. fed a lion?
22. split wood with an axe?
23. hit a baseball?
24. read a play by Shakespeare?
25. grown tomatoes from a seed?
26. torn a page out of a library book?

Exercise 15, p. 45.

1. a, c
2. a, c

1. Have you ever broken something valuable? What did you lose?
2. Have you ever lost something important? What did you lose?
3. Have you ever stayed up all night? Why did you stay up all night?
4. Have you ever traveled to an interesting place? Where did you travel to?
5. Have you ever been in a car accident? When were you in a car accident?
6. Have you ever played a team sport? Which sport did you play?

Exercise 14, p. 45.

1. knew
10. have known
9. have already taken ... took
8. have gotten ... saw ... am also getting
7. has just occurred ... occurred
6. was
5. has been
4. haven't had
3. had ... went
2. saw
1. has never seen

Exercise 13, p. 44.

1. is
2. has already left
3. have already left
4. have you been
5. has she done
6. has come
7. have lived
8. is planning
9. have you been
10. has been
11. is
12. has been
13. have finished
14. has read

Exercise 11, p. 42.

1. from the beginning of the week to now (Wed.)
2. from the beginning of the term to now
3. from the time speaker got up to now
4. from right after dinner to now
5. unspecified time
6. unspecified time
7. from the time she/he got the book up to now

Time frame:

1. 've had
2. 've missed
3. haven't eaten
4. hasn't finished
5. have met ... haven't
6. I've eaten
7. haven't read ... haven't

Exercise 7, p. 40.

Present perfect verbs:

Exercise 16, p. 47.

1. has been reviewing
2. is reviewing ...
3. is standing ...
4. has been playing
5. have been practicing
6. have been sleeping

Exercise 17, p. 47.

Possible sentences using the present perfect progressive:

1. He has been cooking some food.
2. He has been fixing the table.
3. He has been memorizing vocabulary.
4. He has been planting flowers.
5. He has been vacuuming.
6. He has been washing the windows.

Using yesterday plus the simple past:

1. He cooked some food yesterday.
2. He fixed the table yesterday.
3. He memorized vocabulary yesterday.
4. He planted flowers yesterday.
5. He vacuumed yesterday.
6. He washed the windows yesterday.

Using just plus the present perfect:

1. He has just cooked some food.
2. He has just fixed the table.
3. He has just memorized vocabulary.
4. He has just planted flowers.
5. He has just vacuumed.
6. He has just washed the windows.

Exercise 18, p. 48.

1. have you been
2. I've been taking
3. haven't been working
4. how are
5. haven't seen
6. They're doing
7. They're traveling
8. have they been
9. It's been
10. they've been traveling
11. They've been staying
12. spending
13. they're enjoying

Exercise 19, p. 48.

4. has been waiting
5. have liked
6. has been watching
7. has been teaching / has taught
8. have been playing ... has been playing / has played

Exercise 20, p. 49.

1. has been waiting ... 9:00 A.M.
2. has owned ... one month
3. has not decided
4. has been sitting ... 7:00
5. have been playing ... three hours

Exercise 30, p. 55.
3. have been studying
4. had been studying

Exercise 29, p. 55.
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a

Exercise 28, p. 54.
1. had already eaten
2. she'd been
3. she'd had
4. there'd been
5. hadn't called
6. she'd forgotten
7. It'd been

6. have been sleeping
5. had been daydreaming

Exercise 27, p. 53.
3. has
4. had
5. had
6. would
7. have
8. is ... has

Exercise 26, p. 53.
1. We had ...
He had ...
They had
2. children had
3. roommates had
4. (no reduction)
5. flood had
6. Where had
7. I had (1st sentence)

Exercise 25, p. 52.
1. we-ad
2. movie-ad
3. I-ad
4. roommate-ad

Exercise 24, p. 52.
Past perfect verbs:
1. had forgotten ... had called ... had rushed (Fiction writing uses more past perfect.)
2. no past perfect verbs (Spoken English uses more past tense.)
3. had had ... had passed away ... had grown (Fiction writing uses more past perfect.) [Note: moved could be either had moved or moved. If past perfect, the second had does not need to be repeated.]

Exercise 23, p. 51.
1. Someone had knocked ...
2. The teacher had written ...
Exercise 23, p. 51.
2. felt ... took
3. had already given ... got
4. was ... had stopped
5. roamed ... became / had become ... appeared
6. had never seen ... visited
7. had left/left
8. looked ... had left ... had forgotten ... offered
9. saw ... had not seen ... didn't recognize ... had lost
10. emigrated ... had never traveled ... settled ... grew ... went ... had always wanted

Exercise 22, p. 49.
First events:

Exercise 31, p. 56.
Sample answers:
2. had been talking
3. had been playing
4. had been dancing
5. had been looking
6. had been drawing
7. had been studying

Exercise 32, p. 57.
2. Mr. Sanchez
3. Alice
4. Carlos
5. Jane
6. Mr. Fox
7. Dan
8. Ken
9. Robert

Exercise 33, p. 58.
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

Exercise 34, p. 58.

1. Since I came to this country, I have learned / have been learning a lot about the way of life here.
2. I arrived here only a short time ago. I have been here since last Friday.
3. How long have you been living here? I have been here for almost two years.
4. Why haven't you been in class for the last couple of days?
5. I have been coaching a soccer team for the last two months.
6. My grandfather lived in a small village in Italy when he was a child. At nineteen, he moved to Rome, where he met and married my grandmother in 1957. My father was born in Rome in 1960. I was born in Rome in 1989.
7. I have been living in my cousin's apartment since I arrived here. It is very small, and we are sharing the bedroom. I need my own place, but I haven't found one so far.
8. When I was a child, I lived with my grandmother instead of my parents. Grandpa had died / died before I was born, so I never knew him. Grandma raised me alone.

Chapter 4: Future Time

Exercise 1, p. 60.
1. future
2. future
3. present
4. future
5. future
6. present
7. present
8. future
9. future
10. present

Exercise 2, p. 60.

1. Marie will cook some chicken and rice for dinner tonight.
2. Where will you be tomorrow morning?
3. I won't / will not ride the bus to work tomorrow.
4. Marco will probably call us this evening.
5. I am going to look for a new apartment.

Exercise 3, p. 61.
 1. no
 2. yes
 3. yes
 4. no
 5. yes
 6. yes
 7. yes
 8. no

Exercise 5, p. 62.
 1. You will need
 2. We will review
 3. test will have
 4. There will be
 5. You will have
 6. nobody will finish
 7. It will be
 8. results will be

Exercise 6, p. 62.
 1. going to
 2. gonna
 3. going to
 4. gonna

Exercise 8, p. 63.
 1. b
 2. a...d
 3. c

Exercise 9, p. 64.
 1. c
 2. a
 3. A: c
 4. a
 5. b
 6. c

Exercise 10, p. 64.
 1. willingness
 2. plan
 3. prediction
 4. plan
 5. willingness
 6. prediction
 7. willingness
 8. plan

Exercise 11, p. 65.
 3. B: 'll do
 4. 's going to crase
 5. B: 'll meet
 A: 'll see
 6. 'm going to meet
 7. won't tell
 8. won't open

Exercise 12, p. 66.
 1. a
 2. b
 3. a
 4. b
 5. a

Exercise 14, p. 67.
 2. [After the rain stops,] I'm going to sweep the front porch.
 3. I'm going to start making dinner [before my wife gets home from work today.]
 4. I'm going to wait right here [until Sonya comes.]
 5. [As soon as the war is over,] there will be new elections.
 6. Right now the tide is low, but [when the tide comes in,] the ship will leave the harbor.
 7. [While I'm driving to work tomorrow,] I'm going to listen to my Greek language CD.

Exercise 15, p. 67.
 2. eat... will probably take / am probably going to take
 3. get... will give / am going to give
 4. watch... will call / am going to call
 5. will wait / am going to wait... comes
 6. stops... will walk / am going to walk
 7. graduate... intend... will go / am going to go... get
 8. will listen / am going to listen... am sleeping

Exercise 16, p. 68.
 1. What are you going to do after you wake up tomorrow?
 2. What are you going to do as soon as class ends today?
 3. Before you go to bed tonight, what are you going to do?
 4. What are you going to do when you have free time this weekend?
 5. When you finish school, what are you going to do?

Exercise 17, p. 68.
 All the sentences have a future meaning.

Exercise 18, p. 69.
 11. habitually
 12. A: now
 B: now
 13. A: in the future
 B: in the future
 4. in the future
 5. in the future
 6. now
 7. in the future
 8. habitually
 9. in the future
 10. in the future
 A: in the future
 B: in the future

Exercise 19, p. 70.
 Sample answers:
 2. am taking / am catching
 3. am stopping / am quitting
 4. am seeing
 5. are driving

Exercise 21, p. 71.
 All the verbs take a progressive form (present, past, future).

Exercise 22, p. 72.
 1. is going to be studying / will be studying... am going to be finishing / will be finishing
 2. is going to be seeing / will be seeing... is going to be doing / will be doing... is going to be talking / will be talking

Exercise 23, p. 72.
 1. arrive... is going to be waiting / will be waiting
 2. get... is going to be shining / will be shining... are going to be singing / will be singing / will still be lying to be lying / will still be lying

Chapter 4

Chapter 5: Review of Verb Tenses

Exercise 1, p. 76.

1. I have been studying here since last January.
2. By the time Hassan returned to his country, he had been away from home for more than three years.
3. After I graduate, I am going to return to my hometown.
4. By the end of the 21st century, man will have discovered the cure for the common cold.
5. I want to get married, but I haven't met the right person yet.
6. I have seen that movie three times, and now I want to see it again.
7. I don't like my job. My brother wants me to quit. I think he is right.
8. While I'm studying tonight, I'm going to listen to classical music.
9. We washed the dishes and cleaned up the kitchen after our dinner guests left.
10. My neighbors are Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez. I have known them ever since I was a child.
11. Many scientists believe there will be a major earthquake in California in the near future.

Exercise 2, p. 76.

1. is studying ... is also taking ... begin
2. had already eaten ... left
3. always eats ... goes ... goes ... will eat / is going to eat
4. called ... was attending
5. will be attending
6. got ... was sleeping ... had been sleeping
7. is taking ... fell ... has been sleeping
8. eats ... is going to go / will go ... will have eaten ... goes
9. started ... hasn't finished ... has been reading
10. has finished ... is reading ... has been reading intends ... has read ... has ever read

Part I.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

Part II.

1. got
2. took
3. put
4. didn't open
5. tried
6. knocked
7. opened
8. didn't see
9. saw
10. had been trying
11. apologized
12. went
13. felt
14. had done

Exercise 6, p. 79.

1. got
2. have been trying
3. have been

Exercise 24, p. 73.

All the verbs are in a form of the perfect.

3. B: am going to be enjoying / will be enjoying
A: am going to be thinking / will be thinking
4. will be / am going to be in Chicago visiting
5. will be / am going to be working at the library

Exercise 26, p. 74.

1. have been ... had been ... will have been
2. get ... will have already arrived ... will already have arrived
3. got ... had already arrived
4. have been sitting ... had been sitting ... will have been sitting
5. will have begun ... will have been teaching
6. will have been driving
7. get / will have taken
8. will have been running
9. will have been

Exercise 4, p. 78.

Part I.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

Exercise 4, p. 78.

1. is studying ... is also taking ... begin
2. had already eaten ... left
3. always eats ... goes ... goes ... will eat / is going to eat
4. called ... was attending
5. will be attending
6. got ... was sleeping ... had been sleeping
7. is taking ... fell ... has been sleeping
8. eats ... is going to go / will go ... will have eaten ... goes
9. started ... hasn't finished ... has been reading
10. has finished ... is reading ... has been reading intends ... has read ... has ever read

Part I.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

Part II.

1. got
2. took
3. put
4. didn't open
5. tried
6. knocked
7. opened
8. didn't see
9. saw
10. had been trying
11. apologized
12. went
13. felt
14. had done

Exercise 6, p. 79.

1. got
2. have been trying
3. have been

4. have had / 've had
5. has been staying
6. have been spending / have spent / are spending
7. have been
8. went
9. watched
10. have barely had
11. is
12. am sitting
13. have been sitting
14. leaves / is going to leave / will leave
15. decided / have decided
16. am writing
17. am getting
18. am going to take / will take
19. get
20. are you getting
21. are your classes going

Exercise 8, p. 80.

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

Exercise 9, p. 80.

1. has experienced
2. will experience / is going to experience
3. began
4. have occurred
5. causes
6. have developed
7. hold / are holding
8. moves
9. waves
10. know
11. happened
12. struck
13. were sitting
14. suddenly found
15. died
16. collapsed
17. sent
18. will the next earthquake occur / is the next earthquake going to occur
19. have often helped
20. are studying
21. also appear
22. seem
23. have developed
24. will be / are going to be
25. strikes

Exercise 13, p. 82.

1. I haven't been in this town very long. I came here just two weeks ago.
2. Dormitory life is not quiet. Everyone shouts and makes a lot of noise in the halls.
3. My friends will meet me when I arrive at the airport.

Exercise 4, p. 86.

4. bushes/az/
5. hats/s/
6. rises/az/
7. seasons/z/
8. develops/s/
9. touches/az/
10. coughs/s/
11. methods/z/
12. languages/az/

Exercise 3, p. 85.

2. writes/s/
3. robs/z/
4. rugs/z/
5. sleeps/s/
6. locks/s/
7. wishes/az/
8. pages/az/
9. months/s/

Exercise 2, p. 84.

2. plural, noun
3. singular, verb
4. plural, noun
5. singular, verb
6. plural, noun

Exercise 1, p. 84.

2. My parents visit many countries when they travel in Europe.
3. Robert sings when he takes a shower.
4. Chickens, ducks, and turkeys lay eggs.
5. Anna wears gloves on her hands when she works in her garden.
6. She scratches her chin when it itches.

Chapter 6: Subject-Verb Agreement

4. Hasn't anyone ever told you to knock on the door before you enter someone else's room? Didn't your parents teach you that?
5. The phone rang while I was doing the dishes. I dried my hands and answered it. When I heard my husband's voice, I was very happy.
6. I have been in the United States for the last four months. During this time, I have done many things and seen many places.
7. When the old man started to walk back to his hut, the sun had already hid / hidden itself behind the mountain.
8. While I was writing my composition last night, someone knocked on the door.
9. Why did you write a children's book?
10. I'm really glad you are going to / will visit my hometown next year.
11. While I was visiting my cousin in Los Angeles, we went to a restaurant and ate Thai food.
12. When I was a child, I viewed things from a much lower height. Many physical objects around me appeared very large. When I wanted to move something such as a chair, I needed help.
13. When I was in my country, I was afraid to come to the United States. I thought I couldn't walk outside at night because of the terrible crime. But now I have a different opinion. I have lived in this small town for three months and (have) learned that there is very little crime here.

Exercise 11, p. 89.

- 2. apples ... are
- 3. movie ... is

(items 5, 6).

In most expressions of quantity, the verb is determined by the noun that follows (items 1, 2, 3, 4). Exceptions: *one of* and *each of* take a plural noun but a singular verb.

Exercise 10, p. 88.

- 1. know
- 2. know
- 3. knows
- 4. knows
- 5. knows
- 6. know
- 7. knows
- 8. knows

Exercise 9, p. 88.

- 1. is
- 2. are
- 3. astounds
- 4. are
- 5. is
- 6. agree
- 7. approves
- 8. has
- 9. are ... is
- 10. is
- 11. do
- 12. was
- 13. were
- 14. Is
- 15. is

Exercise 8, p. 87.

- 1. The verb agrees with the subject: In sentence a, the subject is singular, so the verb is singular. In b, there is a plural subject, so the verb is plural. In c, *every* is followed by a singular noun, so the verb is singular.
- 2. In a and b, the subjects *fruit* and *apples*, not the prepositional phrases that follow, determine agreement.
- 3. In a, *vegetables* is the plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b, the gerund *eating* is the subject, not *vegetables*. Gerunds require a singular verb.
- 4. In a, *vegetables* is the plural subject, so the verb is plural. In b, the gerund *eating* is the subject, not *vegetables*. Gerunds require a singular verb.

Exercise 7, p. 87.

- 1. Opera singers sing. An opera singer sings.
- 2. Teachers teach. A teacher teaches.
- 3. Butterflies fly. A butterfly flies.
- 4. Balls bounce. A ball bounces.
- 5. Doors open and close. A door opens and closes.
- 6. Mosquito bites itch. A mosquito bite itches.
- 7. Hungry babies cry. A hungry baby cries.
- 8. Students ask questions. A student asks questions.
- 9. Snakes hiss. A snake hisses.
- 10. Dogs say "art-art" in English. A dog says "art-art" in English.

Exercise 6, p. 86.

- 1. Cats sleep ... hours
- 2. shapes ... sizes
- 3. practices ... sentences
- 4. cafeteria ... serves ... sandwiches
- 5. teacher ... encourages
- 6. coughs ... sneezes

Exercise 5, p. 86.

- 4. movies ... are
- 5. students ... are
- 6. money ... is
- 7. students ... are
- 8. clothing ... is
- 9. one ... is
- 10. Each ... has
- 11. Each ... has
- 12. Every one ... is
- 13. animals ... are ... All ... are
- 14. A number ... are
- 15. The number ... is
- 16. One ... is
- 17. Do ... students
- 18. Does ... homework
- 19. were ... students
- 20. was ... one

Exercise 12, p. 90.

- 2. are
- 3. is
- 4. are
- 5. is
- 6. is
- 7. is
- 8. is
- 9. are
- 10. are
- 11. is
- 12. is
- 13. are
- 14. is
- 15. is
- 16. is
- 17. are
- 18. is
- 19. is
- 20. are

Exercise 14, p. 91.

- 1. aren't
- 2. isn't
- 3. are
- 4. is
- 5. are
- 6. isn't
- 7. was
- 8. is
- 9. are
- 10. has been
- 11. have been

Exercise 15, p. 91.

- 1. There are
- 2. there is
- 3. There are
- 4. There is
- 5. Is there
- 6. Are there
- 7. there are
- 8. Is there

Exercise 17, p. 92.

- 1. is
- 2. is
- 3. are
- 4. are
- 5. are

Exercise 19, p. 94.

- 2. is
- 3. is
- 4. seeks
- 5. is
- 6. are
- 7. is
- 8. is
- 9. do
- 10. are
- 11. is
- 12. are
- 13. is
- 14. commute
- 15. is ... isn't it
- 16. are
- 17. want
- 18. depends ...
- 19. are ... have

Exercise 20, p. 94.

- 2. Linguistics is
- 3. Diabetes is
- 4. English is
- 5. are . . . Canadians
- 6. 70 percent . . . is . . .
- 7. is 256
- 8. The Netherlands is
- 9. Fish are

Exercise 22, p. 95.

- 1. are
- 2. is
- 3. are
- 4. are
- 5. is
- 6. are
- 7. is
- 8. are
- 9. are
- 10. is
- 11. is
- 12. is

Exercise 23, p. 96.

- 1. His ideas are interesting.
- 2. Some of the people are friendly.
- 3. One of the girls is absent.
- 4. Italian is a Romance language.
- 5. Two-thirds of the food is gone.
- 6. The clothes in that store are expensive.
- 7. The clothing in those stores is inexpensive.
- 8. Most of the stores in tourist towns are overpriced.

Exercise 24, p. 96.

- 1. has
- 2. is
- 3. need
- 4. needs
- 5. is
- 6. is
- 7. is
- 8. are

Exercise 25, p. 96.

- 3. I, are
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. I, are
- 7. C
- 8. I, has
- 9. I, work
- 10. C
- 11. I, are
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. I, contain

Exercise 26, p. 97.

- 2. are
- 3. keeps
- 4. makes
- 5. is
- 6. is
- 7. Docs
- 8. Do
- 9. is
- 10. are
- 11. are
- 12. Are
- 13. is
- 14. is
- 15. appears
- 16. are
- 17. is
- 18. provides

Exercise 27, p. 98.

- 3. A lot of the people in my class work during the day and attend class in the evening.
- 4. Many of the satellites orbiting the earth are used for communications.
- 5. (no errors)
- 6. Studying a foreign language often leads students to learn about the culture of the countries where it is spoken.
- 7. One of the most common names for dogs in the United States is "Rover."

Chapter 7: Nouns

Exercise 1, p. 100.

- 2. branches
- 3. mice
- 4. enemies
- 5. valleys
- 6. shelves
- 7. beliefs
- 8. women
- 9. echoes
- 10. photos
- 11. zeros/zeros
- 12. crises
- 13. curricula
- 14. offspring

Exercise 2, p. 100.

- 2. potatoes
- 3. fish
- 4. sandwiches
- 5. carrots
- 6. vegetables
- 7. kangaroos
- 8. geese
- 9. donkeys
- 10. deer
- 11. wolves
- 12. sheep

Exercise 4, p. 102.

- s
- beliefs
- chiefs
- clouds
- kilos
- es
- heroes
- boxes
- classes
- marches
- zes
- knives
- leaves
- hives
- loaves
- no change
- deer
- fish
- sheep
- memos
- photos
- videos
- zoos
- potatoes
- tomatoes
- fishes (possible, but rare)
- scarves
- shelves
- wolves

- 8. (no errors)
- 9. Most of the mountain peaks in the Himalayan Range are covered with snow the year round.
- 10. (no errors)
- 11. Seventy-five percent of the people in New York City live in upstairs apartments, not on the ground floor.
- 12. (no errors)
- 13. Unless there is a profound and extensive reform of government policies in the near future, the economic conditions in that country will continue to deteriorate.
- 14. While I was in Paris, some of the best food I found was not at the well-known eating places but in small out-of-the-way cafes.

Exercise 5, p. 103.

3. men
4. attorneys
5. discoveries . . . laboratories
6. boxes . . . oxen
7. beaches . . . cliffs
8. pianos
9. phenomena
10. media

Exercise 6, p. 104.

(1) **Bacteria** are the smallest living things. They are simple **organisms** that consist of one cell.

(2) **Bacteria** exist almost everywhere. They are in the air, water, and soil, as well as in the **bodies** of all living

creatures.

(3) There are **thousands of kinds of bacteria**. Most of them are harmless to human **beings**, but some cause

diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia.

(4) **Viruses** are also microscopic **organisms**, but **viruses** live in the **cells** of other living things. By themselves, they are lifeless **particles** that cannot reproduce, but inside a living cell they become active and can multiply **hundreds of times**.

(5) **Viruses** cause many **diseases**. They infect human **beings** with such **illnesses** as influenza, the common cold, measles, and AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

(6) **Viruses** are tiny. The virus that causes AIDS is 230 million times smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. Some viral **infections** are difficult or impossible to treat.

Exercise 7, p. 104.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Exercise 8, p. 105.

2. boys
3. boys
4. children's
5. child's
6. Sally's
7. Bess's/Bess'
8. today's
9. month's
10. Jack and Larry's

Exercise 9, p. 105.

3. My uncle is my **father's** brother.
4. I have four aunts. All of my **aunts' homes** are within walking distance of my **mother's** apartment.
5. Esteban's **aunt's** oldest son is a violinist.
6. **Bill's** wife is a factory worker.
7. I walked into my **boss's/boss' office**.
8. I borrowed the **secretary's** pen to fill out the application form.
9. Five astronauts were aboard the space shuttle. The **astronauts' safe** return to earth was a welcome sight to millions of television viewers.
10. It is the **people's** right to know what the city is going to do about the housing problem.

Exercise 10, p. 106.

2. Psychologists have developed many different kinds of tests. A "personality test" is used to evaluate an **individual's** personal characteristics, such as friendliness or trustworthiness.
3. Many mythological stories tell of **heroes'** encounters with giants or dangerous animals. In one story, the **hero's** encounter with a dragon saves a village from destruction.
4. **Children's** play is an important part of their lives. It teaches them about their environment while they are having fun. For instance, they can learn that boats float and can practice ways to make boats move across water. Toys are not limited to children. Adults have their own toys, such as pleasure boats, and children have theirs, such as miniature boats. Adults' toys are usually much more expensive than children's toys.

Exercise 11, p. 106.

1. computer error
2. airplane passenger
3. computer screen
4. airplane pilot
5. computer skills

Exercise 12, p. 107.

2. flowers . . . flower
3. beans . . . bean
4. babies . . . baby
5. children . . . child
6. salads . . . salad
7. mosquitoes/mosquitos . . . mosquito
8. two-hour . . . two hours
9. ten years old . . . ten-year-old
10. three-letter . . . three letters

Exercise 14, p. 108.

1. taxi, drivers
2. drivers, taxis
3. office, managers
4. managers, offices
5. airplanes, seats
6. airplane, seats
7. schools, activities
8. school, activities

Exercise 15, p. 108.

1. a, b, c
2. a, c, d

Exercise 16, p. 109.

2. jewelry (NC)
3. mountains (C)
1. a, b, c
2. a, c, d
3. rings (C)
4. bracelets (C)
5. necklaces (C)
6. fields (C)
7. lakes (C)
8. scenery (NC)

Exercise 5, p. 103.

3. men
4. attorneys
5. discoveries . . . laboratories
6. boxes . . . oxen
7. beaches . . . cliffs
8. pianos
9. phenomena
10. media

Exercise 6, p. 104.

(1) **Bacteria** are the smallest living things. They are simple **organisms** that consist of one cell.

(2) **Bacteria** exist almost everywhere. They are in the air, water, and soil, as well as in the **bodies** of all living

creatures.

(3) There are **thousands of kinds of bacteria**. Most of them are harmless to human **beings**, but some cause

diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia.

(4) **Viruses** are also microscopic **organisms**, but **viruses** live in the **cells** of other living things. By themselves, they are lifeless **particles** that cannot reproduce, but inside a living cell they become active and can multiply **hundreds of times**.

(5) **Viruses** cause many **diseases**. They infect human **beings** with such **illnesses** as influenza, the common cold, measles, and AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

(6) **Viruses** are tiny. The virus that causes AIDS is 230 million times smaller than the period at the end of this sentence. Some viral **infections** are difficult or impossible to treat.

Exercise 7, p. 104.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Exercise 8, p. 105.

2. boys
3. boys
4. children's
5. child's
6. Sally's
7. Bess's/Bess'
8. today's
9. month's
10. Jack and Larry's

Exercise 9, p. 105.

3. My uncle is my **father's** brother.
4. I have four aunts. All of my **aunts' homes** are within walking distance of my **mother's** apartment.
5. Esteban's **aunt's** oldest son is a violinist.
6. **Bill's** wife is a factory worker.
7. I walked into my **boss's/boss' office**.
8. I borrowed the **secretary's** pen to fill out the application form.
9. Five astronauts were aboard the space shuttle. The **astronauts' safe** return to earth was a welcome sight to millions of television viewers.
10. It is the **people's** right to know what the city is going to do about the housing problem.

Exercise 15, p. 108.

1. a, b, c
2. a, c, d

Exercise 16, p. 109.

2. jewelry (NC)
3. mountains (C)
1. a, b, c
2. a, c, d
3. rings (C)
4. bracelets (C)
5. necklaces (C)
6. fields (C)
7. lakes (C)
8. scenery (NC)

- Exercise 21, p. 115.
4. Tennis
 5. A
 6. An
 7. Gold
 8. A
 9. Health
 10. An
 11. A
 12. Water
 13. Knowledge
 14. Homework
 15. Grammar
 16. A
 17. English
 18. Air
 19. Fruit
 20. An
 21. Iron
 22. An
 23. A
 24. Basketball

- Exercise 28, p. 120.
1. a
 2. a
 3. Cell...
 4. a
 5. the
 6. Jewelry... ...
 7. an
 8. Beings... the
 9.
 10. The
 11. The

- Exercise 20, p. 113.
1. Tom uses *the* because he and Anna are talking about the same specific cat.
 2. Tom uses *a* because Anna doesn't know the cat he's talking about. The speaker and listener are not thinking of the same specific cat.
 3. Tom and Anna are talking about any and all cats in general.

- Exercise 27, p. 119.
4.
 5. A... an
 6. Hats...
 7. The
 8. ...
 9. the
 10. an
 11. the... the... the... an... the

- Exercise 19, p. 112.
2. rivers
 3. symphonies, music
 4. trucks, traffic
 5. computers, equipment
 6. problems, homework
 7. vocabulary, definitions
 8. this information
 9. advice
 10. progress

- Exercise 26, p. 118.
3. a
 4. the
 5. B: the
 - A: a
 6. a
 7. the... the
 8. A: The... a... the
 - B: the
 9. A: The
 - B: a... a
 - A: the
 - B: a... the... the
 - A: the
 - B: an

- Exercise 17, p. 111.
4. Gold (NC)
 - iron (NC)
 - metals (C)
 5. iron (C)
 6. car (C)
 - engine (C)
 - furniture (NC)
 - refrigerator (C)
 - junk (NC)
 3. trees, bushes, grass, dirt, flowers
 4. advice, suggestions
 5. words, vocabulary
 6. glasses, water
 7. Windows, glass
 8. glasses, eyegight
 9. time, homework, assignments
 10. times, time
 11. smoke, dust, monoxide, substances, pollution
 12. literature, novels, poetry, essays, poets, poems
 13. seasons, weather
 14. happiness, patience, rewards
 15. stars, grains, sand
 16. (no change)

- Exercise 25, p. 117.
1. Oh, look at **the** moon! It's beautiful tonight.
 2. I saw a cat and a bird outside my window. **The** cat was trying to catch **the** bird, but it didn't succeed. **The** bird flew away.
 3. **Birds** have wings. Many insects have wings too.
 4. We all look **for** happiness.
 5. I have a book.

- Exercise 23, p. 117.
1.
 2. an
 3.
 4. a
 5. an
 6. a
 7.
 8.

- Exercise 22, p. 116.
5. an
 6. some
 7. a
 8. some
 9. some
 10. some
 11. a
 12. some
 13. an
 14. some
 15. a
 16. some
 17. a
 18. some
 19. Some
 20. some
 21. an
 22. some

Exercise 45, p. 131.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 3. Ø ... Ø | 6. of | 9. Ø | 12. of |
| 4. of | 7. Ø | 10. of | 13. of |
| 5. of | 8. of | 11. Ø | |

Exercise 50, p. 134.

- That book **contains** many different **kinds** of **stories** and **articles**.
- In my country, there **are** a **lot** of schools.
- She is always willing to help her friends in every possible **way**.
- In the past, horses **were** the principal **means** of transportation.
- He succeeded in creating one of the best **armies** in the world.
- There **is** a lot of **equipment** in the research laboratory, but undergraduates are not allowed to use **it**.
- I have a **five-year-old** daughter and a **three-year-old** son.
- Most of **the** people in my **apartment** building are friendly.
- Everyone **seeks** **happiness** in life.
- Writing compositions **is** very hard for me.
- Almost **all** of the students / **Almost all** students / **Most (of the)** students in my class are from Asia.
- It's difficult for me to understand English when people **use** a lot of **slang**.

Chapter 8: Pronouns

Exercise 1, p. 135.

- My friends and I ordered Indian food at the restaurant. I wasn't very hungry, but I ate most of **it**.
- When we were in school, my sister and I used to play tennis after school every day.
- If you want to pass **your** exams, you had better study very hard for **them**.
- A hippopotamus spends most of **its** time in the water of rivers and lakes.
- After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Mona and **me** about the company's new policies. He explained **them** to us and asked for **our** opinions.
- My friends asked to borrow my car because **theirs** was in the garage for repairs.

Exercise 3, p. 137.

<i>pronouns</i>	<i>antecedents</i>
2. they ... they	monkeys
3. she	teacher
them	papers
4. her ... She	Nancy
it	apple
5. it	dog
6. She ... She	cat
His (poss. adj.) ... him	Yuri
They	dogs
him	Yuri

Exercise 4, p. 137.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. me | 4. her |
| 2. me | 5. me |
| 3. him | |

Exercise 5, p. 137.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 2. She | 8. I |
| 3. her ... her | 9. me |
| 4. Her | 10. me |
| 5. She ... her ... her | 11. my |
| 6. her | 12. mine ... me |
| 7. She ... her | |

Exercise 6, p. 138.

- mine ... yours
- their ... hers ... his
- Our ... our ... ours ... theirs

Exercise 8, p. 138.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 2. its | 4. its |
| 3. Its ... It's ... It's | 5. it's |

Exercise 9, p. 139.

It ... dives ... spears ... its ... its ... it ... tosses ... catches ... it ... swallows ... it ... It's ... them

Exercise 10, p. 139.

- A: him
B: he's
C: him
D: his
E: his ... he's ... he'll
- A: Does she
B: Is she
C: they
D: their ... he's
E: them
F: it's (it is) ... mine ... it's (it has)

Exercise 12, p. 140.

- (All) students in Biology 101 **have** to spend three hours per week in the laboratory where **they do** various experiments by following the directions in **their** lab manuals.
- Citizens **have** two primary responsibilities. **They** should vote in **all elections** and **they** should serve willingly on juries.
- (no change)

Exercise 13, p. 141.

Most common answers:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. they (informal) ... want | 5. their (informal) |
| 3. his or her | 6. his or her |
| 4. them (informal) | 7. his or her |

Exercise 14, p. 141.

- Team refers to individual players.
- Team refers to a single, impersonal unit.

Exercise 15, p. 142.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. it ... consists | 6. It was |
| 3. It | 7. They are ... their ... them |
| 4. they | 8. It is |
| 5. They | |

Exercise 17, p. 144.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 2. herself | 6. yourself |
| 3. himself | 7. yourselves |
| 4. themselves | 8. himself/herself/oneself |
| 5. ourselves | |

Exercise 18, p. 144.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 2. herself | 7. yourselves |
| 3. themselves | 8. myself |
| 4. myself | 9. yourself ... himself ... |
| 5. themselves | myself ... ourselves ... |
| 6. yourself | themselves |

Exercise 19, p. 145.

2. enjoy himself
3. proud of yourselves
4. pat yourself
5. killed himself
6. entertained themselves
7. introduced myself
8. feeling sorry for yourself
9. talking to yourself
10. laugh at ourselves
11. promised herself
12. angry at himself

Exercise 20, p. 146.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. yourself | 4. himself |
| 2. myself | 5. themselves |
| 3. ourselves | 6. herself |

Exercise 21, p. 146.

1. Penguins ... creatures ... birds ... they
2. Millions ... years ... wings ... These ... their
3. Penguins' ... was ... fish ... wings ... flippers ... them
4. spend ... water ... eggs ... land
5. habits
6. lays ... egg ... ice ... returns
7. takes ... He covers ... his ... it hatches
8. This ... takes ... weeks ... this ... doesn't
9. hatches ... goes ... himself ... offspring
10. Penguins ... environment ... They ... need

Exercise 22, p. 147.

- MRS.: you = Mr. Cook
 MR.: I = Mr. Cook ... He = Jack Woods ... it = car
 MRS.: it = car
 MR.: they = people in general ... you = people in general ... you = people in general
 MRS.: One = people in general ... one = people in general

Exercise 23, p. 147.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 3. people in general | 8. people in general |
| 4. Alex | 9. the orchestra |
| 5. people in general | 10. They = airline company; you = people in general |
| 6. Sonya | |
| 7. people in general | |

Exercise 25, p. 148.

1. Picture B
2. Picture A

Exercise 26, p. 149.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 2. Another ... Another ... | 5. Others |
| Another ... the other | 6. Other |
| 3. The other | 7. The other |
| 4. another | 8. The others |

Exercise 27, p. 149.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Helen | 3. Susie's |
| 2. Mai | 4. Thursday |

Exercise 28, p. 150.

2. Another ... The other
3. others
4. other
5. other
6. others
7. another
8. Another ... Others
9. others
10. Another ... Others ... other
11. the other
12. the others
13. another
14. another

Exercise 30, p. 151.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. another | 4. the other |
| 2. the other | 5. Others |
| 3. the others | 6. another |

Exercise 31, p. 151.

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

Exercise 32, p. 152.

2. Another ... other
3. each other
4. the other
5. other ... other
6. other
7. others ... others ... others
8. each other ... each other ... each other ... other
9. other
10. other
11. another

Exercise 34, p. 154.

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

Exercise 35, p. 154.

2. My cousin and her husband moved to **another** city because they don't **like cold** weather.
3. I like to travel because I like to learn about **other countries** and **customs**.
4. Collecting stamps is one of my **hobbies**.
5. I came here three and a half **months** ago. I think I have **made good** progress in English.
6. When I lost my passport, I had to apply **for another** one.
7. When I got to class, all of the **other** students were already in their seats.
8. English has borrowed quite a few **words** from **other** languages.
9. There **are** many **students** from **different** countries in this class.
10. **Thousands** of **athletes** take part in the Olympics.
11. Education is one of the most important **aspects** of life. **Knowledge** about many different things **allows** us to live fuller lives.
12. All of the **students'** names were on the list.
13. I live in a **two-room** apartment. **It's** too small for my family.
14. **Many people** prefer to live in small towns. Their attachment to their communities **prevents** them from moving from place to place in search of **work**.
15. **Today's** news is just as bad as **yesterday's** news.
16. Almost **all** of the students in our class **speak** English well.
17. The teacher gave us several homework **assignments** / **some** homework to hand in next Tuesday.
18. In today's world, **women** work as **doctors, pilots, archeologists**, and many other **things**. Both my mother and father are **teachers**.
19. Every **employee** in our company **respects** Mr. Ward.
20. A child needs to learn how to get along with **other** people, how to spend his or her time wisely, and how to depend on himself or herself. OR **Children need** to learn how to get along with **other** people, how to spend **their** time wisely, and how to depend on **themselves**.

Chapter 9: Modals, Part 1

Exercise 1, p. 157.

- 2.-4. She can see it.
5. Can you pass the rice, please?
6. Can you see it?
7. They can't go there.
8. They aren't able to pay their rent.

Exercise 2, p. 158.

1. I 4. you 6. you
2. you 5. I 7. you
3. I

Exercise 4, p. 160.

1. B
2. A

Exercise 5, p. 160.

2. a. Would you mind speaking with John?
b. Would you mind if I spoke with John?
3. a. Would you mind if I turned on the air conditioner?
b. Would you mind turning on the air conditioner?

Exercise 6, p. 161.

2. if I stayed 5. if I smoked
3. if I opened / opening 6. speaking
4. if I asked 7. if I changed / changing

Exercise 7, p. 161.

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

Exercise 9, p. 162.

Sample answers:

2. you give us a little more time
3. I get a ride
4. rescheduling / if I reschedule / if we reschedule
5. you take a look
6. if we moved

Exercise 12, p. 163.

1. a
2. b
3. a

Exercise 14, p. 165.

Sentences 2 and 3.

Exercise 15, p. 165.

2. must not 6. don't have to
3. don't have to 7. don't have to
4. doesn't have to 8. doesn't have to
5. must not

Exercise 17, p. 166.

1. must 4. must
2. don't have to 5. don't have to
3. must not 6. must not

Exercise 18, p. 166.

Advice possibilities: 1, 2, 4, 5

[Note: Item 6 is not advisable unless his cousin is a dentist.]

Exercise 22, p. 168.

1. b 3. a 5. b
2. b 4. a 6. a

Exercise 23, p. 169.

3. must/have to
4. have to/must (*have to* is preferred because the situation is not urgent or formal)
5. should
6. should (*also possible: have to/must*)
7. should OR must/have to (*if it's a requirement of the school*)
8. must/has to
9. should
10. must

Exercise 24, p. 169.

1. a 3. a, b
2. a, b 4. b

Exercise 25, p. 170.

Jim

Exercise 26, p. 170.

1. b 3. a
2. a, b 4. a, b

Exercise 27, p. 171.

Sample answers:

1. He shouldn't have left the door (to his house) open.
2. You should have gone (to the meeting).
3. She should have seen a doctor.
4. He should have read the contract (more) thoroughly.

Exercise 28, p. 171.

Possible answers:

1. I should have worn a coat.
2. I should have returned his call.
3. I shouldn't have opened the window.
4. I should have gone to the grocery store.
5. I shouldn't have bought her candy.
6. He should have married her.
7. He shouldn't have married her.
8. I should have gone out.
9. I shouldn't have lent her my car.
10. I should have set my alarm clock.

Exercise 29, p. 172.

Sample answers:

1. Kazu should have talked with Julie first.
He shouldn't have accepted the job immediately.
He should have thought about the offer before accepting.
He should have known Julie would be upset.
2. Donna shouldn't have lent Hugo nearly all of her savings.
Hugo shouldn't have spent her money so carelessly.
Donna shouldn't have trusted Hugo.

Exercise 30, p. 172.

2. We're not **supposed** to open that door.
3. I have a meeting at seven tonight. **I am supposed** to be there a little early to discuss the agenda.
4. I'm **supposed** to be at the meeting. I suppose I'd better go.
5. Where have you been? You were **supposed to** be here an hour ago!

Exercise 31, p. 173.

Sample answers:

1. You're supposed to contact the police / fill out an accident report / call your insurance company.
2. You're supposed to put on your seat belt.
3. They are supposed to exercise.
They are not supposed to eat unhealthy foods.
4. You're supposed to pull over (onto the shoulder).
5.-8. (*Answers will vary.*)

Exercise 32, p. 174.

1. a 3. a 5. b
2. a 4. b 6. a

Exercise 35, p. 175.

1. yes
2. yes (plan not completed)
3. no
4. yes (plan not completed)
5. no
6. yes (plan not completed)

Exercise 36, p. 176.

1. I had planned to stay home
I was intending to stay home
2. I had planned to surprise you
I was intending to surprise you
3. I had planned to reply
I was intending to reply

Exercise 37, p. 176.

Sample answers:

1. I overslept
2. I got lost
3. I had to work
4. I couldn't get time off
5. we decided they wouldn't know anyone
6. I had the wrong date
7. we missed it

Exercise 40, p. 178.

Roberto's

Chapter 10: Modals, Part 2

Exercise 1, p. 180.

1. b
2. c
3. a

Exercise 2, p. 182.

Possible answers:

2. must have the wrong number.
3. may/might/could be at a meeting.
4. may/might/could fit Jimmy.
5. must miss them very much.

Exercise 5, p. 182.

1. 50% sure
2. 95% sure
3. 99% sure
4. 100% sure

Exercise 6, p. 183.

1. Rob
2. Linda and Hamid
3. Lucy

Exercise 7, p. 183.

Sample answers:

2. be home
3. be thirsty
4. like nuts
5. have many friends

Exercise 9, p. 184.

1. may be
2. can't be
3. don't run
4. could be
5. must be
6. might be
7. may be
8. couldn't be
9. could be
10. might be
11. I'll go
12. 's

Exercise 11, p. 185.

1. might have left
2. couldn't have left
3. must have left

Exercise 12, p. 186.

2. couldn't have been
3. must have been
4. must not have gotten
5. may/might/could have gotten

Exercise 13, p. 187.

Sample answers:

2. It may have been David because he met with his girlfriend's parents two nights ago.
3. It must have been Dylan because he took a diamond ring with him.
4. It couldn't have been Dick because he is going to wait to get married until he has a better job.
5. It must not have been Doug because he isn't sure if he's ready for marriage.

Exercise 14, p. 187.

Sample answers:

1. She (Laika) must have felt scared. He (Yuri) may have felt excited.
2. It must have been caused by the fireworks.
3. It might have been a mouse. It couldn't have been a burglar.

Exercise 16, p. 188.

2. must not like
3. must have been
4. must have been
5. must not speak
6. must be
7. must have hurt
8. must mean
9. must have been

Exercise 17, p. 188.

1. 50%
2. 100%
3. 50%
4. 90%
5. 50%

Exercise 18, p. 189.

1. Ned
2. Marco
3. Linda

Exercise 19, p. 189.

3. must
4. should/ought to/will
5. should/ought to
6. will
7. must
8. should/ought to/will
9. should/ought to/will
10. must be
11. should have/ought to have
12. must have

Exercise 20, p. 190.

4. Beth
5. Ron
6. Stacy
7. Barb
8. a rat
9. a cat
10. a mouse
11. Mark
12. my neighbor
13. Carol
14. Janet
15. Stephanie
16. Bob
17. Andre

Exercise 21, p. 192.

1. should ask
2. shouldn't ask
3. may have upset
4. should try
5. shouldn't have stayed
6. 'd better have
7. could have told
8. must have known

Exercise 23, p. 193.

1. no
2. no
3. yes
4. yes

Exercise 24, p. 193.

3. must be burning
4. may/might/could be talking . . . may/might/could be talking
5. must be playing
6. may/might/could be staying . . . may/might/could be staying
7. should be studying/ought to be studying
8. must be joking
9. may/might/could have been joking
10. must have been joking

Exercise 26, p. 195.

2. must be waiting
3. shouldn't have left
4. might have borrowed
5. must have been watching . . . must have forgotten
6. may have been attending (*also possible: may have attended*)
7. must have left
8. might be traveling
9. must not have been expecting
10. must have been daydreaming . . . should have been paying . . . shouldn't have been staring

Exercise 29, p. 197.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 2. b | 6. a | 10. b |
| 3. a | 7. b | 11. b |
| 4. c | 8. c | 12. b |
| 5. b | 9. a | |

Exercise 30, p. 198.

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

Exercise 31, p. 199.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. can | 6. Can't |
| 2. can't | 7. can |
| 3. can | 8. can't |
| 4. can | 9. can't |
| 5. can't | 10. can |

Exercise 33, p. 200.

1. a group of four-year-olds
2. a college class of (twenty-five) students in their late teens and early twenties
3. How many of you can dance? How many of you can sing? How many of you can draw?
4. all
5. Fewer hands were raised in the second group (about 1/3 for the first question; fewer for the next question; two for the last question).

6. When children are young, they generally have the feeling that they can do anything. As they grow older, they become more cautious because they don't want to look foolish, especially around their peers.

Exercise 34, p. 200.

The sentences have the same meaning.

Exercise 35, p. 200.

2. would give
3. used to be
4. used to be . . . would start
5. would take
6. used to live . . . would go . . . would wake . . . would hike . . . would see
7. used to be . . . would get . . . would spend . . . would find . . . would gather

[*Note: The directions ask you to use would for repeated actions in the past, but in general, used to is also correct for repeated actions in the past.*]

Exercise 39, p. 202.

Correct sentences: 3, 4, 5, 6

Exercise 40, p. 203.

1. will you be able to get
2. are going to have to take
3. am not going to be able to attend

Exercise 41, p. 203.

2. have to be able to
3. must not have been able
4. would rather not have to
5. should not have to

Exercise 43, p. 207.

2. could / would you hand (can / will you hand)
3. don't / won't have to go
4. can already say / is already able to say
5. must / have to attend
6. had to wait
7. could / might go
8. must not have seen
9. can't / couldn't / must not be . . . may / might / could belong (must belong)
10. can't / must not / may not go
11. shouldn't have laughed
12. could / might / may be

Exercise 44, p. 208.

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

Exercise 45, p. 208.

1. If you have a car, you can **travel** around the United States.
2. During class the students **must sit** quietly.
3. When you send for the brochure, you should **include** a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
4. A film director must **have** control over every aspect of a movie.
5. When I was a child, I **could** climb to the roof of my house and **see** all the other houses and streets.
6. We need to reschedule. I won't **be able to** see you at the time we scheduled for tomorrow.
7. I **broke** my leg in a soccer game three months ago.
8. **Would / Could / Will** you please help me with this?
9. Many students would **rather study** on their own than **go** to classes.
10. We **are** supposed to bring our books to class every day.
11. You can **have** a very good time as a tourist in my country. My country has many different climates, so you **had** better plan ahead before you **come**.
12. When you visit a big city in my country, you **must pay** attention to your wallet when you are in a crowded place because a thief **may / might / could** try to steal it.

Chapter 11: The Passive

Exercise 1, p. 211.

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. (*grammatically incorrect*)

Exercise 2, p. 212.

3. A
4. A
5. P
6. P
7. A
8. P
9. A
10. A

Exercise 3, p. 212.

2. is being opened
3. has been opened
4. was opened
5. was being opened
6. had been opened
7. will be opened
8. is going to be opened
9. will have been opened
10. Was . . . opened
11. Will . . . be opened
12. Has . . . been opened

Exercise 4, p. 213.

2. Customers are served by waitresses and waiters.
3. The lesson is going to be explained by the teacher.
4. The farmer's wagon was being pulled by two horses.
5. Yoko will be invited to the party by Toshi.
6. That report is being prepared by Alex.

7. The book had been returned to the library by Kathy.
8. Several public buildings have been designed by Miriam.
9. I won't be fooled by his tricks.
10. That note wasn't written by me. Was it written by Jim?
11. Is that course taught by Prof. Shapiro? No, it isn't taught by him.
12. Those papers haven't been signed by Mrs. Andrews yet. Have they been signed by Mr. Andrews yet?
13. Anwar gave the speech.
14. The teaching assistant is going to correct our assignments.
15. Did Thomas Edison invent the electric light bulb?
16. Most drivers don't obey the speed limit on Highway 5.
17. Has the building manager informed you of the rent increase?

Exercise 5, p. 213.

3. (*no change*)
4. That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.
5. The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.
6. (*no change*)
7. (*no change*)
8. After class, the board is always erased by one of the students.
9. (*no change*)
10. (*no change*)
11. (*no change*)
12. The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.
13. Was the thief caught by the police?
14. (*no change*)

Exercise 8, p. 215.

Early Writing Materials

The chief writing material of ancient times was papyrus. It was used in Egypt, Greece, and other Mediterranean lands. Parchment, another writing material that was widely used in ancient times, was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats. After the hair had been removed, the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth to make a writing surface. Paper, the main writing material today, was invented by the Chinese.

Ink has been used for writing and drawing throughout history. No one knows when the first ink was developed. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese made ink from various natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark. Through the centuries, thousands of different formulas have been developed for ink. Most ink today is made from synthetic chemicals.

1. Papyrus and parchment were used for writing.
2. Parchment was made from the skins of animals such as sheep and goats.
3. The hair was removed, and the skins were stretched and rubbed smooth.

4. The Chinese first used paper.
5. No one knows when ink was first used.
6. Natural substances, such as berries, soot, and tree bark, were used for ink.
7. Synthetic chemicals are in ink today.

Exercise 9, p. 215.

2. A package was delivered to our apartment yesterday.
3. Maria taught her son to read when he was three.
4. When I was in elementary school, we were required to wear uniforms.
5. As we watched, the airplane disappeared into the clouds.
6. I agreed with your decision yesterday.
7. Timmy dropped a plate after dinner last night.
8. The plate fell to the floor with a crash.
9. What happened yesterday?
10. Something very sad happened yesterday.
11. My cat was hit by a speeding truck.
12. She was killed instantly.
13. She died instantly.

Exercise 10, p. 216.

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

Exercise 11, p. 216.

1. were killed by tornadoes
2. will be announced / is going to be announced
3. are consumed
4. have been recalled
5. will be delayed / are going to be delayed

Exercise 12, p. 216.

1. I was invited to a party.
2. Rice is grown in many countries.
3. The tennis match is being televised.
4. I was told to be here at ten.
5. Dinner is going to be served at six.
6. A mistake has been made.
7. (no change)
8. That picture was drawn by Ivan's daughter. This picture was drawn by my son.
9. The applicants will be judged on their creativity.
10. (no change)
11. Is that course being taught by Professor Rivers this semester?
12. The mail had already been delivered by the time I left for school this morning.
13. When are the results of the contest going to be announced?
14. After the concert was over, the rock star was surrounded by hundreds of fans outside the theater.

Exercise 14, p. 218.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. is surrounded | 9. was . . . killed |
| 3. is spelled | 10. was reported |
| 4. is going to be / will be built | 11. was surprised |
| 5. was divided | 12. was offered |
| 6. is worn | 13. were frightened |
| 7. was caused | 14. was confused |
| 8. was ordered | 15. is expected |

Exercise 15, p. 219.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. is made | 7. has been done |
| 2. have been roasted | 8. is left |
| 3. is pressed | 9. is known |
| 4. is called | 10. is ground |
| 5. contains | 11. will be added |
| 6. is separated | |

Exercise 16, p. 219.

2. is produced
3. is being treated
4. are controlled . . . are determined
5. was informed . . . was told
6. is exposed . . . affects
7. have been destroyed
8. was recognized . . . was asked . . . took
9. knew . . . multiplied . . . came

Exercise 18, p. 221.

4. must be kept
5. must keep
6. couldn't be opened
7. couldn't open
8. may be offered
9. may offer
10. may have already been offered / may already have been offered
11. may have already offered / may already have offered
12. ought to be divided
13. ought to have been divided
14. have to be returned
15. has to return . . . will have to pay
16. had better be finished
17. had better finish
18. is supposed to be sent
19. should have been sent
20. must have been surprised

Exercise 19, p. 222.

1. a. Many lives will be saved with the new medical procedure.
b. The procedure will save many lives.
2. a. Shoppers can look for product information on the internet every day.
b. Product information can be found on the internet.

3. a. People should check smoke alarm batteries once a month.
b. Smoke alarm batteries should be tested once a month.
4. a. The typhoon may have killed hundreds of villagers yesterday.
b. Hundreds of villagers may have been killed in the typhoon yesterday.
c. Hundreds of villagers may have died in the typhoon yesterday.
5. a. Medical supplies had better be delivered soon.
b. Villagers had better receive medical supplies soon.

Exercise 20, p. 223.

Sample answers:

1. Cell phones must be turned off.
Cell phones have to be turned off.
2. Computers must be used for schoolwork only.
Only schoolwork may be done on computers.
3. Computer games may not be played.
Computer games cannot be played.
4. Music cannot be downloaded from the internet.
Music must not be downloaded from the internet.
5. The printer must be used for schoolwork only.
The printer cannot be used for any work except schoolwork.

Exercise 21, p. 223.

Sample answers:

2. must be married
3. must / have to be written
4. must have been left
5. should / ought to / must be encouraged
6. cannot be explained
7. may / might / could / will be misunderstood
8. must have been embarrassed
9. should / ought to have been built
10. must / should be saved

Exercise 22, p. 224.

Part I.

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

Part II.

1. were hit
2. were changed
3. was measured
4. has ever been recorded
5. was followed
6. were destroyed
7. were swept
8. died
9. were killed
10. were left
11. continued
12. could have been lessened
13. exists
14. doesn't reach

15. have been working
16. will not experience

Exercise 23, p. 225.

(1) Throughout history, **paper has been made** from various plants such as rice and papyrus, but today wood is the chief source of paper. In the past, **paper was made** by hand, but now **most of the work is done** by machines. Today **paper is made** from wood pulp by using either a mechanical or a chemical process.

(2) In the mechanical process, **wood is ground** into small chips. During the grinding, **it is sprayed** with water to keep it from burning from the friction of the grinder. Then **the chips are soaked** in water.

(3) In the chemical process, first **the wood is washed**, and then **it is cut** into small pieces in a chipping machine. Then **the chips are cooked** in certain chemicals. After **the wood is cooked, it is washed** to get rid of the chemicals.

(4) The next steps in making paper are the same for both the mechanical and the chemical processes. **The pulp is drained** to form a thick mass, **(is) bleached** with chlorine, and then **(is) thoroughly washed** again. Next **the pulp is put** through a large machine that squeezes the water out and forms the pulp into long sheets. After the pulp sheets go through a drier and a press, **they are wound** onto rolls. These rolls of paper are then ready for use.

(5) The next time you use paper, you should think about its origin and how **it is made**. And you should . . .

Exercise 26, p. 227.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. is shut | 8. is set . . . |
| 3. are turned | are done . . . |
| 4. is not crowded | are lit |
| 5. is finished | 9. is gone |
| 6. is closed | 10. is torn |
| 7. was closed | |

Exercise 27, p. 228.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. is . . . crowded | 9. are . . . qualified |
| 3. is scheduled | 10. am married |
| 4. am exhausted | 11. is spoiled |
| 5. am confused | 12. is blocked |
| 6. is stuck | 13. is located |
| 7. are turned off | 14. was born |
| 8. are divorced | 15. Is . . . plugged in |

Exercise 29, p. 229.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 2. for | 6. to |
| 3. in | 7. in/with |
| 4. with | 8. about |
| 5. of | |

Exercise 30, p. 230.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. of | 5. for |
| 2. with | 6. to |
| 3. to | 7. about |
| 4. in | 8. with |

Exercise 31, p. 230.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. to | 7. with |
| 2. with | 8. A: to |
| 3. with | B: of/by |
| 4. to | 9. A: with |
| 5. of | B: in |
| 6. to | A: to |

Exercise 32, p. 231.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. is finished with | 8. is dedicated to |
| 3. is addicted to | 9. is dressed in |
| 4. am satisfied with | 10. is committed to |
| 5. is engaged to | 11. prepared for |
| 6. is divorced from | 12. done with |
| 7. Are . . . related to | |

Exercise 33, p. 231.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. about | 4. with/by |
| 2. about | 5. to |
| 3. to | 6. to |

Exercise 34, p. 232.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. filled with | 7. exposed to |
| 3. protected from | 8. gone from |
| 4. connected to | 9. qualified for |
| 5. addicted to | 10. located in |
| 6. dressed in | |

Exercise 35, p. 232.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. dirty | 4. dressed |
| 2. lost | 5. hungry |
| 3. wet | 6. hurt |

Exercise 36, p. 233.

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

Exercise 37, p. 234.

- got wet
- get nervous
- is getting dark
- is getting better
- Get well
- get accustomed
- get done
- got depressed
- Did . . . get invited
- get paid
- got hired
- got fired
- got engaged . . . got married . . .
got divorced . . . got remarried

Exercise 39, p. 235.

- boring
- bored

Exercise 40, p. 236.

- | | |
|------|------------|
| 1. B | 4. neither |
| 2. A | 5. neither |
| 3. A | 6. B |

Exercise 41, p. 236.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 3. exciting | 7. frightened |
| 4. excited | 8. frightening |
| 5. surprising | 9. exhausting |
| 6. surprised | 10. exhausted |

Exercise 43, p. 237.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. missing | 4. marrying |
| 2. satisfied | 5. scary |
| 3. frightened | 6. finished |

Exercise 44, p. 238.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. thrilling | 5. delightful |
| 2. thrilled | 6. delightful |
| 3. shocked | 7. confused |
| 4. shocking | 8. confusing |

Exercise 45, p. 238.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 2. embarrassing | 10. sleeping |
| 3. injured | 11. thrilling |
| 4. challenging | 12. abandoned |
| 5. expected | 13. Polluted |
| 6. printing | 14. furnished |
| 7. Experienced | 15. dividing |
| 8. growing . . .
balanced | 16. elected |
| 9. spoiled | 17. amazing |

Exercise 46, p. 239.

Questions: . . .

- What are you tired of?
- What (or who) are you pleased with?
- What do you get really nervous about?
- What do you want to be remembered for?
- What is exciting to you?
- What do you get excited about?
- What is confusing to students?
- What are you confused by?
- What is confusing to children?

Exercise 47, p. 239.

Part I.

- F
- F
- T

Part II.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. began | 7. was crowned |
| 2. were established | 8. could be placed |
| 3. were allowed | 9. Winning |
| 4. were not even permitted | 10. were treated |
| 5. was | 11. brought |
| 6. were not invited | |

Exercise 50, p. 241.

- Two people got **hurt** in the accident and were **taken** to the hospital by an ambulance.
- The movie was so **boring** that we fell asleep after an hour.
- The students **were** helped by the clear explanation that the teacher gave.
- The winner of the race hasn't been **announced** yet.
- When and where **was** the automobile invented?
- My brother and I have always been **interested** in learning more about our family tree.
- I do not/don't** agree with you, and I don't think you'll ever convince me.
- It was late, and I was getting very **worried** about my mother.
- Many strange things **happened** last night.
- I didn't go to dinner with them because **I had already eaten**.
- In class yesterday, I was **confused**. I didn't understand the lesson.
- When we were children, we **were** very afraid of caterpillars. Whenever we saw one of these monsters, we **ran** to our house before the caterpillars could attack us. I still get **scared** when I see a caterpillar close to me.
- One day, while the old man was cutting down a big tree near the stream, his axe **fell** into the river. He sat down and **began** to cry because he **did** not have enough money to buy another axe.

Chapter 12: Noun Clauses

Exercise 1, p. 242.

Complete sentences: 2, 4, 6, 8

Exercise 2, p. 243.

Noun clauses:

- where Tom went
- Where Tom went
- (no noun clause)
- what Nancy wants

Exercise 3, p. 243.

- What does Alex need? Do you know?
- Do you know what Alex needs?
- What Alex needs is a new job.
- We talked about what Alex needs.
- What do you need? Did you talk to your parents about what you need?
- My parents know what I need.

Exercise 5, p. 244.

- a
- b

Exercise 6, p. 244.

- What he was talking about
- where you live

- Where she went
- when they are coming
- which one he wants
- what happened
- who opened the door
- Why they left the country
- What we are doing in class
- who those people are
- whose pen this is

Exercise 7, p. 245.

Can you tell me ...

- how this word is pronounced?
- what this means?
- what my grade was?
- who I am supposed to talk to?
- when our next assignment is due?
- how much time we have for the test?
- when classes end for the year?
- where our class is going to meet?

Exercise 9, p. 246.

- Why is he coming? Please tell me why he is coming.
- What/Which flight will he be on? Please tell me what/which flight he will be on.
- Who is going to meet him at the airport? Please tell me who is going to meet him at the airport.
- Who is his roommate? Please tell me who his roommate is.
- Where does he live? Please tell me where he lives.
- Where was he last week? Please tell me where he was last week.
- How long has he been working for Sony Corporation? Do you know how long he has been working for Sony Corporation?
- What kind of computer does he have at home? Do you know what kind of computer he has at home?

Exercise 10, p. 247.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. A: is my eraser | 4. A: has he been |
| B: it is | B: he has been |
| 3. A: didn't Franco lock | 5. A: are we supposed |
| B: he didn't lock | B: we are supposed |

Exercise 11, p. 248.

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

Exercise 12, p. 248.

- Do you know how many minutes (there) are in 24 hours? (1,440 minutes)
- Do you know when the first man walked on the moon? (1969)
- Do you know who won the Nobel Peace Prize last year? / ... who the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize was last year?
- Do you know where Buddha was born? (northern India — which is now part of Nepal)

- Do you know how far it is from the earth to the sun? (about 93 million miles / 149 million km.)
- Do you know how long it takes for the moon to rotate around the earth? (about a month — 27 days, 8 hours)

Exercise 13, p. 248.

I wonder whether the mail has arrived.

I wonder whether or not the mail has arrived.

I wonder whether the mail has arrived or not.

I wonder if the mail has arrived or not.

Whether, if, and or not are added to yes/no questions.

Exercise 14, p. 249.

- Let me know if the financial report is ready.
- Let me know if it will be ready tomorrow.
- Let me know if the copy machine needs paper.
- Let me know if someone is waiting for me.
- Let me know if we need anything for the meeting.
- Let me know if you are going to be there.
- Please check whether they got my message.
- Please check whether the copy machine is working.
- Please check whether there is any paper left.
- Please check whether this information is correct.
- Please check whether the fax came in.
- Please check whether we are going to have Monday off.

Exercise 15, p. 249.

I wonder . . .

- where Tom is.
- whether/if we should wait for him.
- whether/if he is having trouble.
- when the first book was written.
- what causes earthquakes.
- how long a butterfly lives.
- whose dictionary this is.
- whether/if it belongs to William.
- why dinosaurs became extinct.
- whether/if there is life on other planets.
- how life began.
- whether/if people will live on the moon someday.

Exercise 17, p. 250.

- I don't know where you left your keys.
- I don't know where you put your shoes.
- I don't know where your other sock is.
- I don't know what you did with your briefcase.
- I'll find out where he's (he is) from.
- I'll find out what he does.
- I'll find out where he works.
- I'll find out if he'd (he would) like to come to dinner.
- Let's ask where the bus station is.
- Let's ask how much the city bus costs.
- Let's ask if the city buses carry bikes.
- Let's ask if this bus schedule is correct.
- We need to figure out how far it is from here to town.

- We need to figure out how much it costs to take a taxi from here to downtown.
- We need to figure out where we get our money changed.

Exercise 18, p. 250.

- No one seems to know when **Maria will** arrive.
- I don't know **what that** word means.
- I wonder **if/whether** the teacher **knows** the answer.
- I'll ask her **if/whether she would** like some coffee or not.
- Be sure to tell the doctor **where it hurts**.
- Why **I am** unhappy is something I can't explain.
- Nobody cares **if** we stay or leave.
- I need to know **who your** teacher is.
- I don't understand **why the car is** not running properly.
- My young son wants to know **where the** stars go in the daytime.

Exercise 19, p. 251.

Sample answers:

- Do you know if/whether the restaurant is open yet?
- Could you tell me what the homework was?
- I'll find out what the date is.
- I haven't heard if/whether it is supposed to be sunny.
- Could you tell me how many days I have to return the coat?
- I don't care if/whether we go to a movie or get a DVD.
- I'd like to know why I have a late fee on my bill.
- It doesn't matter to me if/whether you bring your dog.

Exercise 20, p. 251.

- to do
- to get

Exercise 21, p. 252.

- The plumber told me how to fix the leak in the sink.
- Please tell me where to meet you.
- Robert had a long excuse for being late for their date, but Sandy didn't know whether to believe him or not.
- Jim found two shirts he liked, but he had trouble deciding which one to buy.
- I've done everything I can think of to help Andy get his life straightened out. I don't know what else to do.

Exercise 22, p. 252.

Sample answers:

- to live in a dorm . . . to get an apartment
- to repair a bicycle
- to get my sister
- to take a job with low pay that he would enjoy . . . (to) take a job with higher pay that he wouldn't enjoy
- to stay . . . to travel cheaply

Exercise 23, p. 253.

Correct sentences: 2, 3

Exercise 26, p. 254.

Sample answers:

2. It's too bad that Tim hasn't been able to make any friends. OR That Tim hasn't been able to make any friends is too bad.
3. It's a fact that the earth revolves around the sun. OR That the earth revolves around the sun is a fact.
4. It's true that exercise can reduce heart disease. OR That exercise can reduce heart disease is true.
5. It's clear that drug abuse can ruin one's health. OR That drug abuse can ruin one's health is clear.
6. It's unfortunate that some women do not earn equal pay for equal work. OR That some women do not earn equal pay for equal work is unfortunate.
7. It's surprising that Irene, who is an excellent student, failed her entrance examination. OR That Irene, who is an excellent student, failed her entrance examination is surprising.
8. It's a well-known fact that English is the principal language of business throughout much of the world. OR That English is the principal language of business throughout much of the world is a well-known fact.

Exercise 27, p. 255.

3. It's a fact that
4. It isn't true that (It's sunlight.)
5. It's a fact that
6. It isn't true that (It's about 55-78%, depending on body size.)
7. It's a fact that
8. It isn't true that (It went online in 1992 and was developed by British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee.)
9. It's a fact that (The average pregnancy is 22 months.)
10. It isn't true that (They were made out of tree trunks — 3500 B.C.)
11. It's a fact that

Exercise 28, p. 255.

2. The fact that Rosa didn't come made me angry.
3. The fact that many people in the world live in intolerable poverty must concern all of us.
4. I was not aware of the fact that I was supposed to bring my passport to the exam for identification.
5. Due to the fact that the people of the town were given no warning of the approaching tornado, there were many casualties.

Exercise 29, p. 255.

2. The fact that traffic is getting worse every year is undeniable.
3. The fact that the city has no funds for the project is unfortunate.

4. The fact that the two leaders don't respect each other is obvious.
5. The fact that there were no injuries from the car accident is a miracle.

Exercise 31, p. 256.

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

Exercise 32, p. 257.

1. "Watch out!" Mrs. Brooks said.
2. "Are you okay?" she asked.
3. "You look like you're going to fall off the ladder," she said.

The punctuation is inside the quotation marks. A comma is used at the end of a quoted statement.

Exercise 33, p. 259.

1. Henry said, "There is a phone call for you."
2. "There is a phone call for you," he said.
3. "There is," said Henry, "a phone call for you."
4. "There is a phone call for you. It's your sister," said Henry.
5. "There is a phone call for you," he said. "It's your sister."
6. I asked him, "Where is the phone?"
7. "Where is the phone?" she asked.
8. "Stop the clock!" shouted the referee. "We have an injured player."
9. "Who won the game?" asked the spectator.
10. "I'm going to rest for the next three hours," she said. "I don't want to be disturbed." "That's fine," I replied. "You get some rest. I'll make sure no one disturbs you."

Exercise 34, p. 259.

When the police officer came over to my car, he said, "Let me see your driver's license, please."

"What's wrong, Officer?" I asked. "Was I speeding?"

"No, you weren't speeding," he replied. "You went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street. You almost caused an accident."

"Did I really do that?" I said. "I didn't see a red light."

Exercise 36, p. 260.

The reporting verbs (*said, told*) are simple past. This means that the noun clause verbs that are present in quoted speech change to the past in reported speech.

Exercise 37, p. 262.

2. if/whether I needed a pen.
3. what I wanted.
4. if/whether I was hungry.
5. (that) she wanted a sandwich.

6. (that) he was going to move to Ohio.
7. if/whether I enjoyed my trip.
8. what I was talking about.
9. if/whether I had seen her grammar book.
10. (that) she didn't want to go.
11. if/whether I could help him with his report.
12. (that) he might be late.
13. that I should work harder.
14. she had to go downtown.
15. why the sky is blue.
16. where everyone was.
17. (that) he would come to the meeting.
18. if/whether he would be in class tomorrow.
19. he thought he would go to the library to study.
20. if/whether Omar knew what he was doing.
21. if/whether what I had heard was true.
22. the sun rises in the east.
23. someday we would be in contact with beings from outer space.

Exercise 40, p. 264.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. was scheduled | 4. had applied |
| 2. was snowing | 5. could come |
| 3. needed | 6. was going to continue |

Exercise 41, p. 264.

2. couldn't lend . . . was
3. was wearing . . . was giving
4. would meet . . . promised
5. was considering . . . thought . . . should do
6. were going to be . . . had to

Exercise 42, p. 265.

2. that she was excited about her new job and that she had found a nice apartment.
3. that he expected us to be in class every day and that unexcused absences might affect our grades.
4. that Highway 66 would be closed for two months and that commuters should seek alternate routes.
5. that every obstacle was a steppingstone to success and that I should view problems in my life as opportunities to improve myself.

Exercise 43, p. 265.

Possible answers:

1. Alex asked me what I was doing. I replied that I was drawing a picture.
2. Asako asked Cho if she wanted to go to a movie Sunday night. Cho said that she would like to but that she had to study.
3. The little boy asked Mrs. Robinson how old she was. She told him that it was not polite to ask people their age. He also asked how much money she made. She told him that was impolite too.

4. My sister asked me if there was anything I especially wanted to watch on TV. I replied that there was a show at 8:00 that I had been waiting to see for a long time. She asked me what it was. When I told her that it was a documentary about green sea turtles, she wondered why I wanted to see that. I explained that I was doing a research paper on sea turtles and thought I might be able to get some good information from the documentary. I suggested that she watch it with me. She declined and said she wasn't especially interested in green sea turtles.

Exercise 44, p. 266.

1. Tell the taxi driver **where you** want to go.
2. My roommate came into the room and asked me why **I wasn't** in class. I said (that) **I was** waiting for a telephone call from my family. OR I told him (that)
3. It was my first day at the university, and **I was** on my way to my first class. I wondered who else **would** be in the class **and what** the teacher would be like.
4. He asked me **what I intended** to do after I **graduated**.
5. What a **patient tells a doctor is** confidential.
6. What my friend and **I did was** our secret. We didn't even tell our parents what **we did**. (*also possible: had done*)
7. The doctor asked **if/whether** I felt okay. I told him that **I didn't** feel well.
8. I asked him what kind of **movies he liked**. **He said to me / He told me that he liked** romantic movies.
9. "Is **it** true you almost drowned?" my friend asked me. "Yes," I said. "I'm really glad to be alive. It was really frightening."
10. **The** fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming.
11. I didn't know where **I was** supposed to get off the bus, so I asked the driver **where the science museum was**. She **told** me the name of the street. She said she **would** tell me when **I should** get off the bus.
12. My mother did not live with us. When other children asked me **where my mother was**, I told them (that) she **was** going to come to visit me very soon.
13. When I asked the taxi driver to drive faster, he said **he would** drive faster if **I paid him** more. OR When I asked the taxi driver to drive faster, he said, "I will drive faster if you pay me more." At that time I didn't care how much **it would** cost, so I told him to go as fast as he **could**.
14. My parents told me **it** is essential to know English if I want to study at an American university.

Exercise 48, p. 268.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. any place that | 3. anything that |
| 2. at any time that | 4. in any way that |

Exercise 49, p. 269.

- whenever
- whatever
- whatever
- Whoever
- however
- whoever
- wherever
- whatever . . . wherever . . . whenever . . . whoever
(also possible, but rare: whomever) . . . however

Chapter 13: Adjective Clauses

Exercise 1, p. 270.

- a. He = man
b. who = man
c. that = man
- a. It = computer
b. which = computer
c. that = computer

Pronoun choice: *who* = person; *that* = person, thing;
which = thing.

Exercise 2, p. 271.

- b, c
- a, b
- b, c

Exercise 3, p. 271.

- The girl who/that won the race is happy.
- The student who/that sits next to me is from China.
- The students who/that sit in the front row are from China.
- We are studying sentences that/which contain adjective clauses.
- I am using a sentence that/which contains an adjective clause.

Exercise 5, p. 271.

- who is
- who has
- who are
- who have
- who had
- who would
- will be
- would like
- is giving
- has traveled
- are planning
- have worked
- had been taking

Exercise 6, p. 272.

Note: *which* can be used in place of *that*.

- He is looking for a job that leaves him free on weekends.
- He is not looking for a job that requires him to work on weekends.
- He is not looking for a job that includes a lot of long-distance travel.
- He is looking for a job that has minimal travel requirements.
- He is not looking for a job has a long commute.
- He is looking for a job that is close to home.

- He is not looking for a job that demands sixteen-hour work days.
- He is looking for a job that has flexible hours.

Exercise 7, p. 273.

- b, c, f
- a, b, e, f
- b, c, f
- a, b, e, f

Exercise 8, p. 273.

- I liked the woman who/that/whom/Ø I met at the party last night.
- I liked the composition that/which/Ø you wrote.
- The people who/that/whom/Ø we visited yesterday were very nice.
- The man who/that/whom/Ø Ann brought to the party is standing over there.

Exercise 9, p. 274.

In the a. sentences, the preposition comes at the end of the adjective clause.

In the b. sentences, the preposition comes before *whom/which* (at the beginning of the adjective clause).

Exercise 10, p. 274.

- a, b, c
- a, b, d, f

Exercise 11, p. 274.

- The man who I was telling you about is standing over there.
The man whom I was telling you about is standing over there.
The man that I was telling you about is standing over there.
The man I was telling you about is standing over there.
The man about whom I was telling you is standing over there.
- I must thank the people who I got a present from.
I must thank the people whom I got a present from.
I must thank the people that I got a present from.
I must thank the people I got a present from.
I must thank the people from whom I got a present.
- The meeting that Omar went to was interesting.
The meeting which Omar went to was interesting.
The meeting Omar went to was interesting.
The meeting to which Omar went was interesting.

Exercise 12, p. 275.

- who, whom, that, Ø
- that, which, Ø
- who, that
- that, which
- who, whom, that, Ø

Exercise 13, p. 275.

Adjective clauses:

- which I had borrowed from my roommate that I had borrowed from my roommate I had borrowed from my roommate

- I hadn't seen for years
who I hadn't seen for years
whom I hadn't seen for years
that I hadn't seen for years
- she knew very little about
which she knew very little about
that she knew very little about
about which she knew very little
- who keeps chickens in his apartment
that keeps chickens in his apartment

Exercise 14, p. 275.

- In our village, there were many people **who/that** didn't have much money.
- I enjoyed the book that you told me to **read**.
- I still remember the man **who** taught me to play the guitar when I was a boy.
- I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to **buy** as soon as I save enough money.
- The woman about **whom** I was **talking suddenly** walked into the room. OR The **woman whom** I was talking about suddenly walked into the room. I hope she didn't hear me.
- The people **who/that** appear in the play are amateur actors.
- I don't like to spend time with people **who/that** lose their temper easily.
- While the boy was at the airport, he took pictures of people **who/that were** waiting for their planes.
- People who **work** in the hunger **program estimate** that 45,000 people worldwide die from starvation and malnutrition-related diseases every single day of the year.
- In one corner of the marketplace, an old **man** was playing a violin.

Exercise 16, p. 277.

Correct sentences: 1 and 2

Exercise 17, p. 277.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 3. whose | 5. who | 7. whose |
| 4. who | 6. whose | 8. who |

Exercise 18, p. 278.

- Mrs. North teaches a class for students whose native language is not English.
- The people whose house we visited were nice.
- I live in a dormitory whose residents come from many countries.
- I have to call the man whose umbrella I accidentally picked up after the meeting.
- The man whose beard caught on fire when he lit a cigarette poured a glass of water on his face.

Exercise 19, p. 278.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. who's | 5. whose |
| 2. who's | 6. who's |
| 3. whose | 7. who's |
| 4. who's | 8. whose |

Exercise 20, p. 278.

- There is the girl whose mother is a dentist.
- There is the person whose picture was in the newspaper.
- There is the woman whose car was stolen.
- There is the man whose daughter won a gold medal at the Olympic Games.
- There is the woman whose keys I found.
- There is the teacher whose class I am in.
- There is the author whose book I read.
- There is the student whose lecture notes I borrowed.

Exercise 21, p. 279.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. who is | 4. whose | 7. who has |
| 2. whose | 5. who is | 8. who is |
| 3. who has | 6. whose | |

Exercise 24, p. 280.

- The city where we spent our vacation was beautiful.
The city in which we spent our vacation was beautiful.
The city which/that/Ø we spent our vacation in was beautiful.
- That is the restaurant where I will meet you.
That is the restaurant at which I will meet you.
That is the restaurant which/that/Ø I will meet you at.
- The office where I work is busy.
The office in which I work is busy.
The office which/that/Ø I work in is busy.
- That is the drawer where I keep my jewelry.
That is the drawer in which I keep my jewelry.
That is the drawer which/that/Ø I keep my jewelry in.

Exercise 26, p. 280.

- Monday is the day when they will come.
Monday is the day on which they will come.
Monday is the day that/Ø they will come.
- 7:05 is the time when my plane arrives.
7:05 is the time at which my plane arrives.
7:05 is the time that/Ø my plane arrives.
- 1960 is the year when the revolution took place.
1960 is the year in which the revolution took place.
1960 is the year that/Ø the revolution took place.
- July is the month when the weather is usually the hottest.
July is the month in which the weather is usually the hottest.
July is the month that/Ø the weather is usually the hottest.

Exercise 27, p. 281.

- A café is a small restaurant where people can get a light meal.
- Every neighborhood in Brussels has small cafés where customers drink coffee and eat pastries.
- There was a time when dinosaurs dominated the earth.

- The house where I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake ten years ago.
- The miser hid his money in a place where it was safe from robbers.
- There came a time when the miser had to spend his money.

Exercise 29, p. 281.

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

Exercise 31, p. 282.

- somebody who speaks Spanish
- Everything the Smiths do
- one who really understands me

Exercise 33, p. 284.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. who is | 5. who is |
| 2. that are | 6. that sounded |
| 3. whose | 7. that I heard |
| 4. whose wife | |

Exercise 34, p. 285.

The adjective clause in sentence 1 can be omitted without changing the meaning.

The commas are used to set off additional information.

Exercise 35, p. 286.

- additional: Rice, which is grown in many countries, is a staple food throughout much of the world.
- necessary: The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.
- necessary: The newspaper article was about a man who died two weeks ago of a rare tropical disease.
- additional: Paul O'Grady, who died two weeks ago of a sudden heart attack, was a kind and loving man.
- additional: I have fond memories of my hometown, which is situated in a valley.
- necessary: I live in a town which is situated in a valley.
- necessary: People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
- additional: In a children's story, Little Red Riding Hood, who went out one day to visit her grandmother, found a wolf in her grandmother's bed when she got there.

Exercise 36, p. 286.

- Did you hear about the man who rowed a boat across the Atlantic Ocean?
- My uncle, who loves boating, rows his boat across the lake near his house nearly every day.
- Tea, which is a common drink throughout the world, is made by pouring boiling water onto the dried leaves of certain plants.
- Tea which is made from herbs is called herbal tea.
- Toys which contain lead paint are unsafe for children.

- Lead, which can be found in paint and plastics, is known to cause brain damage in children.

Exercise 37, p. 287.

- The Mississippi River, which flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, is the major commercial river in the United States.
- A river **that** is polluted is not safe for swimming. (*no commas*)
- Mr. Trang, whose son won the spelling contest, is very proud of his son's achievement. The man whose daughter won the science contest is also very pleased and proud.
- Goats, which were first tamed more than 9,000 years ago in Asia, have provided people with milk, meat, and wool since prehistoric times.
- She's furious at the goat **that** got on the wrong side of the fence and is eating her flowers. (*no commas*)

Exercise 38, p. 288.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 3. a | 5. a |
| 4. b | 6. b |

Exercise 39, p. 288.

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

Exercise 40, p. 288.

- (*no change*)
- We enjoyed Mexico City, where we spent our vacation.
- (*no change*)
- One of the most useful materials in the world is glass, which is made chiefly from sand, soda, and lime.
- You don't need to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok, which has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world.
- Child labor was a social problem in late eighteenth-century England, where employment in factories became virtual slavery for children.
- (*no change*)
- (*1st sentence: no change*) The research scientist, who was wearing protective clothing before she stepped into the special chamber holding the bees, was not stung. (*3rd sentence: no change*)

Exercise 41, p. 289.

Sample answers:

- developed QDOS.
- Tim Paterson worked for.
- meant "quick and dirty operating system."
- was developing a personal computer.
- was looking for an operating system, bought Tim Paterson's.
- became known as MS-DOS.

Exercise 42, p. 290.

1. b
2. b

Exercise 43, p. 290.

2. Last night the orchestra played three symphonies, one of which was Beethoven's Seventh.
3. I tried on six pairs of shoes, none of which I liked.
4. The village has around 200 people, the majority of whom are farmers.
5. That company currently has five employees, all of whom are computer experts.
6. After the riot, over 100 people were taken to the hospital, many of whom had been innocent bystanders.

Exercise 45, p. 291.

1. The soccer team worked very hard to win.
2. Some of the athletes in the class cheated on the final exam.
3. final exam

Exercise 46, p. 292.

2. She usually came to work late, which upset her boss.
3. So her boss fired her, which made her angry.
4. She hadn't saved any money, which was unfortunate.
5. So she had to borrow some money from me, which I didn't like.
6. She has found a new job, which is lucky.
7. So she has repaid the money she borrowed from me, which I appreciate.
8. She has promised herself to be on time to work every day, which is a good idea.

Exercise 47, p. 292.

2. The blue whale, which can grow to 100 feet and 150 tons, is considered the largest animal that has ever lived.
3. The plane was met by a crowd of 300 people, some of whom had been waiting for more than four hours.
4. In this paper, I will describe the basic process by which raw cotton becomes cotton thread.
5. The researchers are doing case studies of people whose families have a history of high blood pressure and heart disease to determine the importance of heredity in health and longevity.
6. At the end of this month, scientists at the institute will conclude their AIDS research, the results of which will be published within six months.
7. According to many education officials, "math phobia" (that is, fear of mathematics) is a widespread problem to which a solution can and must be found.

8. The art museum hopes to hire a new administrator under whose direction it will be able to purchase significant pieces of art.
9. The giant anteater, whose tongue is longer than 30 centimeters (12 inches), licks up ants for its dinner.
10. The anteater's tongue, which can go in and out of its mouth 160 times a minute, is sticky.

Exercise 48, p. 293.

- (2) 6:00 . . . parking lot . . . bus
- (3) reports
- (4) coffee
- (5) commuting for an hour and a half

Exercise 51, p. 295.

2. The scientists researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
3. We have an apartment overlooking the park.
4. The photographs published in the newspaper were extraordinary.
5. The rules allowing public access to wilderness areas need to be reconsidered.
6. The psychologists studying the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.
7. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap containing 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.
8. When I went to Alex's house to drop off some paperwork, I met Jacob, his partner.
9. Many of the students hoping to enter this university will be disappointed because only one-tenth of those applying for admission will be accepted.
10. Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.

Exercise 52, p. 295.

1. a
2. b
3. a, b
4. a

Exercise 53, p. 295.

2. Corn was one of the agricultural products that/which was introduced to the European settlers by the Indians. Some of the other products that/which were introduced by the Indians were potatoes, peanuts, and tobacco.
3. Mercury, which is the nearest planet to the sun, is also the smallest of the planets which/that orbit our sun.
4. The pyramids, which are the monumental tombs of ancient Egyptian pharaohs, were constructed more than 4,000 years ago.
5. Any student who/that doesn't want to go on the trip should inform the office.
6. Be sure to follow the instructions that/which are given at the top of the page.

Exercise 54, p. 296.

(2) Walt Disney, the creator of Mickey Mouse and the founder of his own movie production company, once was fired by a newspaper editor because he had no good ideas.

(3) Thomas Edison, the inventor of the light bulb and the phonograph, was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn.

(4) Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of all time, performed badly in almost all of his high school courses and failed his first college entrance exam.

Exercise 55, p. 296.

2. , the capital of Iraq.
3. , sensitive instruments that measure the shaking of the ground.
4. , the lowest place on the earth's surface,
5. , the capital of Argentina.
6. , devices that produce a powerful beam of light.
7. , the northernmost country in Latin America,
8. , the most populous country in Africa,
9. , the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, . . . , the largest city in the United States,

Exercise 56, p. 297.

Part I.

1. F 3. F
2. T 4. T

Part II.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Whether or not | 8. that begin |
| 2. reported that | 9. is that |
| 3. that scientists | 10. and that |
| 4. that were | 11. believe that |
| 5. something which | 12. who have |
| 6. who followed | 13. are certain that |
| 7. is that they | 14. and that |

Exercise 57, p. 298.

2. Disney World, an amusement park located in Orlando, Florida, covers a large area of land that includes lakes, golf courses, campsites, hotels, and a wildlife preserve.
3. Jamaica, the third largest island in the Caribbean Sea, is one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, an ore from which aluminum is made.
4. Robert Ballard, an oceanographer, made headlines in 1985 when he discovered the remains of the *Titanic*, the "unsinkable" passenger ship that has rested on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean since 1912, when it struck an iceberg. (*also possible*: Oceanographer Robert Ballard made headlines)
5. The Republic of Yemen, located at the southwestern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, is an ancient land that has been host to many prosperous civilizations, including the Kingdom of Sheba and various Islamic empires.

Exercise 58, p. 299.

1. Baseball is the only sport in which I am interested.
OR Baseball is the only sport (**which**) I am interested in.
2. My favorite teacher, **Mr. Chu**, was always willing to help me after class.
3. It is important to be polite to people who **live** in the same building.
4. My sister has two children, **whose** names are Ali and Talal.
5. He comes from Venezuela, (**which is**) a Spanish-speaking country.
6. There are some people in the government (who **are**) trying to improve the lives of the poor.
7. My classroom is located on the second floor of Carver Hall, **which** is a large brick building in the center of the campus.
8. A myth is a story **expressing** traditional beliefs. OR A myth is a story **which/that expresses** traditional beliefs.
9. There is an old legend (**which/that is**) **told** among people in my country about a **man who lived** in the seventeenth century and saved a village from destruction.
10. An old **man fishing** (OR **who/that was fishing**) next to me on the pier was muttering to himself.
11. The road that we **took through** the forest was narrow and steep.
12. There are ten universities in Thailand, seven of **which are** located in Bangkok, (**which is**) the capital city.
13. At the national park, there is a path **leading** to a spectacular waterfall. OR At the national park, there is a path **which/that leads** to a spectacular waterfall.
14. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives **who / that / whom / Ø** I had never **met before**.
15. It is almost impossible to find two persons **whose opinions** are the same.
16. On the wall, there is a colorful poster **which/that consists of / consisting of** a group of young people (who **are**) dancing.
17. The sixth member of our household is Pietro, **who** is my sister's son.
18. Before I came here, I didn't have the opportunity to speak with people **whose native tongue is English**. OR . . . people **for whom English** is their native tongue.

Chapter 14: Gerunds and Infinitives, Part 1

Exercise 1, p. 301.

- a. sentence 2
- b. sentence 1
- c. sentence 3

Exercise 2, p. 302.

Each verb ends in *-ing*.

Exercise 3, p. 302.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2. about going | 6. to going |
| 3. in going | 7. from going |
| 4. about going | 8. from going |
| 5. on going | |

Exercise 4, p. 303.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2. to being | 9. of stealing |
| 3. about flying | 10. for taking |
| 4. for spilling | 11. for doing |
| 5. about having | 12. from taking |
| 6. for being | 13. of listening |
| 7. for flying | 14. in convincing |
| 8. from getting | |

Exercise 5, p. 304.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2. of doing | 9. in searching |
| 3. to having | 10. for making |
| 4. for helping | 11. to going |
| 5. on knowing | 12. from running |
| 6. in being | 13. to going |
| 7. of living | 14. of clarifying |
| 8. for not going | 15. to wearing |

Exercise 6, p. 305.

- in finishing the project early/in getting the project done.
- about doing housework.
- for helping (out).
- for not finishing his report.
- to eating spicy food.
- from going away for the holiday weekend.

Exercise 7, p. 305.*Questions:*

- What are you not accustomed to doing?
- What are you interested in finding out about?
- Where are you looking forward to going on your next trip?
- What is a good reason for not doing your homework?

Exercise 8, p. 305.

- Yes, I thanked him/her for helping me carry heavy boxes. OR No, I didn't thank him/ her for helping
- Yes, I'm looking forward to visiting/going to visit my friends in another town this weekend. OR No, I'm not looking forward to visiting/going to visit
- Yes, I had a good excuse for not coming to class on time. OR No, I didn't have a good excuse for not coming to class on time.
- Yes, I'm accustomed to living in a cold/warm climate. OR No, I'm not accustomed to living
- Yes, I'm excited about going to a tropical island for vacation. OR No, I'm not excited about going

- Yes, she apologized for interrupting me while I was talking to the store manager. OR No, she didn't apologize for interrupting me
- Yes, all of the students in the class participated in doing role-plays. OR No, all of the students in the class didn't participate in doing
- Yes, I know who was responsible for breaking the window. OR No, I don't know who was responsible for breaking
- Yes, I am used to having my biggest meal at lunch. OR No, I am not used to having
- The hot/cold weather prevents me from
- Yes, they complain about having to do a lot of homework. OR No, they don't complain about having
- Yes, I blame him for taking my wallet. OR No, I don't blame him for taking
- Instead of studying grammar last night, I
- In addition to studying last weekend, I

Exercise 9, p. 306.*Sample answers:*

- By talking to native speakers. / By watching TV., etc.
- By eating.
- By drinking.
- By looking it up in a dictionary.
- By coming to work late.
- By wagging their tails.
- By saying, "Excuse me."

Exercise 13, p. 308.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2. hoping | 5. doing |
| 3. working | 6. leaving |
| 4. going | |

Exercise 14, p. 308.*Sample answers:*

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 2. closing | 6. making |
| 3. studying | 7. going |
| 4. going | 8. taking |
| 5. cleaning | 9. being |

Exercise 17, p. 309.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 2. go fishing | 5. went biking |
| 3. go sailing | 6. going dancing |
| 4. went swimming | |

Exercise 19, p. 310.*Verbs:* understanding, asking, trying, looking, feeling*Form:* -ing**Exercise 20, p. 311.***Sample answers:*

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 2. understanding | 7. going |
| 3. doing | 8. making |
| 4. waiting | 9. watching |
| 5. taking | 10. eating |
| 6. listening | |

Exercise 22, p. 312.

1. remembering his children's birthdays
2. hiding his report card
3. eating her breakfast
4. learning foreign languages
5. sitting in traffic
6. singing songs on the bus trip
7. studying in the library
8. waiting in line to buy movie tickets [Note: Some speakers of American English say "on line."]

Exercise 23, p. 312.

Questions:

1. What do you have difficulty remembering?
2. What do you have a hard time learning?
3. What do you have a good time playing?
4. What English sounds do you have a hard time pronouncing?
5. What do people waste money doing?
6. What do people waste time doing?

Exercise 24, p. 312.

1. b
2. a
3. b, c

Exercise 25, p. 314.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. to leave | 12. me to leave |
| 5. to leave/me to leave | 13. to leave/me to leave |
| 6. to leave | 14. me to leave |
| 7. to leave/me to leave | 15. me to leave |
| 8. me to leave | 16. me to leave |
| 9. to leave | 17. to leave |
| 10. to leave | 18. to leave |
| 11. to leave | |

Exercise 26, p. 314.

Sample answers:

2. Roberto reminded me to take my book back to the library.
I was reminded (by Roberto) to take
3. Mr. Chang encouraged me to take singing lessons.
I was encouraged (by Mr. Chang) to take
4. Mrs. Alvarez warned the children not to play with matches.
The children were warned (by Mrs. Alvarez) not to play
5. The Dean of Admissions permitted me to register for school late.
I was permitted (by the Dean of Admissions) to register
6. The law requires every driver to have a valid driver's license.
Every driver is required (by law) to have
7. My friend advised me to get some automobile insurance.
I was advised (by my friend) to get some automobile insurance.

8. The robber forced me to give him all of my money.
I was forced (by the robber) to give him (the robber)
9. My boss told me to come to the meeting ten minutes early.
I was told (by my boss) to come

Exercise 27, p. 315.

Questions:

1. What did a family member remind you to do recently? (*also possible*: present perfect tense with "recently" questions)
2. Where did a friend ask you to go recently?
3. What does the government require people to do?
4. What do doctors advise people to do?
5. What do teachers expect students to do?
6. What did our teacher tell you (us) to do recently?
7. What do the laws not permit you to do?
8. Where do parents warn their kids not to go?
9. What does our teacher encourage us to do to practice our English?

Exercise 28, p. 315.

Sample answers:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. to give | 12. to finish |
| 4. opening | 13. getting . . . to wait |
| 5. to be . . . talking | 14. to look for |
| 6. to know | 15. to look for |
| 7. to be | 16. looking for |
| 8. being | 17. looking for |
| 9. to touch | 18. walking |
| 10. to have | 19. understanding |
| 11. to take | 20. going |

Exercise 29, p. 316.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. same | 4. different |
| 2. different | 5. different |
| 3. same | |

Exercise 30, p. 318.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2. playing | 7. to do |
| 3. doing | 8. biting |
| 4. to do | 9. to get |
| 5. to do | 10. driving |
| 6. watching | |

Exercise 31, p. 318.

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

Exercise 32, p. 318.

2. lecturing/to lecture
3. seeing/to see . . . watching/to watch . . . reading/to read
4. moving/to move . . . racing/to race . . . to move . . . to race
5. driving . . . taking
6. to drive . . . (to) take [Note: See Chart 14-7 fn., p. 317.]

7. to inform
8. not listening
9. to explain
10. crying ... holding ... feeding ... crying/to cry ... burping ... changing

Exercise 34, p. 320.

Questions:

1. What do you enjoy listening to?
2. What are you interested in learning?
3. What are you used to having for breakfast?
4. What time do you prefer going to bed?
5. What can't you stand watching/to watch?
6. Why did you decide to study English?

Exercise 35, p. 320.

2. to help ... (to) paint
3. quitting ... opening
4. to take
5. looking ... to answer
6. watching ... listening [Note: See Chart 14-7 fn., p. 317.]
7. to take ... to pay
8. not to wait ... to make
9. talking
10. to water
11. going skiing
12. not to smoke
13. not to know/not knowing
14. to renew
15. to tell ... to call ... going ... swimming
16. to ask ... to tell ... to remember ... to bring
17. doing
18. convincing

Exercise 41, p. 326.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. to do it. | 26. doing it. |
| 2. to do it. | 27. to do it. |
| 3. to do it. | 28. doing it. |
| 4. to do it. | 29. to do it. |
| 5. to do it. | 30. doing it? |
| 6. doing it. | 31. doing it. |
| 7. doing it. | 32. to do it. |
| 8. to do it. | 33. to do it. |
| 9. doing it. | 34. to do it. |
| 10. doing it. | 35. doing it. |
| 11. to do it. | 36. to do it. |
| 12. to do it. | 37. to do it. |
| 13. to do it. | 38. doing it. |
| 14. doing it. | 39. doing it? |
| 15. to do it. | 40. doing it. |
| 16. to do it. | 41. doing it. |
| 17. to do it. | 42. to do it. |
| 18. to do it. | 43. doing it. |
| 19. doing it. | 44. to do it. |
| 20. to do it. | 45. to do it. |
| 21. doing it. | 46. doing it? |
| 22. doing it. | 47. to do it. |
| 23. doing it | 48. doing it? |
| 24. to do it. | 49. doing it. |
| 25. to doing it. | 50. to do it. |

Exercise 43, p. 327.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. to bring | 7. to do |
| 2. pronouncing | 8. to be |
| 3. to eat | 9. to pass |
| 4. to lift | 10. getting/to get |
| 5. to know | 11. seeing/to see |
| 6. being | 12. losing |

Exercise 44, p. 327.

2. to have
3. being
4. worrying
5. to play
6. leaving
7. to return ... (to) finish
8. hoping ... praying
9. promising to visit
10. telling
11. to persuade ... to stay ... (to) finish
12. to race

Exercise 46, p. 328.

1. I don't mind **having** a roommate.
2. Most students want **to** return home as soon as possible.
3. Learning about another **country is** very interesting.
4. I tried very hard **not to make** any mistakes.
5. The task of **finding** a person who could tutor me in English wasn't difficult.
6. All of us needed to **go** to the ticket office before the game yesterday.
7. I'm looking forward **to going swimming** in the ocean.
8. **Skiing** in the Alps was a big thrill for me.
9. Don't **keep asking** me the same questions over and over.
10. During a fire drill, everyone is required **to leave** the building.
11. I don't **enjoy playing** card games. I prefer to spend my **time reading** or **watching** movies. OR I **prefer spending** my **time reading** or **watching** movies.
12. **It is** hard for me **to** understand people who speak very fast.
13. When I entered the room, I found my young son **standing** on the kitchen table.
14. When I got home, Irene was lying in bed **thinking** about what a wonderful time she'd had.

Chapter 15: Gerunds and Infinitives, Part 2

Exercise 1, p. 331.

Sentences that answer "Why": 3, 4, 6

Exercise 2, p. 331.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3. for | 6. to |
| 4. to | 7. for |
| 5. to | |

Exercise 4, p. 332.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 3. Ø | 7. in order |
| 4. in order | 8. in order |
| 5. in order | 9. Ø |
| 6. Ø | 10. Ø |

Exercise 5, p. 333.

- Helen borrowed my **dictionary** to look up the spelling of *occurred*.
- The teacher opened the window **to let** some fresh air into the room.
- I came to this school **to learn** English.
- I traveled to **Osaka** to visit my sister.

Exercise 7, p. 333.

The *be* verb comes before the adjectives; infinitives come after the adjectives.

Exercise 11, p. 335.

Negative idea: sentences 1, 4

Exercise 14, p. 336.

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

Exercise 16, p. 338.

- being seen
- to be seen

Exercise 17, p. 338.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 2. to be invited | 5. being invited |
| 3. to be invited | 6. to be invited |
| 4. being invited | |

Exercise 18, p. 338.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 3. being understood | 6. being elected |
| 4. to be written | 7. telling |
| 5. to be called | 8. to be loved ... needed |

Exercise 21, p. 339.

- to be changed / changing
- to be cleaned / cleaning ... to clean
- to be ironed / ironing
- to be repaired / repairing
- to take ... to be straightened / straightening
- to be picked / picking
- to be washed / washing

Exercise 24, p. 340.

They take the simple or gerund form, not the infinitive.

Exercise 26, p. 341.

Part I. Sample answers:

- singing/chirping OR sing/chirp
- going/walking OR go/walk

- shaking/moving OR shake/move
- knock OR knocking
- take off ... land OR taking off ... landing

Part II.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2. slam | 6. walking |
| 3. snoring | 7. land |
| 4. playing | 8. calling |
| 5. call | |

Exercise 27, p. 342.

Correct sentences: 1, 3, 4

Exercise 29, p. 343.

- 2
- 1
- 3

Exercise 30, p. 344.

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

Exercise 31, p. 345.

- cashed
- to go
- shortened
- fixed
- cry
- to do
- take ... taken

Exercise 34, p. 346.

- I asked my roommate to let **me use** his shoe polish.
- I heard a car **door open** and **close**.
- I had my **friend lend** me his car.
- You should visit my country. It is **very** beautiful.
- I went to the college bookstore **to get** my books for the new term.
- One of our fights ended up with me having **to be sent** to the hospital **to get** stitches.
- Lilly deserves to be **told** the truth about what happened last night.
- Barbara always makes me **laugh**. She has a great sense of humor.
- Stop telling me what to do! Let **me make** up my own mind.
- I went to the pharmacy **to have** my **prescription filled**.
- You shouldn't let children **play** with matches.
- When Shelley needed a passport photo, she had her picture **taken** by a professional photographer.
- I've finally assembled enough information **to begin** writing my research paper.
- Omar is at the park right now. He is **sitting** on a park bench **watching** the ducks swimming in the pond. The sad expression on his face makes **me feel** sorry for him.
- The music director tapped his baton **to begin** the rehearsal.

Exercise 35, p. 347.

- | | | |
|---------|------|-------|
| 2. a, c | 5. a | 8. c |
| 3. a | 6. c | 9. a |
| 4. c | 7. b | 10. c |

Exercise 36, p. 348.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. able to read | 4. to be understood |
| 2. being | 5. to solve |
| 3. to read | 6. using |

Exercise 37, p. 348.

2. thinking
3. to have ... to know ... to handle
4. having ... adjusting
5. sipping ... eating
6. being forced to leave/to be forced to leave ... (in order) to study ... having
7. have ... join
8. coming ... leaving
9. chewing ... grabbing ... holding ... tearing ... swallow
10. to force ... to use ... to feel ... (to) share
11. to commute ... moving ... (in order) to be ... to spend ... doing ... doing

Exercise 38, p. 350.

1. play/playing ... joining
2. (in order) to let ... run
3. staying ... getting
4. to get ... running ... having ... sprayed
5. feel ... to get ... feeling ... sneezing ... coughing ... to ask ... go

Exercise 39, p. 350.

Part II.

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

Part III.

1. to know how to stay
2. in order to protect
3. surprised to hear
4. likely to attract
5. to make
6. Crouching down or curling up
7. Finding
8. Being inside
9. being outside
10. Be careful to stay
11. to stay
12. to take
13. avoid touching
14. begin counting
15. need to seek
16. has passed
17. to stay

Chapter 16: Coordinating Conjunctions

Exercise 1, p. 352.

2. noun, and
3. adverb, and
4. gerund, or
5. adverb, but

Exercise 2, p. 352.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------|
| 2. c | 5. a, c | 7. a |
| 3. b, c | 6. b | 8. b |
| 4. b | | |

Exercise 3, p. 353.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 2. vegetables | 4. strong |
| 3. rudely | 5. sped |

Exercise 4, p. 353.

Correct sentences: 2, 3, 4

Exercise 5, p. 354.

Note: 2nd comma optional in items 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; 3rd comma optional in item 7.

2. The price of the meal includes a salad, a main dish, and dessert.
3. (no change)
4. Elias waited for his son, wife, and daughter.
5. (no change)
6. Susan raised her hand, snapped her fingers, and asked a question.
7. Red, yellow, gold, and olive green are the main colors in the fabric.
8. I love films full of action, adventure, and suspense.
9. (no change)
10. "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness."

Exercise 6, p. 354.

2. Molly is opening the door and (is) greeting her guests.
3. Molly will open the door and (will) greet her guests.
4. Linda is kind, generous, and trustworthy.
5. Please try to speak more loudly and (more) clearly.
6. He gave her flowers on Sunday, candy on Monday, and a ring on Tuesday.
7. He decided to quit school, (to) go to California, and (to) find a job.
8. I am looking forward to going to Italy and eating wonderful pasta every day.
9. The boy was old enough to work and (to) earn some money.
10. I should have finished my homework or cleaned up my room.
12. I have met his mother but not his father.
13. Jake would like to live in Puerto Rico but not in Iceland.

Exercise 7, p. 355.

Sample answers:

- the noise
I dislike living in a city because of the air pollution, (the) crime, and (the) noise.
- flowers
Hawaii has a warm climate, beautiful beaches, and many interesting tropical trees and flowers.
- is a good leader
Mary Hart would make a good president because she works effectively with others, has a reputation for integrity and independent thinking, and is a good leader.

Exercise 8, p. 356.

Sample answers:

- fair
- greeted her students
- lying on the sofa
- get ready for work
- Hiking in the mountains
- sleeping under the stars

Exercise 10, p. 357.

- By obeying the speed limit, we can save energy, lives, and **money**.
- My home offers me a feeling of security, **warmth**, and love.
- The pioneers hoped to clear away the forest and **plant** crops.
- When I refused to help Alice, she became very angry and **shouted** at me.
- When Nadia moved, she had to rent an apartment, make new friends, and **find** a job.
- All plants need **light, a suitable climate**, and an ample supply of water and minerals from the soil.
- Slowly and **cautiously**, the firefighter climbed the burned staircase.
- On my vacation, I lost a suitcase, broke my glasses, and **missed** my flight home.
- With their keen sight, fine hearing, and **refined** sense of smell, wolves hunt elk, deer, moose, and caribou.
- When Anna moved, she had to rent an apartment, make new friends, and **find** a job.
- The Indian cobra snake and the king cobra use poison from their fangs in two ways: by injecting it directly into their prey or (by) **spitting** it into the eyes of the victim.

Exercise 11, p. 357.

Agreement is determined by the noun that directly precedes the verb.

Exercise 12, p. 358.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 2. is | 5. is | 7. are |
| 3. is | 6. are | 8. are |
| 4. are | | |

Exercise 13, p. 358.

- Yes, both the driver and the passenger were injured.
- Yes, both wheat and corn are grown in Kansas.
- Yes, the city suffers from both air and water pollution.
- Yes, not only his cousin but also his mother-in-law is living with him.
- Yes, I lost not only my wallet but also my keys.
- Yes, she not only goes to school, but also has a full-time job.
- Yes, I'm going to give my friend either a book or some jewelry for her birthday.
- Yes, either my sister or my brother will meet me at the airport.
- Yes, they can either go swimming or play tennis.
- No; neither her husband nor her children speak English.
- No, they have neither a refrigerator nor a stove for their new apartment.
- No, the result was neither good nor bad.

Exercise 14, p. 359.

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

Exercise 15, p. 360.

- Both Tanya and Beth enjoy horseback riding.
- Neither Arthur nor Ricardo is in class today.
- Both Arthur and Ricardo **are** absent.
- We can either fix dinner for them here or take them to a restaurant.
- Both the leopard and the tiger face extinction.
- Neither the library nor the bookstore **has** the book I need.
- We could either fly or take the train.
- The hospital will neither confirm nor deny the story.
- Both coal and oil **are** irreplaceable natural resources.
- Neither her roommates nor her brother **knows** where she is.

Exercise 16, p. 360.

- harmless . . . beneficial . . . tangle
- attack . . . eating . . . destroy
- trainable

Exercise 17, p. 361.

Correct sentences: 1, 3, 4

Exercise 18, p. 361.

- The boys walked (,) and the girls ran.
- The teacher lectured. The students took notes.
- The teacher lectured (,) and the students took notes.
- Elena came to the meeting, but Pedro stayed home.
- Elena came to the meeting. Her brother stayed home.

Exercise 19, p. 361.

1. Both Jamal and I had many errands to do yesterday. Jamal had to go to the post office and the bookstore. I had to go to the post office, the travel agency, and the bank.
2. Roberto slapped his hand on his desk in frustration. He had failed another examination and had ruined his chances for a passing grade in the course.
3. When Alex got home, he took off his coat and tie, threw his briefcase on the kitchen table, and opened the refrigerator looking for something to eat. Ann found him sitting at the kitchen table when she got home.
4. When Tara went downtown yesterday, she bought birthday presents for her children, shopped for clothes, and saw a movie at the theater. It was a busy day, but she felt fine because it ended on a relaxing note.
5. It was a wonderful picnic. The children waded in the stream, collected rocks and insects, and flew kites. The teenagers played an enthusiastic game of baseball. The adults busied themselves preparing the food, supervising the children, and playing some volleyball.

Exercise 20, p. 362.

1. Janice entered the room and looked around. She knew no one.
2. A thermometer is used to measure temperature. A barometer measures air pressure.
3. Derek made many promises, but he had no intention of keeping them.
4. The earthquake was devastating. Tall buildings crumbled and fell to the ground.
5. Birds have certain characteristics in common. They have feathers, wings, and a beak with no teeth. Birds lay hard-shelled eggs, and their offspring are dependent on parental care for an extended period after birth.
6. The ancient Egyptians had good dentists. Archeologists have found mummies that had gold fillings in their teeth.

Exercise 21, p. 363.

A butterfly is a marvel. It begins as an ugly caterpillar and turns into a work of art. The sight of a butterfly floating from flower to flower on a warm, sunny day brightens anyone's heart. A butterfly is a charming and gentle creature. Caterpillars eat plants and cause damage to some crops, but adult butterflies feed principally on nectar from flowers and do not cause any harm. When cold weather comes, some butterflies travel great distances to reach tropical climates. They can be found on every continent except Antarctica. Because they are so colorful and beautiful, butterflies are admired throughout the world.

Exercise 22, p. 363.

Note: Parallel structures that are found within a larger parallel structure are underlined twice.

1. justice, peace, and brotherhood
2. where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy
3. not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends
4. political and moral question . . . oppression and violence . . . oppression and violence . . . revenge, aggression, and retaliation

Chapter 17: Adverb Clauses

Exercise 1, p. 365.

When the adverb clause comes before the main clause, there is a comma. If it comes after the main clause, there is no comma.

Exercise 2, p. 366.

Correct sentences: 4, 5, 6, 7, 10

Exercise 3, p. 366.

2. We went inside when it began to rain.
3. It began to rain. We went inside.
4. When it began to rain, we went inside.
5. When the mail comes, my assistant opens it.
6. My assistant opens the mail when it comes.
7. The mail comes around ten o'clock every morning. My assistant opens it.

Exercise 4, p. 366.

1. As soon as the rain began, the children wanted to go outdoors. They love to play outside in the warm summer rain. I used to do the same thing when I was a child.
2. I had a cup of tea before I left for work this morning, but I didn't have anything to eat. I rarely eat breakfast.
3. When Jack and his wife go on vacation,
4. After Ellen gets home from work, she likes to read the newspaper. She follows the same routine every day after work. As soon as she gets home, she changes her clothes, gets a snack and a drink, and sits down in her favorite chair to read the newspaper in peace and quiet. She usually has
5. When you speak to someone who is hard of hearing, you do not have to shout. It is important to face the person directly and speak clearly. My elderly father is hard of hearing,
6. Jane wears contact lenses because she is near-sighted. Without them, she can't see from one end of a basketball court to the other. When one of her contacts popped out during a recent game, both teams stopped playing and searched the floor for the lens.

Exercise 5, p. 367.

2. Before I go to bed, I always brush my teeth.
3. Ever since I was a child, I've been interested in butterflies.
4. I'm going to meet some friends after I leave class today.
5. When people speak English too fast, Oscar can't catch the meaning.
6. The next time the teacher speaks too fast, Oscar is going to ask her to slow down.

Exercise 6, p. 369.

Sample answers:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 2. did | 9. will have been |
| 3. do | 10. gets |
| 4. have been | 11. go |
| 5. give | 12. you graduate |
| 6. had brought | from college |
| 7. was | 13. go |
| 8. was driving | 14. ate |

Exercise 7, p. 369.

Sample answers:

2. I left the room after I turned off the lights.
3. Before I left the room, I turned off the lights.
4. Whenever Suki feels nervous, she bites her nails.
5. The frying pan caught on fire while I was making dinner.
6. Just as we were sitting down to eat, someone knocked on the door.
7. The audience burst into applause as soon as the singer finished her song.
8. We have to wait here until Nancy comes.
9. As soon as Julia comes, we can leave for the theater.
10. Just as soon as my roommate walked into the room, I knew something was wrong.
11. Just before I stood up to give my speech, I got butterflies in my stomach.
12. The first time I saw the great pyramids of Egypt in the moonlight, I was speechless.
13. Since Lori started working at this company six months ago, she has gotten three promotions.
14. Once the weather gets warmer, we can start spending more time outside.
15. By the time Shakespeare died in 1616, he had written more than 37 plays.
16. The next time Sam goes to get his driver's license, he'll remember to take his glasses.*

Exercise 8, p. 370.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 2. d | 7. b | 11. b |
| 3. c | 8. c | 12. a |
| 4. d | 9. b | 13. d |
| 5. d | 10. b | 14. b |
| 6. a | | |

Exercise 9, p. 371.

Sample answers:

1. Just after Judy returned to her car, she called the police.
2. Just as the police arrived, Judy began crying in frustration.
3. When Judy returned to her car, she discovered that her car had been broken into.
4. While Judy was buying jeans, a thief broke into her car.
5. By the time Judy returned to her car, the thief was gone.
6. As soon as Judy got back to her car, she called the police.

Exercise 11, p. 372.

1. he thought the person was asking him about leaving.
2. she gave a long answer.
3. he won't snap his fingers.
4. they have learned that cultural misunderstandings are a normal part of learning another language.
5. they just smile.

Exercise 12, p. 372.

Adverb clauses: 1, 3

Exercise 13, p. 373.

3. Cold air hovers near the earth because it is heavier than hot air.
4. Since you paid for the theater tickets, please let me pay for our dinner.
5. Do you want to go for a walk now that the rain has stopped?
6. Because our TV set was broken, we listened to the news on the radio.
7. Many young people move to the cities in search of employment since there are few jobs available in the rural areas.
8. Now that the civil war has ended, a new government is being formed.
9. Since ninety-two thousand people already have reservations with an airline company for a trip to the moon, I doubt that I'll get the chance to go on one of the first tourist flights.

Exercise 15, p. 375.

Sentence 2

Exercise 16, p. 374.

2. a
3. a
4. b

Exercise 17, p. 375.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. Even though | 7. even though |
| 4. Because | 8. even though |
| 5. even though | 9. because |
| 6. because | 10. Even though ... because |

Exercise 18, p. 375.

1. Yes. Even though I wasn't tired, I went to bed anyway.
2. No. Even though the phone rang many times, I didn't wake up.
3. Yes. Even though the food was terrible, I ate it anyway.
4. Yes. Even though I didn't study, I passed the test anyway.
5. No. Even though the weather is terrible today, I didn't stay home.
6. No. Even though I fell down the stairs, I didn't get hurt.
7. No. Even though I told the truth, no one believed me.
8. Yes. Even though I turned on the air conditioner, it's still hot in here.
9. No. Even though I mailed the letter a week ago, it hasn't arrived yet.
10. No. Even though I have a lot of money, I can't afford to buy an airplane.
11. Yes. Even though my grandmother is ninety years old, she is still young at heart.
12. Yes. Even though I didn't understand the joke, I laughed anyway.

Exercise 19, p. 376.

Sentences: 1, 3

Exercise 20, p. 376.

2. d
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b

Exercise 22, p. 377.

Correct sentence: 2

Exercise 23, p. 377.

1. If the teacher isn't in class tomorrow,
2. If I stay up until two in the morning tonight,
3. If the sun is shining when I get up in the morning,
4. If predictions about global warming are correct,
5. (*Answers will vary.*)

Exercise 24, p. 378.

Correct sentences: 1, 2, 3, 4

Exercise 25, p. 378.

2. a. so
3. a. so
4. a. so
5. a. so
6. a. not
- b. are
- b. did
- b. do
- b. can't

Exercise 26, p. 379.

True sentences: 1, 4, 5, 6

Exercise 27, p. 380.

2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b

Exercise 28, p. 380.

2. a. they are funny
3. a. you are finished
4. a. it snows
5. a. he gets a scholarship
6. a. the weather is cold
7. a. you approve
- b. they aren't funny
- b. you aren't finished
- b. it snows
- b. he doesn't get a scholarship
- b. the weather is hot
- b. you don't approve

Exercise 29, p. 381.

Sentence 1

Exercise 30, p. 381.

2. In case you (should) need to see me, I'll be in my office tomorrow morning around ten.
3. In case you (should) need any more information, you can call me.
4. In case you (should) have any more questions, ask Dr. Smith.
5. In case Russ calls (should call), please tell him that I'm at the library.
6. In case you aren't satisfied with your purchase, you can return it to the store.

Exercise 32, p. 382.

1. isn't
2. is
3. rainy
4. sunny

Exercise 33, p. 382.

2. You can't travel abroad unless you have a passport.
3. You can't get a driver's license unless you are at least sixteen years old.
4. Unless I get some new batteries for my camera, I won't be able to take pictures when Laura and Rob get here.
5. You'll get hungry during class unless you eat breakfast.

Exercise 35, p. 383.

1. No.
2. No.
3. No.
4. Yes.

Exercise 36, p. 383.

True sentences: 1, 3

Exercise 37, p. 384.

Part I.

2. you have an invitation.
3. you have a student visa.
4. chews gum
5. will go to the movie
6. the temperature reaches 32°F / 0°C.

(Notice subject-verb inversion for sentences 7.–10.)

See Chart 17-11 fn., p. 383.)

7. will you pass the exam.
8. can you get into the soccer stadium.
9. can he watch TV in the evening.
10. will I have enough money to go to school.

Part II. (Answers will vary.)

Exercise 38, p. 385.

2. I can pay my bills only if I get a job.
I can't pay my bills unless I get a job.
3. Your clothes will get clean only if you use soap.
Your clothes won't get clean unless you use soap.
4. I can take (some) pictures only if the flash works.
I can't take any pictures unless the flash works.
5. I wake up only if the alarm clock rings.
I don't wake up unless the alarm clock rings.
6. Eggs will hatch only if they are kept at the proper temperature.
Eggs won't hatch unless they are kept at the proper temperature.
7. Borrow money from friends only if you absolutely have to.
Don't borrow money from friends unless you absolutely have to.
8. Anita talks in class only if the teacher asks her specific questions.
Anita doesn't talk in class unless the teacher asks her specific questions.

Exercise 39, p. 385.

1. Whether or not it rains, the party will be held outside/inside.
2. Even if it rains, the party will be held outside.
Even if it doesn't rain, the party will be held inside.
3. In case it rains, the party will be held inside.
4. Unless it rains, the party will be held outside.
5. Only if it rains will the party be held inside.
Only if it doesn't rain will the party be held outside.

Chapter 18: Adverb Clauses

Exercise 1, p. 387.

Correct sentences: 1, 2, 4, 6

Exercise 2, p. 388.

Correct sentences: 4, 5, 7

Exercise 3, p. 388.

3. Before I came to class, I had a cup of coffee. / Before coming to class, I had a cup of coffee.
4. Before the student came to class, the teacher had already given a quiz. / (no change)
5. Since I came here, I have learned a lot of English. / Since coming here, I have learned a lot of English.
6. Since Alberto opened his new business, he has been working 16 hours a day. / Since opening his new business, Alberto has been working 16 hours a day.
7. Omar left the house and went to his office after he (had) finished breakfast. / Omar left the house and went to his office after finishing/having finished breakfast.
8. Before the waiter came to our table, I had already made up my mind to order shrimp. / (no change)
9. You should always read a contract before you sign your name. / You should always read a contract before signing your name.
10. While Jack was trying to sleep last night, a mosquito kept buzzing in his ear. / (no change)
11. While Susan was climbing the mountain, she lost her footing and fell onto a ledge several feet below. / While climbing the mountain, Susan lost her footing and fell onto a ledge several feet below.
12. After I heard Marika describe how cold it gets in Minnesota in the winter, I decided not to go there for my vacation in January. / After hearing Marika describe how cold it gets in Minnesota in the winter, I decided not to go there for my vacation in January.

Exercise 5, p. 389.

1. Alan
2. the bear

Exercise 6, p. 390.

Modifying adverbial phrases:

2. Being a widow with three children (*because*)
3. Sitting on the airplane and watching the clouds pass beneath me (*while*)
4. Having guessed at the answers for most of the test (*because*)
5. Realizing that I had made a dreadful mistake when I introduced him as George Johnson (*because*)
6. Tapping his fingers loudly on the airline counter (*while, because*)
7. Having broken her arm in a fall (*because*)
8. Lying on her bed in peace and quiet (*while, because*)

Exercise 7, p. 390.

2. Believing no one loved him, the little boy ran away from home.
3. Having forgotten to bring a pencil to the examination, I had to borrow one.
4. Being a vegetarian, Chelsea does not eat meat.

Exercise 8, p. 391.

- 2. a, c 6. b, c
- 3. a, b 7. b, c
- 4. a, b, c 8. b
- 5. a, c 9. a, b

Exercise 9, p. 391.

- 3. Keeping one hand on the steering wheel, Anna paid the bridge toll with her free hand.
- 4. (no change)
- 5. Hearing that Nadia was in the hospital, I called her family to find out what was wrong.
- 6. (no change)
- 7. Living a long distance from my work, I have to commute daily by train.
- 8. (no change)
- 9. Being a married man, I have many responsibilities.
- 10. (no change)
- 11. Recognizing his face but having forgotten his name, I just smiled and said, "Hi."
- 12. (Being) Convinced that she could never learn to play the piano, Ann stopped taking lessons.

Exercise 10, p. 392.

- 2. Having done very well in her studies, Nancy expects to be hired by a top company after graduation.
- 3. (Having been) Born two months prematurely, Monique needed special care for the first few days of her life.
- 4. Having done everything he could for the patient, the doctor left to attend other people.
- 5. Having never eaten / Never having eaten Thai food before, Marta didn't know what to expect when she went to the Thai restaurant for dinner.
- 6. Having no one to turn to for help, Sayid was forced to work out the problem by himself.
- 7. (Being) Extremely hard and nearly indestructible, diamonds are used extensively in industry to cut other hard minerals.
- 8. (Being) Able to crawl into very small places, mice can hide in almost any part of a house.

Exercise 11, p. 392.

- 3. (correct)
- 4. Because I was too young to understand death, my mother
- 5. (correct)
- 6. While I was working in my office late last night, someone
- 7. After we (had) hurried to get ready for the picnic, it
- 8. While I was walking across the street at a busy intersection, a truck

Exercise 12, p. 393.

All three sentences have the same meaning.

Exercise 13, p. 393.

- 2. Upon crossing the marathon finish line, Tina fell in exhaustion.

- 3. Upon looking in my wallet, I saw I didn't have enough money to pay my restaurant bill.
- 4. Sam found that he had made a math error upon re-reading the data.
- 5. Upon finishing the examination, bring your paper to the front of the room.
- 6. . . . Upon hearing my name, I raised my hand to identify myself.
- 7. . . . Upon hearing this, Cook grabbed his telescope and searched the horizon.

Exercise 14, p. 394.

- 5. Before leaving on my trip, I checked to see what shots I would need.
- 6. (no change)
- 7. Not having understood the directions, I got lost.
- 8. My father reluctantly agreed to let me attend the game after having talked/talking it over with my mother.
- 9. (Upon) Discovering I had lost my key to the apartment, I called the building superintendent.
- 10. (no change)
- 11. After having to wait for more than half an hour, we were finally seated at the restaurant.

Exercise 16, p. 395.

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

Exercise 17, p. 395.

Part I.

The First Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell, a teacher of the deaf in Boston, invented the first telephone. One day in 1875, while running a test on his latest attempt to create a machine that could carry voices, he accidentally spilled acid on his coat. Naturally, he called for his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, who was in another room. Bell said, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." Upon hearing words coming from the machine, Watson immediately realized that their experiments had at last been successful. He rushed excitedly into the other room to tell Bell that he had heard his words over the machine.

After successfully testing the new machine again and again, Bell confidently announced his invention to the world. For the most part, scientists appreciated his accomplishment, but the general public did not understand the revolutionary nature of Bell's invention. Believing the telephone was a toy with little practical application, most people paid little attention to Bell's announcement.

Part II.

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

Exercise 18, p. 396.

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

Chapter 19: Connectives That Express Cause and Effect, Contrast, and Condition

Exercise 1, p. 397.

All four sentences have the same meaning.

Exercise 2, p. 397.

- Cause:* Jon is a heavy smoker.
Effect: Jon has breathing problems.
Because Jon is a heavy smoker, he has breathing problems.
- Effect:* Martina feels homesick.
Cause: Martina moved to a new town.
Martina feels homesick because she moved to a new town.
- Effect:* Mr. Jordan's house has no heat.
Cause: Mr. Jordan lost his job.
Mr. Jordan's house has no heat because he lost his job.
- Cause:* Victor has gained weight.
Effect: Victor is going to eat less.
Because Victor has gained weight, he is going to eat less.

Exercise 3, p. 398.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. because of | 5. Because of |
| 2. because | 6. Because |
| 3. because | 7. because of |
| 4. because of | |

Exercise 4, p. 398.

- his wife's illness
- the noise in the next apartment
- our parents' generosity
- circumstances beyond our control

Exercise 5, p. 398.

Sentences: 1, 4, 6

Exercise 6, p. 399.

- A storm was approaching. Therefore, the children stayed home.
- A storm was approaching. Consequently, the children stayed home.
- A storm was approaching, so the children stayed home.

Exercise 7, p. 399.

- Because it was cold, she wore a coat.
- (no change)
- Because of the cold weather, she wore a coat.
- (no change)
- The weather was cold. Therefore, she wore a coat.
- The weather was cold. She wore a coat, therefore.
- The weather was cold, so she wore a coat.

Exercise 8, p. 400.

- Pat always enjoyed studying sciences in high school. Therefore, she decided to major in biology in college.
- Due to recent improvements in the economy, fewer people are unemployed.
- Last night's storm damaged the power lines. Consequently, the town was without electricity.
- Due to the snowstorm, only five students came to class. The teacher, therefore, canceled the class.

Exercise 9, p. 400.

Correct sentences: 3, 4

Exercise 10, p. 401.

- The weather was bad. Therefore, we postponed our trip. OR We, therefore, postponed our trip. OR We postponed our trip, therefore.
- Since the weather was bad, we postponed our trip. OR We postponed our trip since the weather was bad.
- The weather was bad, so we postponed our trip.
- Because of the bad weather, we postponed our trip. OR We postponed our trip because of the bad weather.
- The weather was bad. Consequently, we postponed our trip. OR We, consequently, postponed our trip. OR We postponed our trip, consequently.
- Due to the fact that the weather was bad, we postponed our trip. OR We postponed our trip due to the fact that the weather was bad.

Exercise 11, p. 401.

- Pat doesn't want to return to the Yukon to live because the winters are too severe. OR Because the winters are too severe, Pat doesn't want to return to the Yukon to live.
- It is important to wear a hat on cold days since we lose sixty percent of our body heat through our head. OR Since we lose sixty percent of our body heat through our head, it is important to wear a hat on cold days.
- Bill's car wouldn't start. Therefore, he couldn't pick us up after the concert. OR He, therefore, couldn't pick us up after the concert. OR He couldn't pick us up after the concert, therefore.
- When I was in my teens and twenties, it was easy for me to get into an argument with my father because both of us can be stubborn and opinionated.
- Due to the fact that a camel can go completely without water for eight to ten days, it is an ideal animal for desert areas. OR A camel is an ideal animal for desert areas due to the fact that it can go completely without water for eight to ten days.
- Robert got some new business software that didn't work, so he emailed the software company for technical support.

8. A tomato is classified as a fruit, but most people consider it a vegetable since it is often eaten in salads along with lettuce, onions, cucumbers, and other vegetables. OR Since it is often eaten in salads along with lettuce, onions, cucumbers, and other vegetables, a tomato is considered a vegetable.
9. Due to consumer demand for ivory, many African elephants are being slaughtered ruthlessly. Consequently, many people who care about saving these animals from extinction refuse to buy any item made from ivory. OR Many people who care about saving these animals from extinction, consequently, refuse to buy any item made from ivory. OR Many people who care about saving these animals from extinction refuse to buy any item made from ivory, consequently.
10. Because most 15th-century Europeans believed the world was flat and that a ship could conceivably sail off the end of the earth, many sailors of the time refused to venture forth with explorers into unknown waters. OR Many sailors of the 15th century refused to venture forth with explorers into unknown waters because most Europeans of the time believed the world was flat and that a ship could conceivably sail off the end of the earth.

Exercise 13, p. 402.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| 4. so | 6. so | 8. such |
| 5. so | 7. so | 9. so |

Exercise 15, p. 403.

2. The radio was so loud that I couldn't hear what Michael was saying.
3. Olga did such poor work that she was fired from her job.
4. The food was so hot that it burned my tongue.
5. There are so many leaves on a single tree that it is impossible to count them.
6. The tornado struck with such great force that it lifted cars off the ground.
7. So few students showed up for class that the teacher postponed the test.
8. Charles used so much paper when he was writing his report that the wastepaper basket overflowed.

Exercise 16, p. 403.

Correct completions: 1, 4

Exercise 17, p. 404.

5. Please be quiet so (that) I can hear what Sharon is saying.
6. I asked the children to be quiet so (that) I could hear what Sharon was saying.
7. I'm going to cash a check so (that) I will have / have enough money to go to the store.
8. I cashed a check yesterday so (that) I would have enough money to go to the store.

9. Tonight Ann and Larry are going to hire a babysitter for their six-year-old child so (that) they can go out with some friends.
10. Last week, Ann and Larry hired a babysitter so (that) they could go to a dinner party at the home of Larry's boss.
11. Be sure to put the meat in the oven at 5:00 so (that) it will be/is ready to eat by 6:30.
12. Yesterday, I put the meat in the oven at 5:00 so (that) it would be ready to eat by 6:30.
13. I'm going to leave the party early so (that) I can get a good night's sleep tonight.
14. When it started to rain, Harry opened his umbrella so (that) he wouldn't get wet.
15. The little boy pretended to be sick so (that) he could stay home from school.

Exercise 18, p. 405.

3. I need a visa so **that** I can travel overseas.
4. I needed a visa, so I went to the embassy to apply for one.
5. Marta is trying to improve her English so **that** she can become a tour guide.
6. Olga wants to improve her English, so she has hired a tutor.
7. Tarek borrowed money from his parents so **that** he could start his own business.
8. I turned off the TV so **that** I could concentrate on my paperwork.

Exercise 19, p. 405.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. no | 4. no | 6. yes |
| 2. yes | 5. no | 7. yes |
| 3. yes | | |

Exercise 20, p. 406.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. outside | 5. outside |
| 2. inside | 6. outside |
| 3. outside | 7. outside |
| 4. outside | 8. inside |

Exercise 21, p. 406.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. am | 5. am |
| 2. am not | 6. am not |
| 3. am | 7. am |
| 4. am | |

Exercise 22, p. 407.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 4. but | 10. However |
| 5. Nevertheless | 11. yet |
| 6. Even though | 12. Although |
| 7. even though | 13. yet |
| 8. but | 14. Although |
| 9. Nevertheless | 15. However |

Exercise 23, p. 407.

2. Anna's father gave her some good advice, but she didn't follow it.
3. Even though Anna's father gave her some good advice, she didn't follow it.
4. Anna's father gave her some good advice. She did not follow it, however.
5. Thomas was thirsty. I offered him some water. He refused it.
6. (no change)
7. Thomas was thirsty. Nevertheless, he refused the glass of water I brought him.
8. Thomas was thirsty, yet he refused to drink the water that I offered him.

Exercise 24, p. 408.

1. Even though his grades were low, he was admitted to the university. OR He was admitted to the university even though his grades were low.
2. His grades were low, but he was admitted to the university anyway.
3. His grades were low, yet he was still admitted to the university.
4. His grades were low. Nonetheless, he was admitted to the university.
5. Despite his low grades, he was admitted to the university.
6. He wasn't admitted to the university because of his low grades. OR Because of his low grades, he wasn't admitted to the university.

Exercise 25, p. 408.

Sentences: 1, 3, 4, 5

Exercise 26, p. 409.

Possible answers:

1. Florida has a warm climate; however, Alaska has a cold climate. OR Florida has a warm climate. Alaska, on the other hand, has a cold climate.
2. Fred is a good student; however, his brother is lazy. OR Fred is a good student. His brother, on the other hand, is lazy.
3. Elderly people in my country usually live with their children; however, the elderly in the United States often live by themselves. OR The elderly in the United States, on the other hand, often live by themselves.

Exercise 30, p. 410.

1. can 3. can't
2. can't 4. can't

Exercise 31, p. 410.

2. You should / had better / have to / must leave now. Otherwise, you'll be late for class.
3. You should / had better / have to / must have a ticket. Otherwise, you can't get into the theater.
4. You should / had better / have to / must have a passport. Otherwise, you can't enter that country.

5. Tom should / had better / has to / must get a job soon. Otherwise, his family won't have enough money for food.
6. You should / had better / have to / must speak both Japanese and Chinese fluently. Otherwise, you will not be considered for that job.
7. Mary should / had better / has to / must get a scholarship. Otherwise, she cannot go to school.
8. I should / had better / have to / must wash my clothes tonight. Otherwise, I won't have any clean clothes to wear tomorrow.

Exercise 32, p. 411.

Possible completions:

2. I failed the exam because I did not study.
3. Although I studied, I did not pass the exam.
4. I did not study. Therefore, I failed the exam.
5. I did not study. However, I passed the exam.
6. I studied. Nevertheless, I failed the exam.
7. Even though I did not study, I (still) passed the exam.
8. I did not study, so I did not pass the exam.
9. Since I did not study, I did not pass the exam.
10. If I study for the exam, I will pass it.
11. Unless I study for the exam, I will fail it.
12. I must study. Otherwise, I will fail the exam.
13. Even if I study, I won't pass.
14. I did not study. Consequently, I failed the exam.
15. I did not study. Nonetheless, I passed the exam.
16. I will probably fail the exam whether I study or not.
17. Only if I study will I pass the exam.
18. I studied hard, yet I still failed the exam.
19. You'd better study, or else you will fail the exam.

Exercise 33, p. 412.

1. a 4. b 6. b
2. a 5. a 7. a
3. b

Exercise 36, p. 414.

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

Exercise 37, p. 414.

1. We went shopping after we ate / eating dinner, but the stores were closed. We had to go back home even though we hadn't found what we were looking for.
2. I want to explain that I know a lot of grammar, but my problem is that I don't have enough vocabulary.
3. When I got lost in the bus station, a kind man helped me. He explained how to read the huge bus schedule on the wall, took me to the window to buy a ticket, and showed me where my bus was. I will always appreciate his kindness.
4. I had never understood the importance of knowing the English language / of knowing English until I worked at a large, international company.

5. **When I was young**, my father found an American woman to teach **my brothers and me** English, but when we **moved to another** town, my father wasn't able to find **another** teacher for **another** five years.
6. I was surprised to see the room that I was given at the dormitory **because there wasn't any furniture and it was dirty**.
7. **When I met** Mr. Lee for the first time, we played video games at the student center. **Even though** we **couldn't** communicate very well, we had a good time.
8. Because the United States is a large **and big** country, **it** has a diverse population.
9. My grammar class **started** at 10:35. When the teacher **came** to class, she returned the last quiz to my classmates and **me**. After **that, we had** another quiz.
10. If a wife **has to work**, her husband should share the **housework** with her. If both of them help, the **housework** can be **finished** much faster.
11. The first time I went skiing, I was afraid to go down the hill, **but then I thought** to myself, "Why not? Give it a try. You'll make it!" After **standing** around for ten minutes without moving, I **finally** decided **to** go down that hill.

Chapter 20: Conditional Sentences and Wishes

Exercise 1, p. 416.

Result clauses:

2. I will buy a new laptop computer next month
3. I would buy a new laptop today or tomorrow
4. I would have bought a new laptop last month

Exercise 2, p. 416.

2. have . . . will send
3. had . . . would send
4. had . . . would send
5. had had . . . would have sent

Exercise 3, p. 417.

- a. = habitual activities or situations.
- b. = a particular activity or situation in the future OR a predictable fact or general truth

Exercise 5, p. 418.

1. will let
2. (both correct)
3. (both correct)
4. (both correct)
5. (both correct)
6. will recharge

Exercise 6, p. 418.

1. If I'm talking
2. If we get
3. If it's
4. If he's planning
5. If it's not working
6. If she works
7. If I should get

Exercise 7, p. 418.

1. a. isn't
2. a. isn't
- b. doesn't teach
- b. can't

Exercise 8, p. 419.

3. have
4. had
5. will go
6. would go
7. is
8. were

Exercise 10, p. 419.

1. would not be . . . were
2. will float / floats
3. were . . . would not exist
4. doesn't arrive
5. were . . . wouldn't want
6. would human beings live
7. disappears / will disappear
8. had . . . would have to . . . wouldn't be

Exercise 11, p. 420.

1. If there weren't gravity on the earth,
2. If people had wings,
3. If cars could fly,
4. If children got everything they wanted,
5. If guns didn't exist,
6. If there were enough food on the earth for everyone,

Exercise 12, p. 420.

Sentences with a past meaning: 2, 4

Exercise 13, p. 421.

2. he became a soccer player.
3. I answered my cell phone while I was driving.
4. Professor Stevens didn't give a fair test.

Exercise 14, p. 421.

Conditional clauses:

3. U If the weather had been warm, (past)
4. U If I had more money, (present/future)
5. U If I had had more money, (past)
6. T If I take time off from work, (present/future)
7. U If I hadn't had to work, (past)
8. U If I didn't have to work, (present/future)

Exercise 15, p. 422.

1. will do
2. would do
3. would have done

Exercise 16, p. 422.

1. have
2. had
3. had had
4. will go
5. would go
6. would have gone
7. is
8. were . . . would visit
9. had been . . . would have visited
10. had read . . . wouldn't have washed

Exercise 17, p. 423.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 2. a. no | 3. a. yes | 4. a. no |
| b. yes | b. no | b. yes |
| c. no | c. yes | |

Exercise 19, p. 424.

- T
- T

Exercise 20, p. 424.

- If I had known . . . I would have acted
- If we hadn't believed . . . we wouldn't have felt
- If you hadn't told . . . I wouldn't have believed
- If it had been . . . I wouldn't have been
- If he hadn't lied, I would have had

Exercise 21, p. 425.

- were . . . would tell
- had had . . . would have taken
- have . . . will give
- had . . . wouldn't have to
- had been . . . wouldn't have bitten
- would we use . . . didn't have had
- doesn't rain . . . will die . . . die . . . will go
- had realized . . . wouldn't have made
- B: would/could have come . . . washed . . . had told
A: would have come . . . had called

Exercise 22, p. 426.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. no | 3. a. no | 4. a. no |
| b. no | b. yes | b. yes |
| 2. a. yes | c. no | |
| b. no | | |

Exercise 23, p. 426.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 4. did | 8. had |
| 5. weren't | 9. didn't |
| 6. had | 10. weren't |
| 7. were | 11. hadn't |

Exercise 25, p. 427.

- b
- a

Exercise 26, p. 427.

- if you were wearing a coat, you would be cold.
- if he hadn't been driving so fast, he wouldn't have gotten a ticket.
- if I weren't enjoying myself, I would leave.
- if you hadn't been sleeping, I would have told you the news (as soon as I heard it).

Exercise 27, p. 428.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. weren't drying | 5. were having |
| 4. hadn't been drying | 6. hadn't been talking |

Exercise 28, p. 428.

- earlier . . . now
- now . . . earlier

Exercise 29, p. 429.

- But if you hadn't left the door open, the room wouldn't be full of flies.
- But if you had gone to bed at a reasonable hour last night, you wouldn't be tired this morning.
- But if I had finished my report yesterday, I could begin a new project today.
- But if I were you, I would have told him the truth.
- But if I knew something about plumbing, I would/could have fixed the leak in the sink myself.
- But if she had followed the doctor's orders, Anita wouldn't have gotten sick.

Exercise 30, p. 429.

- If I were the teacher, I would give fewer tests.
- If I had known about your problem, I would have helped you.
- If anyone should come, please tell them I'm asleep.

Exercise 31, p. 429.

- Were I you, . . .
- Had they realized the danger, . . .
- Were I your teacher, . . .
- Should you change your mind, . . .
- . . . had she been better prepared.
- Were I you, . . .
- . . . Should you need to reach me, . . .
- . . . Had they not dared to be different, . . .
- Should there be a global nuclear war, . . .

Exercise 32, p. 430.

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

Exercise 33, p. 430.

True sentences: 1, 3

Exercise 34, p. 431.

- I would have answered the phone if I had heard it ring.
- I couldn't have finished the work if you hadn't helped.
- I like to travel. I would have gone to Nepal last summer if I had had enough money.
- If I hadn't stepped on the brakes, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.
- The neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise if Olga hadn't turned down the volume on the CD player.
- Tarek would have finished his education if he hadn't had to quit school and find a job in order to support his family.

Exercise 35, p. 431.

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

Exercise 36, p. 431.

1. would/could spend
2. would/could have sent
3. is completed
4. weren't snowing
5. would have gone
6. would be
7. hadn't been sleeping
8. would forget . . . were not
9. A: were not/weren't
B: would be sleeping
10. were . . . wouldn't be
11. would have been
12. would not ride
13. will tell

Exercise 40, p. 434.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2. were shining | 8. would lend |
| 3. had gone | 9. were coming |
| 4. knew | 10. weren't going to give |
| 5. were wearing | 11. could meet |
| 6. had | 12. had come |
| 7. could | 13. were lying |

Exercise 42, p. 435.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 6. had | 11. were |
| 7. could | 12. had |
| 8. did | 13. did |
| 9. had | 14. were |
| 10. would | |

Exercise 43, p. 435.

1. now
2. soon

Exercise 44, p. 436.

1. (a) Anna wishes Yoko would come to the concert.
(b) Anna wishes Yoko would change her mind.
2. (a) Helen wishes Judy would pick up after herself, wash her dirty dishes, pick up her clothes, and make her bed.
(b) Judy probably wishes Helen didn't nag her to pick up after herself.

Exercise 45, p. 436.

1. she hadn't gone
2. A: we didn't have to
B: it were
3. you had come . . . you had come . . . we would have had
4. you would tell
5. A: I had worn
B: I had known