

Grammar and Beyond Workbook 2 Answer Key

Unit 1 Simple Present

Are You Often Online?

Simple Present

1 page 2

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. don't/do not live | 8. don't/do not go |
| 3. live | 9. are |
| 4. aren't/are not | 10. don't/do not travel |
| 5. stays | 11. sees |
| 6. communicates | 12. see |
| 7. sends | 13. miss |

2 A pages 2–3

Possible answers

- How many children do Ben and Ellen have?; They have three children.
- Who practices yoga?; Na practices yoga.
- What does Ben do twice a week?; He swims twice a week.
- Does Na like reality shows?; Yes, she does.

B page 3

Answers will vary.

3 A page 4

Possible answers

- Lisa and Tom often read the news online.
- How often do Lisa and Tom watch TV programs online?
- Eric hardly ever pays bills online.
- How often does Eric read the news online?
- Tatiana seldom watches TV programs online.
- How often does Tatiana compare prices online?

B page 5

Answers will vary.

Time Clauses and Factual Conditionals

1 page 5

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 2. before | 6. After |
| 3. If | 7. Before |
| 4. As soon as | 8. while |
| 5. when | |

2 page 6

- Ted and Ana want the best prices, they compare prices at different sites; Ted and Ana compare prices at different sites; they want the best prices
- Stacy doesn't/does not need a product quickly, she doesn't pay extra for fast shipping; Stacy doesn't pay extra for fast shipping; she doesn't need a product quickly

- David isn't/is not sure about a product, he reads the return policy first; David reads the return policy first; he isn't sure about a product
- Bill doesn't/does not have enough information, he calls the store; Bill calls the store; he doesn't have enough information
- Karen uses a credit card, she makes sure the site is secure; Karen makes sure the site is secure; she uses a credit card

3 page 6

Answers will vary

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 7

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

2 page 7

I'm a community college student, but I ~~amn't~~^{I'm not} in a classroom. I ~~doen't~~^{do I don't} live near the college campus. Where I ~~do~~-take my classes? They are all online, so I take classes at home on my computer. As soon as one of my teachers posts a lesson online, I get an e-mail about the assignment. When I finish the assignment, I send my homework to my teacher in an e-mail. She ~~doen't~~^{doesn't} usually see her students, but she interacts with us online. ~~I don't sometimes~~^{Sometimes, I don't} understand an assignment, so I talk to her online. We also have a discussion board where we post comments to other students. I really ~~doen't~~^{don't} miss going to classes on campus. This is so much more peaceful! I ~~amn't~~^{I'm not} so tired after class this way.

Self-Assessment pages 8–9

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. c | 10. a | 13. b |
| 2. b | 5. b | 8. a | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. b | 12. c | 15. a |

Unit 2 Present Progressive and Simple Present

Brainpower

Present Progressive

1 page 10

- are studying
- are sending
- is producing
- is growing
- are making
- are improving
- are exercising

2 pages 10–11

Possible answers

- Is Yesenia eating breakfast; Yes, she is.
- Is Yesenia walking to work?; Yes, she is.
- Is Yesenia watching TV in the evenings?; No, she isn't.
- Is Yesenia doing crossword puzzles?; Yes, she is.
- What's/What is Yesenia doing before bed?; She's brushing her teeth.

3 page 11

- I am learning Portuguese.
- Glenn and Bruce are writing with their opposite hands.
- Greg is driving on a different road to work.
- Ingrid and I are playing board games.
- Natalya is studying yoga and meditation.
- Luis is playing Bingo these days.
- Dustin and Sharon are reading a lot more.
- We are enjoying our new hobbies.

4 page 12

Answers will vary.

Simple Present and Present Progressive Compared

1 A page 12

- is learning
- speak
- want
- talks
- uses
- are getting
- sings
- sing
- is reading
- agree

B pages 12–13

Possible answers

- She speaks Spanish to Sofia.
- What does Diego speak to Sofia?
- Paula and Diego are getting her ready for bed.
- What does Diego often do?
- She is reading Sofia a story in Spanish.
- Do scientists agree that these are good ways for children to learn two languages?

2 page 13

- is
- want
- is looking
- is thinking
- knows
- wants
- believe
- love

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 13

- b
- a
- a
- a
- b
- b
- a
- b

2 page 14

Are you ^{behaving} ~~behave~~ differently than you normally do? Are you experiencing sudden changes in mood now? Are you having trouble with decisions? ^{Do you want} ~~Are you wanting~~ someone else to make decisions for you? If you answer yes to these questions, maybe your memory ^{is} ~~are~~ getting worse. Doctors ^{think} ~~are thinking~~ a few simple changes in lifestyle can help improve your memory. It ^{is} ~~are~~ working for Joe Jones. These days, he ^{is} ~~are~~ ^{eating} ~~eat~~ more fruit and vegetables. He ^{is} ~~are~~ sleeping more than before. Also, he ^{is} ~~are~~ ^{enjoying} ~~enjoy~~ life more. He often connects with friends on social networking sites. He is 63 years old, and his brain and body are in excellent condition.

Self-Assessment pages 14–15

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. c | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. b | 5. b | 8. a | 11. c | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. c | 12. b | 15. c |

Unit 3 Imperatives

What's Appropriate?

Imperatives

1 page 16

- Dress
- Don't/Do not forget
- Be
- Listen
- Don't/Do not chew
- Ask
- Thank
- Send

2 page 17

- Before your child uses the site, talk about cyberbullying with him or her.
- When your child posts a photo, check that it doesn't show personal information.
- If you are worried about your child's safety, buy an app that monitors him or her.
- When your child reads gossip, explain that gossip can hurt people.
- If you see something inappropriate on your child's page, talk to your child about it.

3 page 17

Answers will vary.

Let's . . .

1 page 18

- let's not arrive
- Let's wrap
- Let's use
- Let's not forget
- Let's eat

2 page 18

- Let's find a site for our blog.
- Let's read the blog site's guidelines.
- Let's write an entry every week.
- Let's take turns responding to comments.
- Let's not make grammar or spelling mistakes.
- Let's check comments for inappropriate language.
- Let's not give personal information.
- Let's make a survey for the blog.
- Let's not write entries that are too long.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 19

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

2 page 19

American college students often behave very informally. However, ^{do not} ~~don't~~ think that there are no rules in college classrooms. ^{Let's} Remember these suggestions for a positive experience in your classes. ^{Don't} ~~Don't~~ come late to class. If you can't get to class on time, change to a different class time. Also, ^{do not} ~~don't~~ leave the classroom before class is over. If you have to leave, tell your teacher beforehand. ^{Don't} ~~No~~ talk while the professor is talking. Your classmates want to hear the lecture and the instructions for any assignments. ^{Don't} ~~No~~ answer your cell phone in class. Remember to put your cell

phone on vibrate. Some professors allow drinks in class, but ^{do not} ~~don't~~ eat in the classroom. Finally, if you are not sure if a behavior is appropriate for the classroom, ^{don't} ~~don't~~ do it. Ask the professor before or after class if it is OK.

Self-Assessment pages 20–21

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. a | 10. b | 13. c |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8. c | 11. a | 14. a |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. b | 12. a | 15. b |

Unit 4 Simple Past

Entrepreneurs

Simple Past

1 page 22

Regular Verbs

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2. design; designed | 6. study; studied |
| 3. employ; employed | 7. try; tried |
| 4. move; moved | 8. work; worked |
| 5. start; started | |

Irregular Verbs

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 2. begin; began | 6. leave; left |
| 3. find; found | 7. meet; met |
| 4. get; got | 8. teach; taught |
| 5. go; went | |

2 page 22

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 2. attended | 6. changed |
| 3. graduated | 7. didn't/did not like |
| 4. did; study | 8. wanted |
| 5. majored | |

3 page 23

- How old were they?; They were 12 and 15 years old.
- Where did they live?; They lived in Denver, Colorado.
- Did Elise and Evan sell to family and friends?; Yes, they did.
- Did Elise design the company website?; No, she didn't.

Simple Past of Be and There Was / There Were

1 page 24

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 2. were | 7. was |
| 3. was | 8. was |
| 4. wasn't | 9. weren't |
| 5. was | 10. was |
| 6. wasn't | |

2 A pages 24–25

2. there were
3. there was
4. there was
5. there were
6. there weren't
7. There were
8. there wasn't
9. there was

B page 25

2. Was there; Yes, there was.
3. Were there; No, there weren't.
4. Were there; Yes, there were.
5. Was there; Yes there was.

Avoid Common Mistakes**1** pages 25–26

2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b

2 page 26

Television personality Rachael Ray ^{grew} grew up around food. Her family owned several restaurants in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and later her mother ^{worked} works as a food supervisor for some restaurants in upstate New York. Rachael also had several jobs in the food industry. One job was in a gourmet grocery store in Albany, New York. She noticed that people didn't ^{buy} bought many groceries because they didn't ^{want} wanted to cook. They were working people, and there ^{wasn't} weren't enough time in their busy day for cooking. Rachael started cooking classes. In these classes, Rachael cooked meals in thirty minutes. The classes were very popular. ^{In 1999, she} She wrote ^{OR} in 1999 her first cookbook. ^{in 1999} There ^{were} was many more cookbooks after that. The cookbooks were popular because the recipes were quick and easy to make. ^{In 2001, she} She ^{OR} in 2001 appeared on NBC's *Today Show*. ^{in 2001} The president of the Food Network ^{saw} sees Rachael and gave her a show on the network. She became a big star.

Self-Assessment pages 26–27

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7. c | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. c | 8. a | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. b | 6. b | 9. b | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 5 Simple Past, Time Clauses, Used To, and Would

Science and Society

Time Clauses and the Order of Past Events**1** page 28

2. she thought of ideas, she wrote them down
3. she talked to her friends, she wrote about her idea
4. she described her idea to friends, she got feedback from them
5. She thought of a name for her invention; she wrote the instructions for making it
6. She searched for similar ideas on the Internet; she realized that her idea was unique

2 page 29

2. Until the Industrial Revolution, most people lived on farms.
3. Before new machines made clothing in factories, people made their own clothing.
4. After people invented these machines, workers made products faster than before.
5. As soon as the factories produced the same goods, people didn't make their own things.
6. As soon as entrepreneurs built more factories, they needed more workers.
7. When people moved to the cities, the cities grew quickly.

3 A page 30

- 1; 4; 2; 3; 5

B page 30

Answers will vary.

Past with Used To and Would**1** page 30

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. used to love | 6. used to be |
| 3. used to live | 7. used to know |
| 4. used to be | 8. used to have |
| 5. would; wait | |

2 page 31

2. took / used to take; didn't/did not take OR didn't/did not used to take
3. waited / used to wait / would wait; didn't/did not see
4. slept / used to sleep / would sleep; loved

3 page 31

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 32

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

2 page 32

How did people ^{use to} ~~used to~~ live before Thomas Edison invented the incandescent electric lightbulb? For one thing, it wasn't very safe to travel after dark. When it got dark, businesses ^{used} ~~use~~ to close. People would use candles when ^{they} ~~it~~ needed light at home. However, candles burned quickly, so people used them carefully. As a result, people didn't ^{use} ~~used~~ to stay up late. They went to bed soon after sundown. Before the lightbulb became popular, people ^{used} ~~use~~ to sleep 9 to 10 hours a night. After ^{it} ~~it~~ became more available, people only got around 6 hours of sleep. Another change is that before electric lights, people didn't ^{use} ~~used~~ to pay electric bills. Now they do. Overall, electric lights are a very welcome and useful invention.

Self-Assessment pages 32–33

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. c | 10. b | 13. a |
| 2. b | 5. c | 8. a | 11. a | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. b | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 6 Past Progressive Memorable Events

Past Progressive

1 page 34

- were gathering
- was forming
- were hoping
- were meeting
- were expecting
- were cheering
- was giving

2 page 35

- What were you doing
- I wasn't/was not feeling
- My mom wasn't/was not working
- My dad was driving
- Was it snowing
- The snow wasn't/was not coming
- the wind was blowing
- She was watching
- she was thinking
- people were giving

Grammar and Beyond Workbook 2

3 page 36

- At; was flowing
- At; were reporting
- On; was coming
- In; were wandering; (were) looking
- On; was falling

3 page 36

Answers will vary.

Using When and While with Past Progressive

1 page 37

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2. were waiting | 8. sat |
| 3. saw | 9. were |
| 4. had | 10. began |
| 5. gave | 11. was running |
| 6. was | 12. jumped |
| 7. were; practicing | 13. spilled |

2 pages 37–38

- People were calling for help on their cell phones when two police officers arrived with flashlights.
- One police officer led people to a stairway while the other officer was trying to calm people down.
- While people were walking to the stairway, they helped each other.
- Outside people were talking and calling friends on their cell phones when a restaurant worker came and brought them cold bottles of water.

3 pages 38–39

- What were you thinking about when you came to America?
- Where were you going when you saw the movie star?
- Who were you visiting when the blizzard started?
- What did she hear while she was watching TV?
- Was he texting while the president spoke / was speaking?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 39

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

2 page 40

On July 21, 2011, Duane and Emma Wilson ^{were} ~~was~~ sitting in front of the television in their home in Dallas, Texas. What ^{were they} ~~they~~ were watching? The space shuttle Atlantis ^{was} ~~were~~ coming back to Earth after 12 days in space. While ^{were watching} ~~was~~ the Wilsons ^{were watching} ~~watched~~ TV, Atlantis ^{landed} ~~was landing~~ in Florida. Other people ^{were} ~~was~~ watching from the ground in Florida.

Why were so many people watching? Atlantis was the last U.S. space shuttle. When the shuttle landed, people ^{talked} were talking about the end of the space flight program. People ^{were} was celebrating the shuttle's return, but they were also sad. This wasn't the end of space exploration, though. NASA was already making plans to travel to ^{Mars when} Mars. When Atlantis landed.

Self-Assessment pages 40–41

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. a | 10. b | 13. b |
| 2. c | 5. a | 8. b | 11. a | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. c | 9. b | 12. a | 15. a |

Unit 7 Count and Noncount Nouns

Privacy Matters

Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns

1 page 42

Noncount nouns:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 2. garbage | 6. respect |
| 3. help | 7. software |
| 4. information | 8. trust |
| 5. privacy | 9. work |

Count nouns and their plural forms:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. bill; bills | 5. number; numbers |
| 3. card; cards | 6. page; pages |
| 4. computer; computers | 7. site; sites |

2 page 43

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 2. messages | 6. websites |
| 3. a suggestion | 7. privacy |
| 4. My son | 8. My advice |
| 5. a computer | |

3 page 43

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 2. an account; C | 6. furniture; NC |
| 3. questions; C | 7. security; NC |
| 4. a credit card; C | 8. safety; NC |
| 5. a big mistake; C | |

Noncount Nouns: Determiners and Measurement Words

1 page 44

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 2. any | 9. many |
| 3. a lot of | 10. piece of |
| 4. Many | 11. some |
| 5. enough | 12. a good |
| 6. any | 13. some |
| 7. a piece of | 14. your |
| 8. a lot of | |

2 page 45

List A

- cups of; packets of
- pieces of
- a bowl of

List B

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a bag of | 5. loaves of |
| 2. a gallon of | 6. cans of |
| 3. bars of | 7. a box of |
| 4. a pound of | 8. a tube of |

3 page 46

Possible answers

- I don't spend much time on the Internet at work/school. OR I spend a lot of time on the Internet at work/school.
- I spend too much time on social networking sites. OR I spend a little time on social networking sites.
- My boss/college has some control over my Internet use. OR My boss/college has a lot of control over my Internet use.
- I think people should make a few personal phone calls at work. OR I think people should not make many personal phone calls at work. OR I don't think people should make many personal phone calls at work.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 46–47

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

2 page 47

In 1974, ^{the} U.S. government passed the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). This is ^a law that protects the ^{privacy} ~~privacies~~ of students. The law explains what details schools can give about students. The FERPA law says that there are two kinds of ~~an~~ information about

students – “directory information” and “non-directory information.” “Directory information” includes facts such as your name, your address, your phone number, and your major. Schools can share these things about ^a student without ~~a~~ permission. As a result, people can learn ^{a lot of} ~~much~~ information about you. Some students worry that this could threaten their ^{security} ~~securities~~. If you don’t want your school to give “directory” details about you, you can ask the school not to share ^{a lot of} ~~many~~ knowledge they have about you. “Non-directory information” includes things such as your social security number, your student identification number, your grades, and details about your schedule. Schools can’t give this information without permission.

Self-Assessment pages 48–49

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. c | 7. c | 10. a | 13. c |
| 2. c | 5. b | 8. a | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. a | 6. c | 9. b | 12. b | 15. b |

Unit 8 Articles

The Media

Articles

1 page 50

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 2. the | 7. the |
| 3. a | 8. the |
| 4. the | 9. the |
| 5. the | 10. the |
| 6. A | 11. the |

2 pages 50–51

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 2. A; a | 7. Ø |
| 3. Ø; a | 8. the |
| 4. the | 9. a |
| 5. Ø; a | 10. an; The |
| 6. Ø | |

3 page 51

- Anyone can send the president an e-mail from this site.
- The public can also sign up for tours.
- Every day, the press comes to the site to listen to statements about current events. OR The press comes to the site to listen to statements about current events every day.
- Weather.gov provides information about the weather anywhere in the country.
- It provides information to the media.
- Nasa.gov has information about space exploration now and in the past.

- At nasa.gov, you can see pictures of the moon, the sun, and the universe. OR You can see pictures of the moon, the sun, and the universe at nasa.gov.
- Nasa.gov shows images of places around the world.

Generalizing: More About Articles

1 page 52

- A news blog comments on the news of the day.
- A tweet is a post on Twitter.
- Podcasts are a convenient way to hear news stories.
- Media apps are apps that give you the news on your electronic devices.
- A person downloads a podcast on a digital player or (a) computer.
- An educational blog is a blog that a teacher uses.

2 page 53

- | | |
|------|------------|
| 2. Ø | 7. a |
| 3. a | 8. A; Ø; Ø |
| 4. Ø | 9. Ø |
| 5. A | 10. Ø/The |
| 6. a | |

3 page 53

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 53–54

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

2 page 54

These days, ^{people} ~~the people~~ are getting the news in new ways. A lot of people read blogs, but now they can also listen to the news or watch it on their digital devices. They can also subscribe to get podcasts. ^{A podcast} ~~Podcast~~ is a sound file. ^{Users} ~~The users~~ download podcasts from websites on ^{the} ~~an~~ Internet. When you go to a website, you sometimes see ^a ~~an~~ download button. If you click on ^{the} ~~an~~ download button, you can download the podcast. Then you can listen to ^{the} ~~a~~ podcast on a computer or other digital devices. Podcasts are often free. Then the website automatically downloads ^{the} ~~a~~ podcast to a program, such as iTunes. Podcasts give ^{the} ~~the~~ information on many different topics, including sports, ^{the} ~~an~~ environment, ~~the~~ entertainment, politics, and ~~the~~ health.

1. b 4. c 7. c 10. b 13. b
 2. c 5. a 8. b 11. c 14. b
 3. a 6. b 9. a 12. a 15. c

Unit 9 Pronouns; Direct and Indirect Objects

Challenging Ourselves

Pronouns

1 page 56

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Determiner	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	——	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2 pages 56–57

2. he 9. themselves
 3. It 10. she
 4. his 11. her
 5. him 12. herself
 6. them 13. I
 7. They 14. myself
 8. it 15. her

3 page 57

2. hers 6. His
 3. themselves 7. ourselves
 4. herself 8. each other
 5. mine

4 page 58

2. ones
 3. one OR ones; ones
 4. one
 5. one

5 page 58

2. myself; herself; ourselves
 3. each other
 4. yourself
 5. each other
 6. each other; themselves
 7. each other
 8. each other
 9. herself

Direct and Indirect Objects

1 page 59

2. The coach told the team (the good news).
 3. The school gave the team (a check) to buy new equipment.
 4. The team showed (their new equipment) to the crowd at the next game.
 5. The parents gave (a party) for the team.

2 page 59

3. X 8. to
 4. X 9. X
 5. for 10. to
 6. X 11. X
 7. X

3 pages 59–60

Possible answers

2. Diana sent invitations to a going-away party to all her friends.; Diana sent them invitations to a going-away party.
 3. Jeff paid rent to his/the landlord.; Jeff paid him/her rent.
 4. Diana gave textbooks to Paul.; Diana gave him textbooks.
 5. Jeff sold a car to Ivan.; Jeff sold him a car.
 6. Diana gave clothes to Tina.; Diana gave her clothes.
 7. Jeff sent an e-mail with his new address to his friends.; Jeff sent them an e-mail with his new address.
 8. Jeff offered a video game console to Ben.; Jeff offered him a video game console.

4 page 60

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 61

2. a 6. b
 3. a 7. b
 4. c 8. b
 5. b

2 page 61

Six years ago, Marta Ortiz moved from Guatemala to the United States with her children. ^{She} ~~Her~~ and her children did not speak very much English, so life was hard at first. Soon the children started school, and ^{they} ~~them~~ made friends. When they did not know a word, their friends taught ^{them the word} ~~them it~~. They learned quickly. At work, Marta's co-workers spoke Spanish, so it was a challenge to learn English. When her children brought home a letter from school, they would

her the letter
 read ~~her~~ it. Sometimes Marta needed to make a phone call
 in English. Her son did it ^{for her} ~~to~~ she. The children wanted to
 help ^{her} ~~she~~. They made ~~for~~ themselves dinner so that their
 mother could take an English class in the evenings. Marta
 liked her classmates. She liked to speak English, and she
 started to learn. Now Marta is taking an advanced English
 class. Her teacher gives ~~to~~ her good grades. He gives advice
^{to} ~~for~~ her about colleges. Her daughter and son are very
 proud. Soon her English will be as good as theirs.

Self-Assessment pages 62–63

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. c | 5. a | 8. b | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. b | 12. c | 15. c |

Unit 10 Present Perfect Discoveries

Present Perfect

1 page 64

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2. have asked | 8. has sent |
| 3. have built | 9. have studied |
| 3. have collected | 10. have decided |
| 5. has sent | 11. have started |
| 6. have learned | 12. have identified |
| 7. have found | |

2 A page 65

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 2. has taught | 7. has; traveled |
| 3. has decided | 8. has discovered |
| 4. has looked | 9. has shown |
| 5. has worked | 10. has published |
| 6. has sent | |

B page 65

- Why has he decided not to retire for several years?
- Who has he worked for?
- How often has the U.S. Coast Guard sent Professor Marks to the South Pole?
- What has he discovered (in the ice core samples from Greenland)?
- Where has Professor Marks published articles?

Present Perfect or Simple Past?

1 page 66

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. have studied | 6. realized |
| 3. has been | 7. continued |
| 4. discovered | 8. found |
| 5. spent | 9. Have; heard |

2 pages 66–67

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. have looked | 8. loved |
| 3. have found | 9. was |
| 4. started | 10. did |
| 5. have been | 11. have become |
| 6. appeared | 12. Have; seen |
| 7. used | |

3 page 67

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 67–68

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

2 page 68

Scientists ^{have studied} ~~studied~~ the night sky for centuries.
 Astronomers have ^{spent} ~~spended~~ countless hours studying the
 sky for new objects. When astronomers have discovered
 new objects, though, they have not always agreed what
 these objects are.

An example of this is the discovery of Pluto. In the early
 twentieth century, astronomers ^{started} ~~have started~~ to suspect
 that there was a planet beyond Uranus. Then, in 1930, they
^{discovered} ~~have discovered~~ Pluto, and it became the ninth planet.
 However in 2008, astronomers ^{announced} ~~have announced~~ that
 Pluto was no longer a planet. Why ^{have they} ~~they have~~ done this?
 Pluto is smaller than any of the other planets. Therefore,
 astronomers ^{have created} ~~created~~ a new category: “Dwarf Planets.” They
 are looking for more dwarf planets and have ^{seen} ~~saw~~ several. So
 far, they ^{have found} ~~found~~ nine.

Self-Assessment pages 68–69

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. a | 7. a | 10. a | 13. c |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8. c | 11. c | 14. a |
| 3. b | 6. b | 9. b | 12. b | 15. c |

Unit 11 Adverbs with Present Perfect; For and Since

Unsolved Mysteries

Adverbs with Present Perfect

1 pages 70–71

- have never heard
- still have not found
- have already done
- have not proven; yet
- have recently been
- have; been studying lately
- Have; recently discovered
- have already determined
- Have; ever learned
- haven't/have not ever figured
- Has; ever become
- has recently become
- has just opened

2 page 71

- However, they have recently learned how to destroy the virus in a lab.
- They have already discovered some remedies for the common cold.
- Research has just shown that taking the mineral zinc can help prevent colds.
- My friend has recently told me that eating chicken soup helps.

3 A page 72

- Joe has not gotten driving directions to the area yet.
- Sue has already placed the laptops in the truck.
- Sue hasn't/has not filled the gas tank of the truck with gas yet.
- Bob has already prepared food.
- Sue and Bob have not checked the equipment yet.

B pages 72–73

- Has Sue put the video cameras in the truck yet? No, she hasn't.
- Have Bob and Joe already organized the truck? Yes, they have.
- Has Bob replaced the batteries in flashlights yet? Yes, he has.
- Have Sue and Joe already packed their cell phones? No, they haven't.
- Has Bob already bought a first-aid kit? Yes, he has.

4 page 73

Answers will vary.

Present Perfect with For and Since

1 page 74

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 2. since | 9. since |
| 3. since | 10. since |
| 4. for | 11. for |
| 5. for | 12. since |
| 6. since | 13. since |
| 7. since | 14. for |
| 8. for | |

2 A page 74

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 2. since | 5. for |
| 3. since | 6. for |
| 4. since | |

B pages 74–75

- How long has Alex been married?; He's/He has been married for eight years.
- How long have Alex and his wife lived in their house?; They've/They have lived there for five years.
- How long have Alex and his wife played music together?; They've/They have played music together since 2009.

3 page 75

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 75–76

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

2 page 76

Imagine that ~~just~~^{just} you have ~~ever~~^{never} walked into a building for the first time. You have ~~ever~~^{never} been there before. Suddenly, everything feels familiar. You feel like you have ~~been~~^{already} ~~already~~ to this place. We call this feeling *déjà vu*, and it is quite common. *Déjà vu* is a French expression. It means that you have already seen something, and people use it to talk about experiences they feel they have already had. Seventy percent of the people in surveys say, "Yes, I have experienced it before." Some people ~~experience~~^{have experienced} *déjà vu* since they were teenagers. Authors have written about this feeling in books ~~since~~^{for} hundreds of years, but scientists have not ~~never~~^{ever} explained it. Researchers ~~try~~^{have tried} to study this feeling for a long time, but they have ~~ever~~^{never} made it happen in a laboratory. As a result, they ~~yet~~^{yet} have not been able to understand the *déjà vu* experience_^.

Self-Assessment pages 76–77

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. c | 7. a | 10. a | 13. b |
| 2. c | 5. b | 8. b | 11. a | 14. c |
| 3. a | 6. c | 9. c | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 12 Present Perfect Progressive Cities

Present Perfect Progressive

1 page 78

- has been increasing
- have been creating
- have been using
- have been placing
- have been taking
- have been sending
- haven't/have not been driving

2 pages 78–79

- has; been developing; has been developing
- have; been coming; have been coming
- has; been advertising; has been advertising
- have; been staying; have been staying

3 page 79

Answers will vary.

Present Perfect Progressive or Present Perfect?

1 A pages 79–80

- have been riding / have ridden
- has been building
- has not completed
- have understood
- have used / have been using
- has hired
- has been

B page 80

- Have people in Amsterdam been driving cars to reduce pollution? OR Have people in Amsterdam driven cars to reduce pollution?; No, they haven't.
- Has New York City completed a new subway line? No, it hasn't.
- Have people in Curitiba used their public bus system? OR Have people in Curitiba been using their public bus system?; Yes, they have.
- Has Curitiba hired a shepherd and his sheep? Yes, it has.
- Has Vancouver been a leader in the use of hydroelectric power?; Yes, it has.

2 page 81

- has been building
- has been adding
- have moved into
- has decided

3 page 81

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 82

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

2 page 82

Kevin Banks ^{has been} is helping homeless people in his city for a long time. He has ^{been} ~~been being~~ a volunteer at the local homeless shelter for 15 years. He ^{has been} is serving meals there since he was a teenager. The number of homeless people ^{has} recently been increasing. More people ^{have been} are losing jobs since last year. The trend is disturbing. For a long time, Kevin ^{has believed} has been believing that the city ^{has} not been doing enough to solve the problem. Now the city ^{has} have been starting new projects to do more. City workers ^{have} has been building permanent housing for the homeless. The city has finished more than 300 new apartments for the homeless.

Self-Assessment pages 82–83

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 4. b | 7. c | 10. b | 13. c |
| 2. b | 5. c | 8. a | 11. c | 14. a |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. a | 12. b | 15. b |

Unit 13 Adjectives

A Good Workplace

Adjectives

1 page 84

- They often have part-time jobs.
- They earn low wages.
- They don't work long hours.
- Their work schedules are short.
- Their job training is usually simple.
- Their jobs are usually not stressful.
- Their workplace is usually safe.

2 pages 84–85

2. a safe computer company
3. comfortable offices
4. dangerous equipment
5. a 35-hour work week
6. overtime pay
7. free training
8. satisfied employees

3 page 85

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. business; clothes | 5. training; classes |
| 3. running; shoes | 6. career; goals |
| 4. work; uniform | |

4 page 86

2. new glass
3. nice large
4. beautiful blue Chicago
5. round black wooden
6. super black leather
7. free five-hour training

5 page 86

Answers will vary.

More About Adjectives

1 page 87

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. surprising | 6. depressed |
| 3. challenging | 7. confused |
| 4. boring | 8. frustrating |
| 5. bored | 9. interested |

2 page 87

2. but my boss tells really funny ones
3. or at a casual one
4. but her roommate has friendly ones
5. even though the older one is more qualified
6. She's looking at some noise-canceling ones
7. the wood one better

3 page 88

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. ones | 6. proud |
| 3. happy | 7. one |
| 4. something delicious | 8. Answers will vary. |
| 5. anything negative | |

4 page 89

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 89

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

2 page 90

If you are ^{interested} ~~interest~~ in finding a great company to work for, *Excel in Your Job* magazine can be a good source of information. Every year, the magazine makes a list of the best companies to work for. What makes these companies so ^{successful} ~~successful~~? How do they create a ^{good workplace} ~~workplace~~ good environment? Some companies let employees work ^{four-day} ~~four-days~~ weeks so they can have longer weekends with their families. Companies on the list sometimes offer ^{excellent financial} ~~financial~~ excellent benefits, such as high salaries, bonus pay, and retirement plans. Also, employees of these companies are not ^{worried} ~~worry~~ about losing their jobs. They believe their bosses are fair and their rights are protected. It is not unusual to find an employee who has a ^{30-year} ~~30-years~~ career with one of these companies. The list includes small companies as well as giant corporations. No matter what size or location you are ^{interested} ~~interest~~ in, the list can be ^{helpful} ~~helpful~~.

Self-Assessment

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. c | 7. c | 10. c | 13. b |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. a | 11. b | 14. a |
| 3. b | 6. b | 9. b | 12. c | 15. a |

Unit 14 Adverbs of Manner and Degree

Learn Quickly!

Adverbs of Manner

1 page 92

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2. fast | 11. high |
| 3. alone | 12. easily |
| 4. well | 13. politely |
| 5. quickly | 14. early |
| 6. wrong | 15. terribly |
| 7. carefully | 16. hard |
| 8. nervously | 17. low |
| 9. right | 18. usually |
| 10. suddenly | |

2 pages 92–93

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. late | 7. deeply |
| 3. properly | 8. slowly |
| 4. carefully | 9. efficiently |
| 5. quickly | 10. well |
| 6. differently | |

3 page 93

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2. carefully; careful | 6. clear; clearly |
| 3. neat; neatly | 7. well; good |
| 4. good; well | 8. quiet; quietly |
| 5. calm; calmly | |

4 page 94*Answers will vary.***Adverbs of Degree****1** page 94

2. She was seriously worried about failing English.
4. She was dangerously close to dropping the course.
5. The teachers at the Writing Center have been amazingly helpful.
6. They are wonderfully supportive.
7. Her progress was good enough to pass the test.
8. She is incredibly proud of herself.

2 page 95

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. too quickly | 5. too late |
| 3. good enough | 6. long enough |
| 4. too short | 7. hard enough |

3 page 95

2. The professor is really/so intelligent.
3. Marc's study group is pretty serious.
4. Marc has been doing pretty well in the class.
5. He is pretty proud of his writing.
6. Marc is kind of / sort of surprised that he likes world history.
7. He is kind of / sort of serious about his history studies.
8. Marc's grades are really / so good in both world history and English.

Avoid Common Mistakes**1** page 96

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

2 page 96

A comfortable classroom environment is important for students to learn a language ^{well} good. When students don't ^{very/extremely/quite} feel ~~some~~ ^{what} comfortable, they can't learn ^{effectively} effective. Good teachers don't make students feel embarrassed when they answer ^{incorrectly} incorrect. Students also feel more comfortable when teachers don't speak too ^{fast} fastly. Teachers should treat ^{all students fairly} fairly all students and make sure that the communication in the classroom is respectful. In a good classroom, students treat ^{their classmates respectfully} respectfully their classmates even when

^{seriously} they serious disagree. In an effective classroom, both the teacher and the students want each other to do ^{well} good.

Self-Assessment pages 96–97

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. b | 7. c | 10. b | 13. b |
| 2. b | 5. b | 8. b | 11. c | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. a | 12. a | 15. a |

Unit 15 Prepositions**Food on the Table****Prepositions of Place and Time****1** page 98

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 2. at | 7. for |
| 3. on | 8. During / In |
| 4. in / near | 9. near |
| 5. In | 10. during / on |
| 6. in | 11. in |

2 pages 98–99

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 2. under | 7. After |
| 3. in | 8. on |
| 4. For | 9. during |
| 5. in | 10. Since |
| 6. at | 11. under |

3 pages 99–100

2. in the refrigerator
3. on the table
4. at Food Place
5. behind the truck
6. in the afternoon
7. on the shelf
8. in a box
9. next to the tomatoes

4 page 100*Answers will vary.***Prepositions of Direction and Manner****1** page 101

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2. to | 5. for |
| 3. across | 6. around |
| 4. with | 7. of |

2 page 101

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 2. from | 6. for |
| 3. across | 7. to |
| 4. to | 8. from |
| 5. of | |

Phrasal Prepositions and Prepositions After Adjectives

1 A page 102

2. to
3. of
4. as
5. to
6. to
7. of
8. of
9. as
10. of

B page 102

2. such as
3. close to
4. in front of
5. up to
6. Instead of
7. outside of
8. next to

2 A page 103

2. for
3. of
4. about
5. with
6. from
7. to

B page 103

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 103–104

2. c
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. a

2 page 104

Author Michael Pollan has written about local food ^{for} ~~during~~ many years. He lives ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ California ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ the United States. He grows his vegetables in his garden. He believes that Americans do not eat enough fruit and vegetables. He also believes some health problems are due ^{to} ~~from~~ bad food choices. He says that we have been eating bad food ^{for} ~~since~~ too long. However, many Americans say that they are too busy to spend much time thinking about their food choices. They work long hours. Sometimes they work ^{on} ~~at~~ Saturdays and Sundays or on holidays. They do not have time to cook all of their meals. They do not have time to go to farmers' markets ^{on} ~~in~~ Saturdays. They eat quick and easy food that is not good ^{with} ~~with~~ them. Michael Pollan writes about food to get people excited ^{about} ~~in~~ healthier ways to eat.

Self-Assessment pages 104–105

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. c

Grammar and Beyond Workbook 2

Unit 16 Future (1)

Life Lists

Be Going To, Present Progressive, and Simple Present for Future Events

1 page 106

2. are; going to do
3. 're/are going to create
4. are; going to make
5. are; going to put
6. 're/are going to list
7. are; going to get
8. are going to submit
9. 'm/am going to meet
10. are going to find
11. Are; going to show
12. 'm/am not going to show

2 page 107

2. Are; going
3. leave
4. Are; going to visit
5. are; going to do
6. 'm/am spending
7. are having
8. 'm/am going to rest
9. are; doing
10. 'm/am; working

3 page 107

2. arrives / is arriving / is going to arrive
3. is going to be
4. are going to learn
5. is giving / is going to give
6. begins
7. are going to sell
8. are going / are going to go
9. leaves / is leaving / is going to leave

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 108

2. a
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. c

2 page 108

Researchers at James University ^{are} ~~is~~ going to study how students organize their time next week on campus. They ^{are} ~~is~~ going to interview students about the ways that they keep organized. One question in the interview ^{is} ~~are~~ going to be, "What ^{are you} ~~you are~~ going to do this week?" Another question is, "How ^{are you} ~~you are~~ going to plan your day today?" The interviews

are
 ^ going to be in Building B. If you are interested, please
 sign up at the Student Services Center. Students ^{are} is going to
 receive payment for their time. The researchers ^{are} ^ not going
 to tell the students the goal of the research. They ^{are} is going to
 share their results in a report.

Self-Assessment pages 108–109

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c | 10. c | 13. a |
| 2. b | 5. c | 8. b | 11. a | 14. c |
| 3. a | 6. a | 9. b | 12. b | 15. b |

Unit 17 Future (2)

Getting Older

Future with Will

1 A page 110

- will definitely not disappoint
- will certainly not be
- will take
- will begin
- will land
- will travel
- will fly
- will probably not meet
- will possibly see
- will return

B page 111

Possible answers

- Where will the tour go?
- When will they land at Darwin International Airport?
- How will they travel?
- What will they (probably) see in the park?
- Where will the tour go next?
- When will they return to the United States?

2 page 111

Answers will vary.

Future with Will, Be Going To, and Present Progressive

1 page 112

Answers may vary.

- for an intention
- for a prediction, expectation, or guess
- for a prediction, expectation, or guess
- for something certain because of evidence
- for something certain because of evidence
- for a prediction, expectation, or guess

2 pages 112–113

- will be OR is going to be
- I'll
- are they going to affect
- I'm going to OR I'll
- they'll OR they're going to
- won't have
- I'm going to OR I'll
- They're going to need OR They'll need
- am going to meet OR am meeting

3 A page 113

Degree of Certainty		
← Less certain	← In the middle →	More certain →
possibly maybe perhaps	likely probably	undoubtedly certainly definitely

B page 114

- According to predictions, 25 million U.S. Baby Boomers will likely/probably retire by 2020.
- When the Boomers retire, companies certainly/definitely/undoubtedly won't have enough workers.
- Maybe/Perhaps younger workers will make more money because companies need them more.
- Some medical companies are likely/probably going to get rich because Boomers will need medical care.
- For example, Boomers are certainly/definitely/undoubtedly going to need products to fix their old knees or hips.
- A company that makes those products will likely/probably do well.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 114–115

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

2 page 115

Welcome to eldersrus.cambridge.org. This site will ~~to~~ help you enjoy your later years. In the future, the world's population ^{will} get older. By 2050, about 20 percent of the world's people ^{will} ~~would~~ be 70 or older. Some people say an older society ^{is} going to be a problem. At eldersrus.org, we disagree. We predict that older people ^{will} help society. In the future, older people in workplaces will ~~to~~ help companies make better decisions. Certainly, tomorrow's older population ^{is} going to need more health care. In the future, there will perhaps ~~to~~ be better health care for everyone of all ages. Active, healthy seniors can change the world. Click

here to read more about eldersrus.cambridge.org. In the future, you will ~~to~~ be happy you did!

Self-Assessment pages 116–117

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. b | 10. a | 13. b |
| 2. a | 5. c | 8. c | 11. a | 14. a |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. b | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 18 Future Time Clauses and Future Conditionals

Learning to Communicate

Future Time Clauses

1 page 118

Once a word becomes popular, people will expect a dictionary to include it. However, not every word is good enough for the dictionary. A word will have to pass many tests before it gets into the dictionary. For example, here is how one well-known dictionary normally adds new words. After the editors see a new word, they will put it on a list of interesting words. The editor will make a note about the word as soon as it appears anywhere. What does it mean? Who is using it? Where do people use the word? Usually, until the editors have hundreds of notes for the word, they will not think about it very much. When they have a large number of notes, the editors will make a special card for the word. When the company plans a new dictionary, a person called the head reader will review all the information from the editors. After the head reader considers thousands of words, he or she will choose the best words. Then the company's managers will discuss those choices. As soon as the managers name the lucky new words, writers will write definitions for them. Finally, we will find them in the dictionary.

2 page 119

- As soon as Ana starts to speak, Gabriel and Julia will teach her the names of things in Portuguese and English.
- When Gabriel talks to Ana, he will use only English.
- Until Ana seems to understand, Gabriel will repeat words in English.
- Before Ana goes to bed, Julia will read her a story in Portuguese.
- Once Ana is four years old, Julia will find day-care with Portuguese and English speakers.

Future Conditionals; Questions with Time Clauses and Conditional Clauses

1 A page 120

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 3. want | 12. will remember |
| 4. will; teach | 13. sees |
| 5. want | 14. hears |
| 6. will push | 15. will; learn |
| 7. is | 16. put |
| 8. will share | 17. will choose |
| 9. take | 18. have |
| 10. will learn | 19. will try |
| 11. show | |

B page 121

- If your dog is like Bobby, will you teach new words to him?
- When Dr. Brown teaches Bobby a new word, will she say the word?
- Will she show him a thing if she wants him to learn the word?
- If Bobby learns a word now, will he remember it later?
- Will Bobby learn a word once he hears it?
- If listeners have dogs, will they try to teach them new words?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 121–122

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

2 page 122

If some birds ^{are} will be well trained, they will speak. If Gus, a parrot, ^{hears} will hear you say "hi," he will say "hi." Brian Green of Western University says, "If Gus ^{sees} will see a new thing, he will make up new words for it." "Yesterday, Gus saw a plum and called it 'cherry apple.' In the future, if I show him something similar to what he knows, I ^{will} listen for Gus's new name for it." ^{When} If most parrots will hear a name, they will repeat it. Gus does more. As soon as Gus ^{hears} will hear a new person's name, he will make a sentence, like "Hi, Susan." ^{If} When Gus continues to talk so well, he ^{will change} changes the way we think about bird communication.

Self-Assessment pages 122–123

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. b | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. c | 11. c | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. b | 12. b | 15. b |

Unit 19 Ability

Amazing Science

Ability with *Can* and *Could*

1 page 124

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 2. can't prepare | 8. can fly |
| 3. can make | 9. can analyze |
| 4. can take | 10. can share |
| 5. can't learn | 11. can give |
| 6. can fly | 12. can't stop |
| 7. can't go | |

2 page 125

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 2. couldn't | 7. can |
| 3. could | 8. can |
| 4. can | 9. can |
| 5. can | 10. can |
| 6. couldn't | 11. couldn't |

3 A page 125

Possible answers

- I can use a smartphone. OR I can't use a smartphone.
- I can understand a GPS navigator. OR I can't understand a GPS navigator.
- I can make video chat calls. OR I can't make video chat calls.

B page 125

Possible answers

- I could use a smartphone ten years ago. or I couldn't use a smartphone ten years ago.
- I could understand a GPS navigator five years ago. OR I couldn't understand a GPS navigator five years ago.
- I could make video chat calls last year. OR I couldn't make video chat calls last year.

4 page 126

- Storm warnings couldn't reach them.
- They thought that it couldn't happen.
- No, a lot of people couldn't go to work or school.
- He can't see any clouds in the satellite pictures.
- Yes, people can ride their bikes today.
- He can predict rain for tomorrow.

Be Able To

1 page 127

- was able to reach
- are able to use
- were able to use
- wasn't/was not able to see

- are able to fly; aren't/are not able to go
- is able to make

2 A page 128

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

B pages 128–129

Possible answers

- They are able to keep their house clean because they have Rosie the robot.
- Yes, they are able to get food when they press a button.
- He is able to dress for work by standing in a machine.
- They are able to fly because they use cars that fly and jetpacks.
- They are able to take vacations on the moon.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 129

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

2 page 130

In my high school, we were not able^{to} do experiments. We did not have a lab. I was sad, because you ~~can~~^{cannot} become an inventor without a lab. My parents told me to build my own lab in our garage, so I did. I ~~could~~^{was able to} build a pretty good one. Now, at City College, I^{am} able to use one of the best labs in the world. When I have an idea for an invention, I am able^{to} build it. Here's my advice to young people: Go to a school where you^{are} able to use a good lab. Computers are good, but you ~~can~~^{cannot} really invent things with them alone. Remember: A good inventor is able^{to} use his or her hands.

Self-Assessment pages 130–131

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c | 10. a | 13. b |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8. a | 11. c | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. b | 12. a | 15. a |

Unit 20 Requests and Offers

Good Causes

Permission

1 page 132

Dear Dr. Lance,

As you know, I'm the president of the Student Service Club. I'm writing to ask your permission to organize some activities in our community. Every year, we have made a holiday dinner for homeless people. Can we do that again? May I contact the newspaper about this? They might write an article about it. Also, do you mind if we have a 3-mile race to raise money for our projects? Finally, could we use the school parking lot in May for our car wash? It raises money to send kids to summer camp. Thanks for your time.

Freyza Entep

Dear Feyza,

Thank you for your e-mail. I'm glad that our Service Club is so active. About the holiday dinner:

Sure. No problem. Sorry, but please don't tell the newspaper about it. We can serve only about 100 people.

I'm afraid I don't like the idea of the race. If someone gets hurt, we might get into trouble. You can certainly do the car wash. We do this every year, right? I think it's a great activity.

Dr. John Lance

2 page 133

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2. Do you mind | 6. Do you mind if |
| 3. Not at all | 7. Can I |
| 4. Can | 8. Sure. No problem. |
| 5. Can I please | |

3 page 133

Answers will vary.

Requests and Offers

1 page 134

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 2. Yes. Of course. | 6. Could |
| 3. Would | 7. Could |
| 4. Certainly. | 8. I'm sorry |
| 5. Would | |

2 pages 134–135

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 2. I'm sorry | 6. Certainly |
| 3. I'll | 7. can |
| 4. That would be great | 8. would |
| 5. Could | |

3 page 135

Possible answers

2. Can I drive the children to the art center after school?;
Answers will vary
3. May I explain the project to the children?;
Answers will vary

4. I can clean the tables with Dan after the class.;

Answers will vary

5. I could get more volunteers at my college.;

Answers will vary

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 136

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

2 page 136

This Saturday, we'll have our office's charity car wash. Can you ~~to~~ help? Could ^{please} we ^{OR} ^{, please} share the work ^{can}? Could our marketing department ~~to~~ bring towels? We need buckets to carry water. Will the salespeople ~~to~~ bring some? Advertising department, ^{please} can you ^{OR} ^{, please} direct ^{can} cars into the car wash ^{can}? We need lots of help. Would you ~~to~~ ask your family and friends to help? The technology team said, "Yes, we ^{will} ~~would~~." Thanks in advance. People have asked, "Could ^{please} the managers ^{OR} ^{, please} bring pizza ^{can}?" Yes, we ~~could~~!

Self-Assessment pages 136–137

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c | 10. b | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. c | 8. a | 11. b | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. b | 12. a | 15. b |

Unit 21 Advice and Suggestions

The Right Job

Advice

1 page 138

2. shouldn't train
3. should ask OR ought to ask
4. should do OR ought to do
5. should think OR ought to think
6. should; think
7. shouldn't worry
8. Should; be
9. should make OR ought to make OR had better make

2 page 139

3. Where should I look
4. Should I come
5. Should he get
6. Who should he send
7. When should he e-mail

3 page 140

2. had better not quit until he gets a new job
3. should post his résumé online
4. should call the company to find out how to apply
5. ought to listen to him and help him
6. should get some job training
7. ought to find some interviewing tips on the Internet
8. shouldn't/should not buy a house now

4 pages 140–141

2. You should / ought to focus on jobs that require your special skills.
3. You shouldn't waste time on jobs that don't sound interesting.
4. You should / ought to / had better be sure that you have a good résumé, or you may not attract good companies.
5. You should / ought to find out about free or low-cost training programs.
6. You should / ought to tell everyone you know that you are looking for a job.
7. You shouldn't / had better not put untrue statements on your résumé or you may get into trouble later.

Suggestions

1 page 141

2. You might want to
3. Why not
4. You might want to
5. Why don't I
6. might not want to

2 pages 142–143

2. you might not
3. why don't
4. You could
5. you might not
6. Why don't you

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 143

2. c 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. c 8. c
5. b

2 page 144

When you look for a job, you ^{had} better be prepared. Here are five things to think about. First, why not ^{think} ~~thinking~~ about what you do best? You should get a job that lets you do that. Next, ask yourself, "Can I be happy with this company?" If the answer is "no," you ^{had} better not take a job there. Third, you ^{had} better tell interviewers the truth. You had better not lie in a job interview, or you might lose your job

later. Also, why not ~~to~~ act like a professional? You ~~might not want to~~ ~~could not~~ talk or dress the way you do with your friends.

Pay close attention to your clothes. Why not ~~to~~ buy new clothes just for job interviews? Finally, you ^{had} better stay positive, even if you do not get the job. There are other jobs out there. You ~~had better~~ ^{should} look for one that is even better.

Self-Assessment pages 144–145

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. a | 10. c | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. c | 11. a | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. c | 9. c | 12. c | 15. c |

Unit 22 Necessity, Prohibition, and Preference

How to Sell It

Necessity and Prohibition

1 page 146

2. must spend
3. do; need to do
4. have to advertise
5. Do; need to pay
6. don't/do not need to pay
7. does; have to look
8. has to check
9. does; need to think
10. must not forget

2 page 147

	Necessary	Not Necessary	Prohibited
1.		✓	
2.	✓		
3.	✓		
4.	✓		
5.			✓
6.		✓	
7.	✓		
8.			✓

3 page 147

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

Preference

1 page 148

- a 7. c
- b 8. a
- c 9. b
- b 10. c
- b

2 page 149

- would prefer to study
- I'd like to give
- would rather not watch
- would prefer to watch
- would rather see
- would rather hear
- would rather listen
- than listen

3 page 150

- Would; rather
- do; prefer
- Do; prefer
- would like

4 page 150

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 151

- c 6. b
- b 7. c
- a 8. b
- c

2 page 151

We asked our customers what ads they ^{would} rather see.

Most would rather ~~to~~ see ads that are funny. Many customers said ads ~~must not be~~ expensive. Ads don't have to have great art, they said. They would rather ~~to~~ see inexpensive ads with good jokes and good music. The music in an ad ~~must not be~~ famous. Customers prefer ^{to} hear music that is happy and easy to sing instead of famous songs. About 60 percent of our customers ^{would} rather see ads after a TV show than during the show. About 80 percent of them said they would rather not ~~to~~ see "pop-up" ads on the Internet – ads that come on the screen suddenly while you're looking at something else.

Self-Assessment pages 152–153

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7. a | 10. c | 13. c |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. c | 11. a | 14. b |
| 3. b | 6. b | 9. b | 12. a | 15. c |

Unit 23 Present and Future Probability

Life Today, Life Tomorrow

Present Probability

1 page 154

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2. might | 6. should |
| 3. can't | 7. might not |
| 4. shouldn't | 8. must |
| 5. must | |

2 page 155

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 2. must be | 5. might not be |
| 3. might | 6. must/should/might |
| 4. must not | 7. might |

3 page 155

- must be very proud of her
- might be at school
- must not / might not have her phone on
- must not / can't be serious
- must not / might not have enough money

Modals of Future Probability

1 page 156

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 2. will | 6. could |
| 3. can't | 7. shouldn't |
| 4. should | 8. Will |
| 5. may | 9. may not |

2 pages 156–157

- The number of bike riders could/should/might increase.
- The number of traffic accidents shouldn't increase.
- There should/might be fewer cars on the streets.
- Rents could/might go up.
- The population should increase.
- New companies might move into the city.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 157

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

2 page 158

Cars ~~can~~^{may} not be part of our future. Instead, we ~~maybe~~^{may be} flying around in tiny private planes. In the future, gasoline ~~must~~^{will} become hard to get. As a result, the kind of car we have today ~~can~~^{could} become harder to use. Gasoline ~~must~~^{will} become very expensive. Will other types of cars become common? Yes, they might ~~become~~. Also, researchers think that small airplanes ~~maybe~~^{may be} common in the future. It's possible that these airplanes ~~can~~^{could} run on power from the sun. They ~~couldn't~~^{may not / might not / shouldn't} need any power at all. Who knows? If tiny personal planes become common, will houses have little home airports instead of garages? Yes, they might have.

Self-Assessment pages 158–159

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. c | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. b | 5. c | 8. a | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. c | 12. b | 15. c |

Unit 24 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs; Verbs and Prepositions

Getting Along at Work

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

1 page 160

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2. T | 8. I |
| 3. I | 9. T |
| 4. T | 10. T |
| 5. T | 11. T |
| 6. T | 12. I |
| 7. T | |

2 page 160

When I **arrive** at the office each morning, I **walk** to the kitchen. I **make** a cup of coffee and say hello to my co-workers. After that, I **take** my coffee to my desk and **turn** on my computer. During the day, I **type** reports on my computer. I **play** music while I work. I always make sure to **keep** the volume low. That way if someone **knocks**, I can still **hear** them. I **eat** lunch with my co-workers. In the summer, we **eat** outside.

Everyone in my office gets along well. We don't **fight** or **argue**. It **helps** that there are only four of us! I **work** in a very small office. It's easy for us to **like** each other.

3 page 161

- near a guy
- clearly
- to my office
- loud music

- headphones
- something about the noise
- at her desk
- the food

4 page 161

Answers will vary.

Verb + Object + Preposition Combinations

1 page 162

- learn; from
- explains; to
- get; from
- ask; for
- remind; about
- ask; for

2 page 162

- His co-workers help him with difficult tasks.
- He asks them for advice.
- He gets good feedback from them.
- They explain company policies to him.
- He discusses problems with them.

3 page 163

Answers will vary.

Verb + Preposition Combinations

1 page 164

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 2. about | 7. on |
| 3. with | 8. for |
| 4. to | 9. about |
| 5. to | 10. on |
| 6. on | 11. for |

2 pages 164–165

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 2. for | 7. with |
| 3. about | 8. to |
| 4. for | 9. for |
| 5. at | 10. about |
| 6. on | 11. on |

3 page 165

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 165–166

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

2 page 166

Do noises distract ^{you}? Is it hard for you to deal ^{with} noisy co-workers? What can solve the problem? A set of PrivaPhones can solve ^{it}. Just wear ~~on~~ PrivaPhones at work. You'll ask yourself, "What happened ^{to} the noise?" With PrivaPhones, you won't hear ^{it}. This lets you work ~~with~~ hard at your job. PrivaPhones depend ^{on} new technology to protect your ears. Your PrivaPhones are waiting ^{for} ~~with~~ you today!

Self-Assessment pages 166–167

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. a | 10. c | 13. c |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. c | 11. a | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. c | 9. b | 12. b | 15. a |

Unit 25 Phrasal Verbs

Money, Money, Money

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs**1** page 168

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 2. eat out | 7. went out |
| 3. went ahead | 8. ran out |
| 4. look out | 9. hang on |
| 5. watch out | 10. give up |
| 6. go on | |

2 page 169

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. out | 7. in |
| 3. on | 8. on |
| 4. down | 9. back |
| 5. away | 10. in |
| 6. up | |

3 pages 169–170

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 2. watch out | 8. give up |
| 3. stand up | 9. sets in |
| 4. work out | 10. hangs on |
| 5. got along | 11. run out |
| 6. went on | 12. come back |
| 7. grown up | |

Transitive Phrasal Verbs**1 A** page 170

- It will add up.; I
- Everyone should set up a bank account.; T
- That helps to build up your savings.; T
- You can take your money out of the account at any time.; T

B page 171

- T; T
- T
- I

2 page 171

- figured out
- works out
- sets up
- find out
- take money out
- find out
- add them up

3 page 172

- pay off your student loans OR pay your student loans off?; didn't/did not pay them off
- work out the costs OR work the costs out; worked them out
- put off paying a bill; don't/do not put it off
- turn that music down OR turn down that music; turn it down

4 page 172

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes**1** page 173

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

2 page 174

Smart parents save money from their income for their children's college education. A smart parent puts ^{it away} ~~away it~~ in a college savings plan. This is a priority. A college savings plan will only work if you start early. You have to find ~~out~~ a good savings plan. You have to set ^{it up} ~~up it~~ before your child ^{grows up} ~~grows~~. You cannot build ^{it up} ~~up it~~ if you start too late. To decide how much money you need, find out how much a year of college costs now. Experts point ^{out} ~~out~~ that the price of a college education rises ~~up~~ by about 8 percent every year. Do the math. The cost will grow ~~up~~ over the years.

Self-Assessment pages 174–175

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7. a | 10. c | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. b | 11. c | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. b | 9. a | 12. b | 15. a |

Unit 26 Comparatives

We Are All Different

Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs

1 page 176

2. better
3. older
4. more likely
5. younger
6. harder
7. weaker
8. more adventurous
9. freer
10. better
11. stronger
12. more important

2 A page 177

2. less easygoing
3. more confident
4. nicer
5. more independent
6. less successful
7. smarter
8. more educated
9. more intelligent
10. better
11. worse
12. better

B page 178

2. can help one twin become more confident than the other
3. Can one twin be smarter than the other
4. one twin doesn't usually have a better brain than the other
5. a better diet can affect the brain

Comparatives with As . . . As

1 page 178

2. as athletic as
3. as fast as
4. as skilled as
5. as experienced as
6. as well as
7. as creative as

2 A page 179

2. not as short as
3. as much as
4. as dark as
5. as big as
6. not as small as
7. as high as
8. as interested in sports as

B page 180

Answers will vary.

3 page 180

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 180–181

2. a 6. c
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. a
5. b

2 page 181

The president's office announces a ~~newer~~^{new} admissions policy for the families of current students at Jacob County Community College. It will now be ~~more~~ easier for siblings of current students to apply. The application form for these siblings is much shorter ~~that~~^{than} the normal application. Also, siblings of current students can apply earlier ~~that~~^{than} usual. The college's president, Wayne Roberts, said, "We want to be as open^{as} possible to the families of our students." He explained that "legacy admissions" – special procedures for student's relatives – are becoming more ~~commoner~~^{common} at colleges. Roberts explained that the college's approval of sibling applications does not take as long^{as} usual. "Siblings are alike in many ways," he said. "If a student is already doing well here, brothers or sisters will probably succeed too." The college hopes the ~~newer~~^{new} policy will make admissions simpler and ~~more~~ quicker.

Self-Assessment pages 182–183

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. c | 10. c | 13. c |
| 2. c | 5. b | 8. b | 11. a | 14. a |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. a | 12. b | 15. b |

Unit 27 Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

The Best and the Worst

Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

1 pages 184–185

2. the worst
3. the most dangerous

4. The highest
5. the most honest
6. The strongest
7. the most intense
8. The most violent
9. The weakest
10. the lowest

2 page 185

2. the scariest ones
3. the least interesting ones
4. occur (the) most quickly
5. happen (the) most frequently
6. the most predictable natural disasters
7. forecast; (the) most easily
8. avoid; (the) most easily
9. avoid; (the) least easily
10. the least scary natural disaster
11. the most terrifying natural disaster
12. worked (the) hardest
13. the best grade
14. the most interesting subject

3 pages 186–187

Possible answers

2. Tornadoes happen (the) least often in Alaska.
3. May 2003 had the largest number of tornadoes.
4. Tornadoes happen (the) most often in May.
5. The largest number of tornadoes in one day was 147.
6. The width of the widest tornado was 2.5 miles.
7. The fastest wind speed in a tornado was probably about 300 mph.
8. The highest amount of property damage from one tornado was perhaps \$1 billion.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 187

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

2 page 188

When we talk about the topic of the weather, we should not forget snowstorms. One of the ^{worst} ~~baddest~~ snowstorms in history hit the United States and Canada in March 1993. At ^{its} ~~the~~ strongest point, the storm reached from Canada to

Central America. The eastern United States was hit the ^{worst} ~~baddest~~. The storm affected ^{the most seriously} ~~the most seriously~~ that area.

The ^{most surprising} ~~surprisingest~~ snowfall was in Florida, which got about four inches. The storm dumped ^{its} ~~it~~ heaviest snow – 69 inches – on the town of Mount LeConte, Tennessee. Tornadoes were one of the ^{most dangerous} ~~dangerousest~~ aspects of the

storm. They hit ^{the hardest} ~~the hardest~~ Florida. Because it was the ^{most violent} ~~violentest~~ storm in more than 100 years, many people in the eastern United States call it “The Storm of the Century.”

Self-Assessment page 188–189

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. a | 10. a | 13. c |
| 2. a | 5. b | 8. b | 11. c | 14. b |
| 3. c | 6. c | 9. c | 12. a | 15. b |

Unit 28 Gerunds and Infinitives (1)

Managing Time

Verbs Followed by Gerunds or Infinitives

1 page 190

2. to increase
3. to measure
4. to use
5. using
6. to calculate
7. to measure
8. to be
9. to follow

2 page 191

2. I plan to start working as a volunteer at a kitchen for homeless people.
3. It will involve spending about four hours a week with a team at the shelter.
4. I decided to do this because homeless people are really just like you and me.
5. Many people need help while they keep looking for work.
6. They need to spend their time on job searches, not on searches for food.
7. They want to be independent.
8. I can't refuse to give a few hours every week.
9. If you want to donate some of your time, I can give you the shelter's number.
10. I think you will enjoy helping these people.

3 page 192

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2. getting | 8. trying |
| 3. to be | 9. spending |
| 4. to change | 10. being |
| 5. having | 11. to deal |
| 6. to solve | 12. to study |
| 7. seeing | 13. to see |

Verbs Followed by Gerunds and Infinitives

1 pages 192–193

2. remembered asking
3. tried to plan
4. forgot to set

5. love to play OR love playing
6. remember to change
7. stop making
8. tried taking

2 page 193

2. liked helping OR liked to help
3. started working OR started to work
4. enjoys working
5. started volunteering OR started to volunteer
6. wanted to teach
7. tries to train OR tries training
8. loves to work OR loves working

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 194

2. a 6. a
3. b 7. b
4. a 8. c
5. c

2 page 194

Hi Sam,

I wanted ^{to write} ~~writing~~ to you last week, but I didn't have time. Sorry, but I got really busy and forgot ^{to write} ~~writing~~. I enjoy ^{being} ~~to be~~ in San Diego, but I don't have much time for fun. I expected ^{to work} ~~working~~ only eight hours yesterday, but I kept ^{working} ~~to work~~ at the office for eleven hours. Every day, I finish ^{doing} ~~to do~~ one thing, and then I have to do another. Last Sunday, I had some free time, so I decided ^{to} ~~to~~ take a bus to a beach just north of San Diego. I expected ^{to} ~~to~~ see sand, but it was very rocky and really pretty. Well, I should stop ^{writing} ~~to write~~ now. If you get the time, come visit!

Love,

Kate

Self-Assessment pages 194–195

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c | 10. c | 13. a |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8. b | 11. b | 14. c |
| 3. a | 6. a | 9. a | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 29 Gerunds and Infinitives (2)

Civil Rights

More About Gerunds

1 page 196

2. hiring
3. losing
4. working
5. being
6. doing
7. reading
8. giving

2 A page 196

2. of
3. about
4. for
5. in
6. on
7. about
8. about
9. about

B page 197

2. worried about not having
3. involved in interviewing
4. think about reaching
5. forget about needing
6. aware of creating
7. worry about seeming
8. sorry about disagreeing
9. afraid of not looking
10. involved in discriminating

More About Infinitives

1 A page 198

The main goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is to prevent discrimination against disabled persons. An important purpose of the law is to make sure that entrances include ramps and elevators so that disabled persons can enter the buildings. This law benefits the American economy in several ways. One way is to let disabled persons contribute their skills to companies. Another benefit is to allow disabled persons to support themselves.

B page 198

Researchers have conducted many studies to understand left-handedness better. A left-handed person uses the left hand, not the right, to do most everyday tasks. However, only about 11 percent of the world's people are left-handed. They face a kind of discrimination because most products are made to be convenient for the right-handed majority. Supporters of left-handers' rights have written to many manufacturers in order to get more scissors, keyboards, guitars, and other products for left-handers.

2 pages 198–199

Possible answers

2. to live in a nice neighborhood
3. to find him houses
4. to help people find homes in Linden
5. to keep him out of Linden
6. to change people's minds about discrimination

3 page 199

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 199–200

2. a 6. a
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. a
5. a

2 page 200

Working for civil rights ^{is} everyone's duty. The College Rights Club invites all students to be involved ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ ending discrimination. Please join us at our next meeting on October 7 in the Student Union. We will talk about ^{planning} ~~to plan~~ this year's activities. Last year, we worked hard ~~for~~ to protect the rights of people on campus. We believed ^{it} ~~was~~ was important to get better access to campus buildings for disabled persons. Supporting workers on local farms ^{was} ~~were~~ also an important project. We succeeded ⁱⁿ ~~about~~ setting up a Farm Workers' Aid Center to provide day-care for workers' children. This year, we will keep on ^{helping} ~~to help~~ all members of our community to be treated fairly and respectfully. We hope you believe it is important ~~for~~ to be part of this effort. Join us!

Self-Assessment pages 200–201

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. b | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. a | 11. b | 14. c |
| 3. c | 6. c | 9. c | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 30 Subject Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns)

Sleep

Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 202

2. who/that study
3. who/that are
4. that/which have
5. that/which doesn't/does not have
6. who/that are
7. who/that are
8. that/which look
9. that/which happen

2 pages 202–203

2. There are some kinds of food that/which help people sleep.
3. Turkey is one example of a kind of food that/which makes people sleepy.
4. Scientists who study food say turkey contains tryptophan.
5. Tryptophan is a chemical that/which leads to sleepiness.
6. Researchers who study sleep problems say other kinds of food can keep you awake.
8. Chocolate is one kind of food that/which can make you stay awake.

More About Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 203

2. that/which meets weekly
3. who/that have walked in their sleep OR who/that have been walking in their sleep
4. who/that take medication
5. who/that prefer a more natural approach
6. that/which concerns a lot of the group
7. that/which has current information

2 page 204

2. whose uncle sleeps only five hours a night
3. whose co-worker studies her dreams
4. whose brother talks in his sleep
5. whose daughter sometimes sleepwalks
6. whose friends like to stay up all night

3 A pages 204–205

2. who/that
3. whose
4. who/that
5. that/which
6. who/that
7. who/that
8. whose
9. that/which

B page 205

- who/that is British
- that/which causes long sleep periods
- who/that stayed awake for 11 days
- whose sleep deprivation was part of a science project
- that/which affect your mind
- who/that played football
- whose sleep deprivation comes from diseases

Avoid Common Mistakes**1** pages 205–206

- a 5. a 8. c
- c 6. c
- b 7. b

2 page 206

Josh Parker is a teacher ^{who} ~~which~~ often works late. He drives home on a dark road ^{which/that} ~~^~~ has no lights. A long workday, the late hour, and the dark road are a combination that ~~it~~ could be dangerous. Josh could fall asleep while driving and get into a bad accident. He admits that he is sometimes too tired to drive. “I am a guy who usually ^{puts} ~~put~~ safety first. I don’t drink and drive, and I never drive at a ^{that/which} ~~^~~ speed, is dangerous. Still, when I’m tired, I’m like a guy ^{whose} ~~who~~ ^{that/which} ~~^~~ brain isn’t working right.” Josh has a problem ^{who} ~~^~~ is very common. Like other people who ^{are} ~~is~~ really tired, he sometimes makes bad decisions. When he feels tired, he should not drive by himself. He should drive with a friend ^{whose} ~~who~~ [^] role is to keep him awake.

Self-Assessment pages 206–207

- b 4. a 7. a 10. b 13. c
- c 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. a
- b 6. c 9. a 12. c 15. c

Unit 31 Object Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Pronouns)

Viruses**Object Relative Clauses****1** page 208

- that/which 7. that/which
- that/which 8. that/which
- that/which 9. who/that
- that/which 10. who/that
- that/which 11. that/which

Grammar and Beyond Workbook 2**2** pages 208–209

- that/which doctors have identified
- that/which most people experience
- that/which you will get over in two or three days
- that/which you may have for seven to ten days
- that/which you can still use without a lot of pain
- that/which you feel
- that/which the flu can lead to

More About Object Relative Clauses**1** pages 209–210

- that/which/Ø; use
- that/which/Ø; do
- who/that/Ø; interact
- that/which/Ø; have been running OR have run
- that/which/Ø; provide
- that/which/Ø; have been giving OR have given
- who/that/Ø; meet
- that/which/Ø; cause

2 page 210

- The CDC hires many people that/whom the organization wants to investigate health problems.
- In the United State, 76 million people each year get sick from the food that they eat.
- In 2010, hundreds of people became sick from a food that no one could identify.
- Many of the sick people that/whom health officials investigated were from one state.
- The health officials took the shopper cards that these people used at grocery stores.
- The shopper cards all had one food in common that investigators identified as the source of the problem.

3 page 211

- that viruses cause
- who most viruses infect
- that other viruses cause
- that doctors think are serious
- whose discovery of a virus in 1989 helped OR whose discovery in 1989 of a virus helped
- that medicines could not cure
- which doctors have developed recently

Avoid Common Mistakes**1** pages 211–212

- c 5. c 8. c
- b 6. b
- a 7. b

2 page 212

Final exam week is a time ^{that/which/Ø} ~~who~~ students worry about. Are you a student ^{who} ~~whom~~ feels both worried AND tired? If so, you are like most of the other students ^{whose} ~~who~~ tired faces you see around you. There are ways to beat the tiredness

that/which/Ø ^{that/which/Ø}
 who exam week brings. Sleep ^{that/which/Ø} who you miss is like food that
 you don't eat. All-night study sessions that you depend on
 them are not good for you. The facts that you remember
 them at midnight will be gone by noon. Instead, set a study
 schedule ^{that/which/Ø} whom you can follow without missing sleep. For
 your health, remember: Before an exam, any eight hours of
 sleep ^{that/which/Ø} who you get is better than eight hours of late-night
 study.

Self-Assessment pages 212–213

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7. a | 10. a | 13. c |
| 2. c | 5. b | 8. b | 11. a | 14. a |
| 3. a | 6. c | 9. c | 12. c | 15. b |

Unit 32 Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses

Special Days

Conjunctions

1 page 214

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 2. but | 6. but | 10. and |
| 3. so | 7. and | 11. and |
| 4. and | 8. yet | 12. and |
| 5. and | 9. and | |

2 A page 215

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 2. , but | 4. , so | 6. , but |
| 3. and | 5. , and | |

B page 215

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 2. , so | 4. or | 6. , yet |
| 3. , yet | 5. , or | 7. , so |

C page 216

Possible answers

- in February or March
- Mardi Gras, yet/but the best and largest celebration is in New Orleans
- wear costumes and/or masks
- the parades in New Orleans and/or on the Internet OR the parades in New Orleans, or you can see them on the Internet
- to New Orleans each year for Mardi Gras, so it is very crowded
- struck New Orleans in 2005, but/yet the city still celebrated Mardi Gras in 2006

Adverb Clauses

1 A pages 216–217

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2. Although | 4. because |
| 3. because | 5. although |

B page 217

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. Even though | 5. since |
| 3. since | 6. Even though |
| 4. Even though | |

2 pages 217–218

- because it is a three-day weekend for many people
- Although people enjoy barbecues all summer
- Since July 4 is a patriotic holiday
- because it comes in September

3 page 218

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 218–219

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

2 page 220

Although ~~Although~~ most countries have at least 10 national

holidays, India doesn't. It has only three. Because India has such a huge population, you might be surprised.

Since it has so many different ethnic and religious groups, shouldn't it have more holidays? ^{The answer is that it does. Although they are not national holidays, they are celebrated in large areas of the country.} ~~The answer is that it does although they are not national holidays they are celebrated in large areas of the country.~~

are celebrated in large areas of the country. Many countries have similar systems. ^{Although} ~~Although~~ there are few national

holidays, there are many important ones that are not

official for the whole country. For example, because some

U.S. states want to honor Abraham Lincoln, they celebrate

his birthday (February 12). Only four states have that

^{State workers in Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, and New York get the day off even though there is no national holiday.} ~~State workers in Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, and New York get the day off even though there is no national holiday.~~

^{No other states close government offices for that holiday.} ~~No other states close government offices for that holiday.~~

A small part of a state may celebrate a holiday ^{although} ~~although~~ the whole state doesn't celebrate it. ^{Even though} ~~Even though~~

^{most cities in the state of Montana do not celebrate Chinese New Year, the city of Butte, Montana, has parades that day.} ~~most cities in the state of Montana do not celebrate Chinese New Year, the city of Butte, Montana, has parades that day.~~

^{The city is home to many Chinese Americans.} ~~The city is home to many Chinese Americans.~~

Self-Assessment pages 220–221

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7.a | 10. a | 13. a |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8.c | 11. b | 14. c |
| 3. a | 6. b | 9.b | 12. b | 15. a |