Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

# **Grammar Dimensions**

Form - Meaning - Use

4TH EDITION



**Cheryl Benz** 

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

irlanguage



Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

# **Grammar Dimensions**

Form • Meaning • Use Workbook

Cheryl Benz

این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجـع زبـان ایـرانیـان به صـورت نشـر بـر خـط و حـامـل به ثبـت رسیـده اسـت. کپی برداری از آن خلاف شرع، قانون و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.



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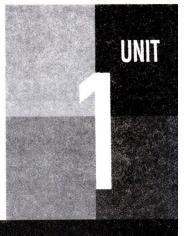
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# THE VERB BE

### **Affirmative Statements, Subject Pronouns**



### EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 2)



My name is Juan. I'm from Mexico.

I am 19.

I'm single.

I'm a student.



I'm Julia.

I'm German.

I'm 19.

I'm single.

I'm a student.



My name is Rosa.

I'm Puerto Rican.

I'm 35 years old.

I'm divorced.

I am a teacher.



I'm Yumiko.

I'm from Japan.

I'm 35.

I'm married.

I'm an engineer.

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

**Example:** are I Juan and Rosa I Hispanic speaker Juan and Rosa are Hispanic speakers.

- 1. divorced / is / Rosa \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Yumiko / Japanese / is \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. are / single / Juan and Julia \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. 35 / The engineer / is \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. is / The German / a student \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. from Puerto Rico / The teacher / is \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Juan and Julia / 19 years old / are \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. a student / is / The Mexican \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Asian / Yumiko / is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. are / single / The students \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 2)

Fill in the blanks with is or are.

Example: The students are 19 years old.
1. Yumiko Japanese.
2. Rosa a teacher.
3. The engineer Japanese.
4. Yumiko and Rosa 35 years old.
5. The students 19 years old.
EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 4)  Replace the subject noun or noun phrase with a subject pronoun.
Example: Julia is German.  She is a student.
1. Julia is from Europe is German.
2. Juan and Julia are 19 years old are single.
3. Rosa is from Puerto Rico is a teacher.
4. The student is 19 years old is Mexican.
5. Japan is a country is in Asia.
6. My name is Yumiko am Japanese.
7. You and I are from Asia are Asians.
8. Mexico is a country is in North America.
9. Juan is from Mexico is single.
10. Rosa is a teacher is divorced.
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 4)  Write three sentences about yourself using be. Then write three sentences about a partner.
Example: Lam from Brazil. You are from Japan.
1

2
3
EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 6)
Rewrite each sentence using a subject pronoun and a contraction with be.
Example: Juan is Hispanic.  He's Hispanic.
1. Julia and Juan are single.
2. Julia is a student.
3. Rosa is from Puerto Rico.
4. Yumiko is an engineer from Japan.
5. Mexico and the United States are in North America.
6. My name is Julia. I am European.
7. Julia and I are students.
8. Julia and Rosa are single.
9. Yumiko is 35 years old.
10. Juan is a student from Mexico.
EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 8)

- 1. Ask your partner the following questions:
  - a. What's your name?
  - b. Where are you from?
  - c. How are you?
- 2. Introduce your partner to the other people in your class using the answers to your questions.

### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 9)

Think about the correct way to greet the people listed below. Write *formal* if the greeting should be formal. Write *informal* if the greeting can be informal. Act out the greetings with a partner.

1.	your teacher
2.	your mother
3.	a classmate
4.	a young child
5.	a doctor

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 9)

From the list below, choose a good way to say good-bye to each of the following people.

Have a good day.	Take care.	So long.
See you later.	Bye.	See you tomorrow.
1		
1. your teacher		
2. your mother		
3. a classmate		
4. a young child	and the same of th	
5. a doctor		
6. a police officer		

# THE VERB *BE*

# Yes/No Questions, Be + Adjective, Negative Statements





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 16)

Fill in the blanks below. Then choose the correct answer to the puzzles using the choices below.

#### **GUESS THE PLACE**

1.	t	his place in	Europe?
	Yes,		
2.			in Russia?
	No,		
3.			in France?
	i	t is.	
4.			a museum?
	Yes,		
5.			in Paris?
	Yes,		
6.	1	the Louvre?	
	i	it is.	
(tł	ne Hermitage,	the Louvre)	

#### **GUESS WHO I AM**

l. Are you f	remale?	
No,		
2		_ an actor?
	I'm not.	
3		_ a singer?
No,		
4		_ an athlete?
	I am.	
5		_ a soccer player?
Yes,		
6		from Brazil?
	I am.	
7		Pele?
Yes,		
(Pele, Micha	ael Jordan)	

#### **GUESS WHO WE ARE**

1.	Are you girl	s?	
		we aren't.	
2.			from the United States?
	No,		
3.			from Great Britain?
	Yes,		
4.			_ part of the royal family?
		we are.	
5.			_ Prince William and Prince Harry?
	Yes,		
(P	rince William	n and Prince	Harry Ted and John Kennedy)

### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 16)

Imagine that you are a famous person. Your partner must guess who you are by asking questions that can be answered with Yes or No.

Example:

A: Are you an actress?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Are you an American?

B: No, I'm not . . .

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 18)

busy	beautiful	shy	friendly	tall
angry	messy	short	ugly	sad
happy	frightened	handsome	strong	noisy
thin	interesting	healthy	weak	tired
athletic	homesick	overweight	loud	calm
organized	sick	serious	quiet	old
nervous	funny	intelligent	neat	
good	poor	outgoing	lonely	
energetic	rich	talkative	young	

#### PART A

Write five affirmative statements about yourself using the	list of	adjectives	on page 6.
--	---------	------------	------------

Example:	l am outgoing.
1	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
PART B	
Using the	e same list, write five sentences about your parents.
Example:	My parents are happy.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
PART C	
	e same list, write five sentences about someone else in your family.
Example:	My uncle is athletic.
1.	
4.	

### EXERCISE 4 (Focuses 1 and 2, pages 16 and 18)

Share with a partner some of the sentences you wrote in Exercise 3. Ask Yes or No questions about the people your partner describes.

Example:

A: My uncle is athletic.

B: Is he a basketball player?

A: No he isn't. He is a tennis player.

### EXE

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 22)

Using the list of adjectives from Exercise 3, write five negative statements about yourself. Share the statements with your partner.

Example:	am not neat.
1	
2.	
3	
<i>J</i>	
4	

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 22)

Write sentences describing the pictures, using the cues and negative statements. Follow the example on page 9.



















2 + 2 = ?



Example:	tall building / short The building ien't short. It's tall.
1.	big mouse / small
2.	boring speaker / interesting
3.	crying baby / quiet
4.	fat Santa / thin
5.	young woman / old
6.	handsome man / ugly
7.	soft toy / hard
8.	busy bees / lazy
9.	easy problem / difficult
	tired children / awake
10.	THE CHIMACH / BYTHE



# THE VERB BE

# Information Questions, *It* with Time and Weather, and Prepositions of Location



(Focus 1, page 30)

Complete the story by filling in each blank with the correct question word and the form of be. The first one has been done for you as an example.



Rich:	Welcome to the "64-Cent Question," the game show where we ask easy questions and the				
	contestants can win up to 64 cents. I'm your host Rich Money, and our two contestants tonight a				
	Feliz Happy and Sandy Beach.				
Rich:	How are you tonight, Feliz?				
Feliz:	I'm just happy to be here, Rich.				
Rich:	Great, andyou, Sandy?				
Sandy:	Fine, thank you, Rich.				
Rich:	Great, now let's begin tonight's game. The first question is for you, Feliz.				
	the capital of the United States?				
	Washington, D.C.				
Rich:	Right! Now, for you Sandy the director of the movie				
	Star Wars?				
Sandy:	George Lucas.				

Rich:	Great! Now Feliz, plants green?				
	Because they contain chlorophyll.				
Rich:	You've got it. Sandy, old the pyramids in Egypt?				
•	About 4,700 years old.				
Rich:	Correct! Feliz, the first day of spring?				
	March 21.				
Rich:	Right again! Now, Sandy the painting known as the Mona Lisa?				
•	In the Louvre in Paris.				
Rich:	Yes! For you, Feliz, much seven times eight?				
	Fifty-six.				
Rich:	You're right again. Sandy, the author of Tom Sawyer?				
•	Mark Twain.				
Rich:	Okay. Feliz, the Statue of Liberty located?				
Feliz:	In New York City.				
Rich:	ich: Finally, for you, Sandy, the last question Thanksgiving celebrated in the United States?				
Sandy:	Sandy: On the fourth Thursday in November.				
Rich:	Rich: Amazing, folks! We have a tie! Well, tune in next week for the "64-Cent Question!"				
This is an information gap activity. Student A asks Student B for the definitions of banjo, talkative, etc. Student A should also ask for a sample sentence for each of these words. Write down Student B's responses. Then switch roles. Student B will ask for definitions and sample sentences for bail, pretend, etc.  Example: A: What's the meaning of banjo?  B: It's a musical instrument with a round body and five strings.  A: How do you use it in a sentence?  B: A banjo looks like a guitar.					
STUDE	STUDENT A				
	1. prom				
	2. talkative				
	- wassevery				

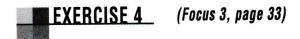
4	III M DATIOCK			
у.	lumberjack			
4	4. fog			
1.				
5.	sailor			
1.	hail hard round pieces of frozen rain: The hail destroyed the plants.			
2.	pretend to imagine; to make believe: I like to pretend I'm a clown.			
3.	ignore to pay no attention: He ignores his problems.			
4.	chubby round and fat: The baby had a chubby face.			
5.	dye to change the color: She dyes her hair.			
STUDEN	ГВ			
1.	hail			
2.	pretend			
3.	ignore			
,				
4.	chubby			
5.	dye			
1.	piano a musical instrument with a keyboard, strings, and pedals: A piano makes beautiful music.			
2.	talkative talking a lot: She is too talkative and doesn't listen.			
3.	lumberjack a person who cuts down trees: The lumberjack carried a chainsaw into the forest.			
4.	fog clouds near the ground: I could hardly see through the fog.			
5.	sailor a person who works on a boat or ship: The sailor turned the ship into the wind.			

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 33)

Answer the questions using the information on the map.



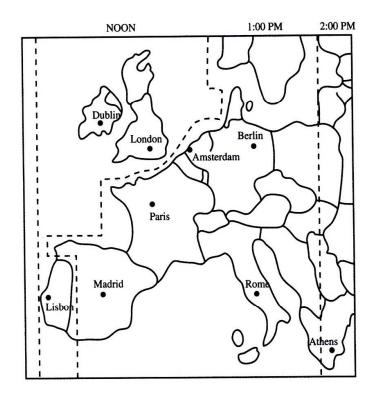
1.	How's the weather in Miami today?
2.	What's the temperature in Chicago?
3.	How's the weather in Seattle?
4.	What's the temperature in New York?
5.	How's the weather in Los Angeles?
6.	How's the weather in San Antonio?
7.	What's the temperature in Cleveland?
8.	How's the weather in Billings?
9.	How's the weather in Albuquerque?
10.	What's the temperature in Baton Rogue?



Find the weather map in today's newspaper. Take turns asking your partner questions about the weather in different U.S. cities.

### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 35)

Look at this map of the time zones of Europe and answer the questions that follow.



1.	It's 7 A.M. in London. What time is it in Paris	?
	The second secon	

- 2. It's 9 A.M. in Lisbon. What time is it in Berlin?
- 3. It's 11 A.M. in Rome. What time is it in Madrid?
- 4. It's 10 A.M. in Dublin. What time is it in Amsterdam?
- 5. It's 11 A.M. in London. What time is it in Rome?

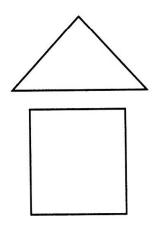
Write five more questions using this pattern. Ask your partner for the answers.

1.	
2.	

3	
4	
5	

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 38)

Draw the shapes according to the directions below. The first two steps have already been drawn. Write a sentence about each figure using the verb to be and a prepositional phrase. The first one has been done for you as an example.



Draw a square.
 The square is under the triangle.
 Draw a triangle above the square.
 Draw two rectangles under the square.
 Draw a face on the square.
 Draw a circle behind the square.

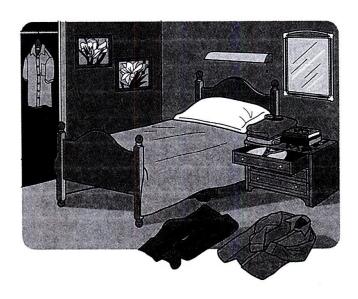
1. Draw a circle.	1
2. Draw another circle next to the first circle.	2.
3. Draw a line between the circles.	3.
4. Draw a square in the circles.	4.
5. Draw two triangles opposite each circle.	5
1. Draw a man.	1
2. Draw a woman near the man.	2
3. Draw a boy in front of the man.	3
4. Draw a girl between the man and the woman.	4
5. Draw a house behind the people.	5

#### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 38)

Draw a simple picture, but don't show it to your partner. Tell your partner how to draw the picture using the verb to be and a prepositional phrase and then compare his or her picture with yours.

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 38)

Using where are or where is, write a question about the location of each cue word. Then answer your questions with the help of the picture. Follow the example on page 18.

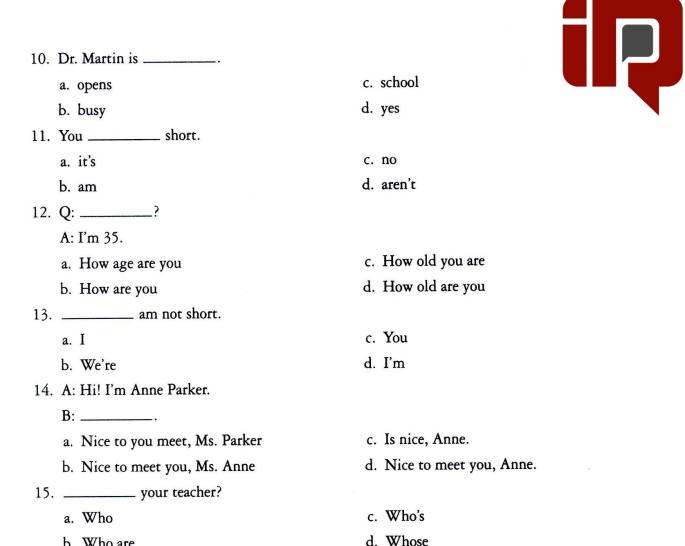


Example:	towels Where are the towels? On the dresser.
1.	keys
2.	shirt
3.	pants —
4.	books
5.	shoes
6.	sweater
7.	jewelry
8.	glasses
9.	pillow
10.	brush

# **TEST PREP**

Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1. The students from Mexico.	
a. and	c. are
b. be	d. is
2. When?	
a. time is it	c. is Canada
b. is your vacation	d. old are you
3 is married.	
a. They	c. We
b. It	d. She
4 students in level 1.	
a. She is	c. They are
b. It is	d. I am
5? It means very big.	
a. What means huge	c. What is the meaning of huge
b. What is the spelling of huge	d. What is the pronunciation of huge
6 shy and athletic.	
a. She's	c. Am
b. It isn't	d. It's
7. The student Japanese.	
a. is	c. be
b. am	d. she
8 an English teacher.	
a. They are	c. They're
b. I'm	d. To be
9. Q: Montreal?	
A: in Quebec.	
a. Where is It's	c. Where is Is
b. Where be It is	d. When is It's



#### EDITING PRACTICE

b. Who are

Questions 16-25: Circle the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) Is it cold? (b) What's (c) the temperature today? (d) It has 30 degrees.
- 17. (a) Is José from China? (b) No. (c) José's (d) no from China.
- 18. (a) Tense I am? (b) Yes, (c) you are; (d) try to relax.
- 19. (a) Who is (b) your teacher? (c) Ms. Betty (d) is my teacher.
- 20. (a) How are (b) those problems? (c) He isn't (d) difficult.
- 21. (a) Are you (b) single? (c) Yes, (d) I'm.
- 22. (a) Is it (b) raining? (c) No, is not. (d) It's sunny.
- 23. (a) What time (b) it is? (c) It's three o'clock (d) in the afternoon.
- 24. (a) How's (b) the weather today? (c) Is (d) cool and rainy.
- 25. (a) When (b) are you wet? (c) I'm wet because of (d) the rain.

# **NOUNS**

## Count and Noncount Nouns, Be + Adjective + Noun



#### EXERCISE 1 (FO

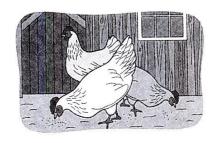
(Focus 1, page 48)

Look at the underlined nouns and circle all noncount nouns. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Chicken is a kind of meat.

Chickens are birds with wings and feathers.





- 2. Is there money in the jar?
- 3. Yes, there is some change.
- 4. Is there a quarter in the jar?
- 5. No, but I think there are two dimes and a nickel.



- 6. His clothing is old.
- 7. His pants are torn.
- 8. His shirt is dirty.



#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 49)

Put each word below in its correct category. Write a or an in front of each word.

tie	month	potato	blouse	helicopter
day	carrot	airplane	radish	undershirt
pea	sweater	truck	uniform	automobile
herb	year	week	train	hour

CLOTHES	TRANSPORTATION	VEGETABLES	TIME
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 52)

Complete the story by filling in each blank with the correct plural form of the word in parentheses. The first one has been done for you as an example.

#### **Halloween in the United States**

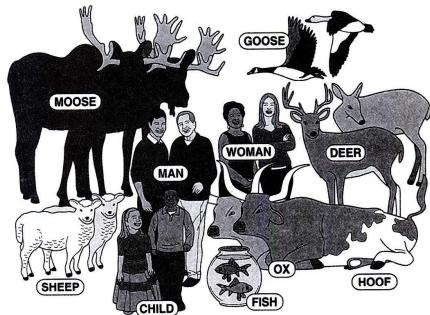
(hero)	(Fairy) that grant p	people	(wish) or		
Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty and oth	er (pr	rincess) from	(story) are		
popular costumes for	girl). Other children d	ress like	(cat),		
(bat), and other anim	nals. In the afternoon, the	e children have	(party)		
in their (class) at sch	nool. When it gets dark,	the children knock on a	ll the		
(door) of the	(house) in th	eir neighborhood. The	people in the houses		
give the children (tr	reat) such as	(candy),	(orange)		
and other fruit, and small	(toy). If they don't	receive treats, some chi	ildren play		
(trick) on them.					
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 54)  Listen to your teacher read the regular plural nouns you used in Exercise 3. Write each word in the correct category according to its pronunciation. The first one has been done for you as an example.					
/z/	/s/	/iz/			
holidays					

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 54)

Practice saying each of the words in the lists you made in Exercise 4. Use a tape recorder if possible to check your pronunciation.

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 56)





Write the irregular plural form of each of the following nouns in the correct category. Use a dictionary to look up words you do not know how to spell. An example has been done for you.

#### **Nouns**

man	tooth	goose	sheep	person
woman	fish	mouse	hoof	foot
deer	ox	child	hair	moose

HUMANS	ANIMALS	BODY PARTS

people

### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 58)

Circle the mistakes in count and noncount nouns in the following paragraphs. Correct the mistakes and then rewrite the paragraphs. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

Informations are easier to get with today's new technology. A news is transmitted around the world by
TV satellites. Computers also make informations easier to get. Computers can help a person do his
homeworks. Computer networks allow people to tell some news and give some advices. With computer
mails a person can send a message with an electricity and a phone line.
•
Information is easier to get with today's new technology.
There is a new kind of store in the United States now. Superstores are a combination of supermarkets and discount stores. Superstores have everything from foods to furnitures. At a superstore you can buy beverages like a coffee, a tea, or a milk. In the same store you can buy jewelrys, clothings, musics, and luggages. You can also buy things like a bread, a rice, a sugar, or a fruit. You should bring lots of moneys with you when you go to a superstore because there is a lot to buy. But one thing you can't buy at a superstore is the love.

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 60)

This is an information gap activity. Work with a partner. One of you will look at Picture A while the other looks at Picture B. You will learn some of the prices of the items for sale in the Bag and Save grocery store while your partner learns other prices. Take turns asking each other the prices of the missing items.

#### **PICTURE A**



Example: A: How much are eggs?

B: They are 89 cents per dozen.

#### EXERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 60)

Use the pictures from Exercise 8 to take turns with your partner asking each other the price of more than one pound or item.

#### **PICTURE B**



**Example:** A: How much are two cans of peaches?

B: One dollar and 98 cents.

### EXERCISE 10 (Focus 7, page 60)

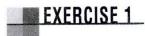
Write sentences about your country using the be + adjective + noun pattern. Share information about your country with your classmates.

Example:	popular sport Soccer is a popular sport in Brazil.
1.	popular sport
2.	famous person
3.	historic building
4.	crowded city
5.	delicious food
6.	beautiful place to visit
7.	popular actress
8.	exciting holiday
9.	expensive car
10.	traditional musical instrument



## THE VERB HAVE

Affirmative and Negative Statements, Questions and Short Answers, *Some/Any* 



(Focus 1, page 66)

This is the Johnson family from Wisconsin. Dan Johnson, his wife, Jill, and their son, Jack, have many things for the cold and snowy Wisconsin winters.







This is the Sunshine family from California. Ray Sunshine, his wife, Goldie, and their daughter, Malibu, have many things for the warm California weather.

Using the cues, write sentences about what each family has.

**Example:** sled <u>Jack Johnson has a sled.</u> house <u>Both families have a house.</u>

	pet
	warm coat
3.	snow shovel
4.	hammock
5.	swimming pool
6.	porch
7.	child

8.	daughter
9.	son
10.	palm trees
11.	fireplace
12.	woodpile
13.	scarf
14.	wife
15.	sunglasses
	ERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 67)
	pictures from Exercise 1 to complete the following sentences with true statements using tive form of <i>bave</i> . Follow the example.
the nega	tive form of <i>bave</i> . Follow the example.
Example:	tive form of <i>bave</i> . Follow the example.  Dan Johnson <u>Dan Johnson doesn't have a daughter.</u>
Example:  1.	Dan Johnson Dan Johnson doesn't have a daughter.  Ray Sunshine
Example: 1. 2.	Dan Johnson Dan Johnson doesn't have a daughter.  Ray Sunshine  The Johnson family
Example: 1. 2. 3.	Dan Johnson Dan Johnson doesn't have a daughter.  Ray Sunshine
Example: 1. 2. 3.	Dan Johnson Dan Johnson doesn't have a daughter.  Ray Sunshine  The Johnson family  Dan and Jill Johnson  The Sunshines' house

7.	Malibu Sunshine
	The swimming pool
	The cat
10.	Goldie Sunshine

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 68)

With three classmates, take turns asking who has the following items in their homes. Record the short answers on the chart below.

	NAME	NAME	NAME
DO YOU HAVE			
1. children?			
2. a TV?			
3. a car?			
4. a tent?			
5. a jet plane?			
6. a snow shovel?			
7. a clock?			
8. a sister?			
9. chopsticks?			
10. a computer?			

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 68)

Using the information from the pictures on pages 28 and 29, write the questions that go with the following answers.

kample:		Does Ray Sunshine have a son?  No, he doesn't have a son.
1.	O:	
		Yes, they have a swimming pool.
2.	Q:	
	A:	Yes, he has a sled.
3.	Q:	
		No, they don't have a fireplace.
4.	Q:	
		Yes, she has a pet.
5.		
,		Yes, they have a fireplace.
6.	_	NT 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2
7		No, they don't have a woodpile.
7.		Yes, California has palm trees.
8		
0.		No, Wisconsin doesn't have palm trees.
9.		
	_	Yes, they have a hammock.
10.	Q:	
	A:	Yes, Jack has a warm coat.
11.	Q:	
	A:	Yes, she has sunglasses.
EX	ER	CISE 5 (Focus 4, page 71)

Fill in each blank in the conversation with some or any. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Kay:	What are you doing this week	kend?	
Ray:	I don't know. I have (1)	some	free time and I want to go to the movies, but
	I don't have (2)	money.	

Kay:	Doesn't your father have (3) money that he could lend you?				
Ray:	He has money, but he doesn't lend (4) of it to me. He says that if I want (5) money, I have to work for it. I don't want to do (6) work. I just want to have (7) fun.				
•	Doing (8) work is not that hard. If you mow a couple of lawns, you can make (9) money fast.				
Ray:	r: I guess that isn't so difficult. Besides, I won't have (10) fun if I stay home all weekend.				
EXI	ERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 72)				
Write a c	omplete sentence, using the polite requests, for each cue.				
Example:	books Excuse me, do you have any books?				
1.	pencils				
2.	telephone				
3.	books				
4.	basketballs				
5.	restrooms				
6.	photocopier				
7.	Ashland University t-shirts				
0	notebooks				
8.	notebooks				
9.	computer disks				
10.	comic books				

#### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 72)

Look at the picture of the Ashland University bookstore. Using the requests in Exercise 6, take turns with your partner role-playing a customer and a salesclerk in the bookstore. Talk about the goods for sale in the picture.



# EXERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 73)

Use the pictures of the Johnson and Sunshine families from Exercise 1 on pages 28 and 29 to write three sentences describing each person in the pictures. Use the verb be in one sentence in each group and the verb bave in two sentences.

**Example:** The Johnsons

The Johnsons are cold.

The Johnsons have warm clothes.

They have bangs.

#### مجعزبانايرانيان

	DAN JOHNSON	JILL JOHNSON
		1
		2.
3. —		3.
	JACK JOHNSON	THE SUNSHINES
1. —		1.
2. —		2. ————————————————————————————————————
		3
	RAY SUNSHINE	GOLDIE SUNSHINE
1. —		1.
2. —		2.
3. —		3.
_		
	MALIBU SUNSHINE	
1. —		- -
2. –		- -
3. –		-

# EXERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 76)

Use the following words to take turns with your partner asking each other questions about illnesses. Give positive and negative answers.

Example:

A: Do you have a cold?

B: Yes, I have a cold.

B: No, I don't have a cold.

stuffy nose

earache

backache

toothache

sore foot

fever

sore throat

stomachache





# THIS/ THAT/ THESE/ THOSE AND POSSESSIVES irlanguage





(Focus 1, page 82)

Look at the pages from these two catalogues. Complete the sentences below using the correct demonstrative pronouns and the correct form of the verb be.



#### 

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 83)

Write questions using demonstratives for the nouns below. Then answer the questions. Use the words in the list below as clues.

things to read	doll	computers	kinds of furniture	
kitchen appliances		fruit	bedding	
places to live	meat	colors		

Example:	near the speaker: newspapers, magazines  What are these?  These are things to read.
1.	far from the speaker: couch, bed
2.	near the speaker: beef
3.	far from the speaker: doll
4.	near the speaker: IBM, Macintosh
5.	far from the speaker: green, yellow
6.	near the speaker: pine, maple
7.	near the speaker: apple
8.	far from the speaker: apartment, house
9.	near the speaker: can opener, toaster
10.	near the speaker: blanket

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 85)

For each picture choose the correct caption and write it under the picture. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- 1. Mark's computer is new.
- 2. Earle's homework is incomplete.
- 3. Maya's car is a compact.
- 4. Mexico's flag has an eagle and a snake.
- 5. Monique's car is luxurious.



Maya's car is a compact.



- 6. Paulo's homework is finished.
- 7. James's computer is old.
- 8. The secretaries' desks are neat.
- 9. Canada's flag has a maple leaf on it.
- 10. The secretaries' desks are messy.













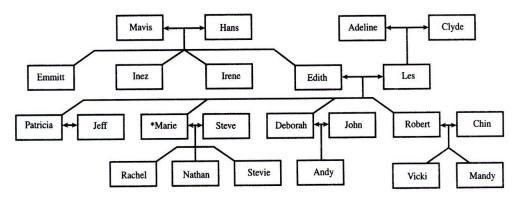






#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 85)

Example:



Write a sentence describing Marie's relationship with each person below.

Nathan: Nathan is Marie's son.

1. Mandy			
2. Mavis			
3. Emmitt			
4. Steve			
5. Andy			
6. Les			
7. Rachel			
8. Stevie			
9. Hans			
10. Chin			
11. Jeff			
12. Adeline and	Clyde		
13. Irene			
14. Vicki			
	. (Focus 3, page 85) low to show your own fami My F	ily tree. amily Tree	
Grandfather	Grandmother	Grandfather	Grandmother
N	 fother	Fa	ather
		Me	

Answer the following questions about your family tree using complete sentences.

1.	What is your mother's name?
2.	What is your father's name?
3.	What are your grandmothers' names?
4.	What are your grandfathers' names?

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 89)

Sun and Lee Park are brothers from Korea. They are studying English in the United States, but they are studying at different schools and in different programs. Sun is studying at a community college. Lee is studying in the intensive language program at a university. The brothers are talking on the phone and comparing the two different English programs.

Complete the dialogue using the correct possessive adjectives. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Sun:	Hello, Lee. How are you? How is English program?		
Lee:	It's great. I have small classes classes have only 10 students.		
Sun:	That's good classes are very crowded. I have 30 students in my classes.		
Lee:	Does your program have a lab? We have a language lab lab has computers, tape recorders, and listening stations.		
Sun:	Yes, we have several labs. The computer lab is very large, and computers are all new.		
Lee:	What about your teacher?		
Sun:	: She is very nice name is Mrs. Nation. She always encourages us. She tells us		
	English is improving every day.		
Lee:	teacher is a man name is Mr. Bahamonde. He also		
	encourages us, but tests are very difficult. He makes us work very hard.		
	What about a textbook? Which book are you using?		
Sun:	We're using Grammar Dimensions. It's a very good book, and the activities are fun.		
Lee:	We're using Grammar Dimensions, too. I like it. How much does program cost?		
Sun:	It's not too expensive.		
Lee:	program is expensive cost is high, and I don't have any time to work.		
Sun	You should try program. It is only part-time.		

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 89)

Find one or two people in your class who fit the following descriptions. Write his/her/their name(s) on the lines at the right.

DESCRIPTION	NAMES
1. Her eyes are dark.	
2. His legs are long.	
3. Their ears are small.	
4. His hair is long.	
5. Her fingers are long.	
Complete the last five descriptions with your own words classmates.	. Share your answers with your
6. Their hands are	
7. Our arms are	
8. My nose is	
9. Our	
10. My	

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#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 89)

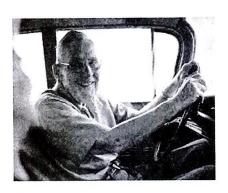
Match the people with their things. Then write a statement using the correct possessive pronoun. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1.	Lucy is an accountant.	A.	a book bag
	Billy is a truck driver.	·B.	a calculator
3.	Rudolfo and Juan are firemen.	C.	a cash register
4.	Scott is a plumber.	D.	a fire hose
5.	Toni is a singer.	E.	a dog leash
6.	Joyce is a dog trainer.	F.	police badges
7.	Julia and Thomas are police officers.	G.	plans for a house
8.	Angie is a student.	H.	music .
9.	Roy is a salesclerk.	I.	a truck
10.	Isaac is an architect.	J.	a football
11.	Bruce is a football player.	K.	a wrench
	Lucy is an accountant. The calculator is hers.		
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
- 0 .			

#### EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 93)

The objects listed on the next page belong to the people in the pictures. Using Whose . . . ?, write questions to determine the objects' owners. Then write two answers, one with the possessive noun and one with the possessive pronoun.









Ashley



Ginette and Jasmine

Example:	false teeth
1.	Whose false teeth are these? They're James' false teeth. They're his.  mother
2.	notebooks
3.	friends
4.	rocking chair
5.	tie
6.	bottle
7.	cane
8.	tape players
9.	toy
10.	cassette tapes
11.	glasses
12.	diaper

# 4-6

# **TEST PREP**

Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	The teacher problem.	
	a. has a	c. be a
	b. has any	d. have any
2.	She works at an older school. They don't have co	omputers at school
	a. this	c. these
	b. that	d. those
3.	What's? It's airplane.	
	a. these an	c. that an
	b. these a	d. that some
4.	She doesn't new book.	
	a. has a	c. has an
	b. have an	d. have a
5.	Costa Rica and Brazil are	
	a. countrys	c. country
	b. a country	d. countries
6.	I children.	
	a. no have any	c. don't have any
	b. don't have some	d. doesn't has any
7	. He has homework in	class.
	a. athat	c. any that
	b. one these	d. some that
8	. Do the children toys? Yes, they do	o. The are new.
	a. has any children's toys	c. has a children's toy
	b. have any children's toys	d. have a children's toys
9	. Ulrika children.	
	a. has one	c. have some
	b. has two	d. have any

10.	They bread.	
	a. have a	c. have any
	b. has some	d. have some
11.	short brown hair.	
	a. That girl no has	c. The girl doesn't has
	b. Those girls doesn't have	d. That girl doesn't have
12.	There are two	
	a. deer	c. mans
	b. deers	d. man
13.	I have sugar. There isn't	_ more.
	a. some any	c. no any
	b. some some	d. a some
14.	Q: Do the dogs have food?	
	A: No, the are empty.	
	a. dog's bowls	c. dog's
	b. dogs' bowls	d. dogs' bowl
15	The cat has a bed bed is comfortable	ole.
	a. It's	c. Your
	b. Its	d. Their

#### EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16-25: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

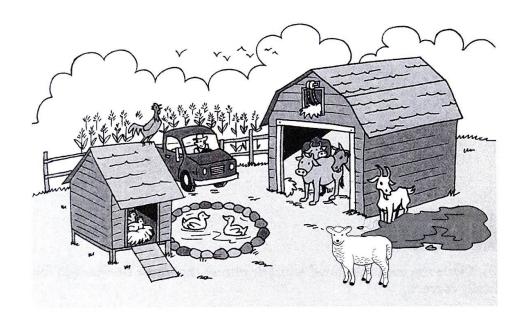
- 16. Mickey (a) is (b) a famous (c) mice at the (d) Florida attraction Disney World.
- 17. (a) That is strange. (b) That man (c) has (d) three watchs on his wrist.
- 18. (a) That house (b) have heat in all of (c) the rooms except (d) the garage.
- 19. (a) How many does (b) a hamburger cost at (c) that new restaurant in (d) Orlando?
- 20. (a) I have a daughter. (b) My (c) daughter's hair is black like (d) my.
- 21. (a) That food is too spicy. (b) Her has to drink (c) some water with (d) her dinner.
- 22. (a) Who paper is (b) this? It has (c) Joan's name on it. I think it is (d) hers.
- 23. Ludmilla (a) doesn't have a book. Please give that book to (b) she. (c) It is (d) hers.
- 24. (a) Whose (b) homeworks are on the table? I think (c) it's Sancho's homework. He (d) doesn't have his.
- 25. (a) <u>Do you have</u> (b) <u>any biographies</u>? Yes, we have many books about (c) <u>the lifes</u> of famous (d) <u>people</u>.

# THERE IS/THERE ARE A/An Versus The



(Focus 1, page 100)

Look at the picture of Farmer Dell's farm. Underline the sentence in each pair that best describes this picture.



**Example:** A farm is in this picture.

- 1. There is a sheep in the mud.
- 2. A horse is in the barn.
- 3. Chickens are in the chicken coop.
- 4. There is hay in the barn.
- 5. The goat is beside the barn.
- 6. The farmer is in his truck.
- 7. There are ducks on the pond.
- 8. There's a rooster on the chicken coop.
- 9. There is some corn in the field.
- 10. Two cows are in the barn.

#### There is a farm in this picture.

A sheep is in the mud.

There is a horse in the barn.

There are chickens in the coop.

Hay is in the barn.

There's a goat beside the barn.

There's a farmer in the truck.

Ducks are on the pond.

A rooster is on the chicken coop.

Some corn is in the field.

There are two cows in the barn.



#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 101)

Farmer McDonald has some problems on his farm. There are 12 things wrong with this picture. Write affirmative statements about the picture with *There* + *be* using the cues given.



**Example:** horse There is a horse on the roof.

1. s	heep
2.	chickens
3.	corn
4.	goat
5.	TV
6.	electricity
7.	cows
8.	hat
9.	book
10.	dog
11.	furniture

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 102)

Cecilia is choosing a college. She likes the academic program and teachers at New College, but she wants to have more services and facilities. Cecilia made a list of things she would like New College to have. Change the list into negative statements using *There + be*.

Example:	campus-wide e-mail There's no campus-wide e-mail.
1.	gym
2.	job counselors
3.	college radio station
4.	public transportation into town
5.	cultural events
6.	language lab
7.	math tutor
8.	drugstore close to campus
9.	quiet places to study
10.	soccer team

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 105)

Imagine that you are trying to choose a school or college. Using the cues, write questions about the services and facilities available at the school.

Example:	job counselors Are there any job counselors?
1.	academic counselors
2.	library
3.	scholarships
4.	financial aid money
5.	sports teams
6.	bookstore
7.	student clubs
8.	tutors
9.	dorms
10.	entertainment

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 107)

Choose the definite or the indefinite article (a, an, or the) for each blank. The first one has been done for you as an example.

#### A FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY

Cristina went to ——	a	— bakery to buy a c	cake	bakery	is new—it opened
just last month.	Ca	ake is for	friend'	's birthday.	
fri	end's name	is Lola. She is from	Columbia. This	is	first birthday
Lola is celebrating withou	ıt her family	y. Cristina doesn't w	ant Lola to feel	bad because she	isn't with her
family.					
Cristina wants to buy	Lola	special	present. But _		_ present can't cost
too much because Cristin	a doesn't ha	ve much money. Cri	istina is looking	; for	umbrella.
She thinks that	ur	mbrella will make _		_ practical and	beautiful gift.
When she finds		_ perfect umbrella,	she tries to wra	ap it in colorful j	paper, but
umbr	ella is	diffict	alt present to w	rap. Finally, Cris	stina just puts
big bo	on	umbre	ella.		
When Cristina gives	Lola	present	and	cake, L	ola is surprised. She
is happy to have	{	good friend like Cris	stina.		

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative and Negative Statements, Time Expressions: In/On/At, Like/Need/Want





(Focus 1, page 118)



Read the stories about Thad and Cara and then underline each of the present tense verbs. The first one has been done for you as an example.





Thad Thrifty always <u>tries</u> to save money and resources. Before he goes grocery shopping, he checks the advertisements in the newspaper and cuts out coupons to save money. He uses cold water to wash his clothes to save energy and dries them outside on a clothesline when the weather is nice. He conserves electricity whenever possible. For example, he always turns off lights when he leaves a room.

Cara Careless spends money all the time. She buys food because it looks tasty. She forgets to plan meals, so she eats out a lot. She wastes water when she washes her car. She always forgets to turn off her stereo when she leaves the house. She always dries her clothes in the dryer, even in warm weather.

#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 119)

Choose the correct word given in parentheses to complete the story. Be sure the subject and the verb agree. The first one has been done for you as an example.



Iwant (want, wants) you to meet my friend Herb Ban and his wife, Sunny. They
(live, lives) in the city. Herb (like, likes) the city because his
apartment is close to his job. Herb (walk, walks) to work every morning. He
(work, works) in the building across the street from his apartment. In the winter, Herb
(go, goes) to work without getting cold. He just (walk, walks)
through a tunnel that (go, goes) between the two buildings.
Sunny, Herb's wife, (think, thinks) the city is all right, but she
(prefer, prefers) the country. Sunny (enjoy, enjoys) camping in the mountains. Every
summer, they (camp, camps) in Montana for two weeks. Herb always
(complain, complains) about the mosquitoes. He (hate, hates) mosquitoes.
Personally, I (want, wants) to live in the country, but I'm like Herb. I
(work, works) in the city.

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 119)

Do you try to save money and energy? Check the statements below that are generally true for you. Then choose a partner and compare your answers with your partner's. Write true statements about your and your partner's habits.

Example:	I save coupons.  Sam reads the labels carefully before he buys something.  We both check advertisements for sales on food or clothing.
1.	I check advertisements for sales on food or clothing.
2.	I save coupons.
3.	I read labels carefully before I buy something.
4.	I plan my meals.
5.	I conserve water.
6.	I wash my clothes in cold water.
7.	I dry my clothes on a clothesline.
8.	I eat at restaurants most of the time.
9.	I waste water when I brush my teeth.
10.	I forget to turn off lights when I leave the room.

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 120)

11. \_\_\_ I always dry my clothes in a dryer.

Write statements about a family member using ten of the verbs below. Read the statements to your partner. Try to say each verb correctly in the third person. If possible, record yourself on tape and listen to your pronunciation. An example is provided on page 56.

make	help	work	swim	wish
fight	wash	sleep	like	walk
watch	fix	eat	rush	read
clean	freeze	iron	mix	cook
run				



Example:	My brother fights with my little sister.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 120)
	Watch your spelling
Finish th	the story with the correct form of each verb given in parentheses. Watch your spelling.  In the story out loud. If possible, record yourself and listen for the correct pronunciation
of the ve	rbs. The first one has been done for you as an example.
Norm	nan goes (go) to work on the bus. He (hurry) to the bus
	use he doesn't want to miss the bus. Norman (enjoy) his work, but he
	(worry) when he is late. His boss (have) strict rules about being
on time.	
Norn	nan (work) for a toy company. He (test) toys. Every morning
Norman	(have) a box of new toys on his desk. First he (empty) the
box and	(look) at the toys he will test. Then Norman (play) with the
toys. He	(try) them out.
Afte	the (see) what a toy (do), Norman (write)
a report	about the toy. The report (say) what age child the toy is best for. It also
	(tell) about any possible dangers to children. Then Norman (send)
his repor	et and the toy to his boss.

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 123)

Using the cues, make two true statements about yourself by adding a time expression or a frequency expression. Skip the statements that are not true for you.

Example:	go to school					
	I go to school three days a week.					
	I go to school in the morning.					
1.	go to school					
2.	eat pizza					
3.	see your family					
4.	drink water					
5.	call your mother					
6.	cook a meal					
7.	watch TV					
8.	go to the dentist					
9.	eat Chinese food					
10.	wash your clothes					
11.	pay your bills					
12.	read the newspaper					

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 124)

Make a list of things that you usually do in each of the following time periods. Then write sentences about your activities using *in*, *at*, *on*, or no preposition.

Example:	summer take a vacation go camping	In the summer I usually take a vacation. I usually go camping in the summer.
SUMMER		
1.		
3.		
MONDAY		
1.		
3.		
NOON		
1.		
3.		
WEEKEN	IDS	
1.		
3		
DECEMI	BER	
1		
3		

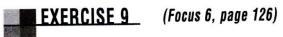
#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 124)

Ask your partner the following questions using the information in Exercise 7 to help with the answers.

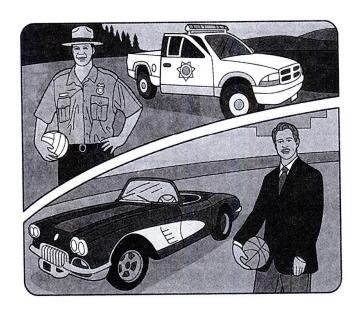
Example: A: What do you usually do in the summer?

B: I usually take a vacation. I usually go camping in the summer.

- 1. What do you usually do in the summer?
- 2. What do you usually do on Mondays?
- 3. What do you usually do at noon?
- 4. What do you usually do on weekends?
- 5. What do you usually do in December?



Don and Ron are brothers. They are different in some ways and the same in others. Look at the information about Don and Ron and, using the cues given, make negative sentences on the next page.



#### RON

Ron is a park ranger; he works outdoors. He drives a pickup truck and lives in a house. Ron likes to stay healthy. He likes exercise, but he doesn't like jogging. He prefers playing volleyball with his friends. Ron doesn't like basketball or movies. He doesn't smoke, and he is a vegetarian.

#### DON

Don is an accountant; he works in a big office downtown. He has a sports car and lives in an apartment. Still, Don likes to stay healthy. He likes exercise, but he doesn't like jogging. He enjoys playing basketball with his friends. He likes to do active things. He doesn't like going to the movies. He is a vegetarian, and he doesn't smoke.

Example:	Don doesn't work outside.
	Don and Ron don't eat meat.
1.	work inside
2.	live in a house
3.	smoke
4.	have a sports car
5.	play volleyball
6.	like jogging
7	
/.	drive a pickup truck
8.	live in an apartment
9.	like movies
10.	like basketball
EX	(ERCISE 10 (Focus 7, page 128)
Finish the Choose is example	the story using the correct form of the common verb appropriate for each useful expression from the following verbs: do, go, have, make, take. The first one has been done for you as an expectation.
Irina	is an exchange student from Romania. She to school in Chicago. Each day, she
is very b	usy. First, she breakfast. Then she the dishes. Later, she
	to school. In class, she a test. After class, she
lunch in	the cafeteria. Then she home, she
likes to .	a nap. Then she dinner and her
homewo	rk. At night, she a break. Next

month, she is \_\_\_\_\_\_ a vacation. She is \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

Mary	is Irina's friend. Mary is also very busy. Every morning, Mary	the house	work.
	to work. She needs to money.		
Irina	and Mary like to plans	to	
	a party.		
Read the	ERCISE 11 (Focus 8, page 129)  list of activities below and ask yourself whether good parents do each of then complete each statement, making it affirmative or negative.	them. Ch	oose yes
		YES	NO
Example:	let their children stay up late every night  Good parents don't let their children stay up late every night.		X
1.	play in the street		
2.	make their children do chores		
3.	give their children an allowance (weekly money)		
4.	let their children watch TV five hours every day		
5			

6. give their children cigarettes

7. feed their children healthy food

9. let their children go to the library

10. know their children's friends

8. help their children with their homework

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# EXERCISE 12 (Focus 9, page 131)

You and your partner are going to take a trip to Europe together. Make a list of all the things you plan to take with you and the places you plan to see. Then, for each item on your list, decide whether you want, like, or need to take it or see it. Then share your vacation plans with another group.

#### Example:

THINGS	TO DO
Write:	
sweaters—need	see Paris—need
camera—want	take photos—want
Then tell another pair:	
We need sweaters.	We need to see Paris.
We want a camera.	We want to take photos.
THINGS	TO DO
	_ 1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	_ 5
6	6
7	_ 7
	0

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Yes/No Questions, Adverbs of Frequency, Wh-Questions





(Focus 1, page 140)

Using the cues, write yes/no questions. Then ask your partner the questions. Write down his or her short answers.

Example:	watch sports on TV Do you watch sports on TV?  Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
1.	watch movies on TV
2.	sing in the shower
3.	work
4.	have a hobby
5.	believe in ghosts
6.	cook your own meals
7.	like to sing
8.	take vacations
9.	have a pet
10.	play chess

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 140)

Change partners. Ask your new partner about his or her first partner, using the cues from Exercise 1. Record his or her short answers.

Example:	watch sports on TV Does Mohamad watch sports on TV? Yes, he does.
1	. watch movies on TV
2	. sing in the shower
3	. work
4	. have a hobby
5	. believe in ghosts
6	cook his/her own meals
7	. like to sing
8	3. take vacations
Ş	). have a pet
10	). play chess

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 144)

The list below shows healthy and unhealthy habits and adverbs of frequency. Check the box for each that is true for you.

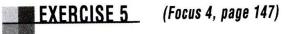
#### **Adverbs of Frequency**

HABITS	ALWAYS	ALMOST ALWAYS	USUALLY	OFTEN; FREQUENTLY	SOMETIMES	SELDOM; RARELY	NEVER
1. exercise							
2. eat fresh vegetables							
3. sleep eight hours							
4. relax							
5. drink water							
6. take vitamins							
7. eat junk food							
8. drink coffee							
9. drive too fast							
10. smoke cigarettes							
11. get sunburned							

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 146)

Using your answers from Exercise 3, write sentences about your healthy and unhealthy habits. Compare your answers with those of your classmates.

Example:	I frequently exercise.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	



Fanny Fad, a reporter for *Teen Star* magazine, interviewed these teenage stars. Read each article and then finish the questions Fanny asked, using the cues. The first one has been done for you as an example.

#### **CHRIS CRASH, 15**

Chris Crash likes to skateboard. He likes skateboarding because it is a fast sport. Chris lives in California. He practices skateboarding every day after school. He learns new skateboard tricks by studying other skateboarders. Chris wants to act in a skateboard movie.



1.	What do you like to do?
2.	Why
3.	Where
4.	How often
5.	When
6.	How
7	What

#### SUZY FLEX, 13

Suzy likes gymnastics. She practices hard because she wants to compete in the summer Olympics. She rehearses her gymnastic routines twice a day at the gym. She practices at 5:00 every morning and 4:30 every afternoon. She learns new routines with the help of her coach.



1.	What
2.	Why
3.	How often
4.	Where
5.	What time
6.	How
7	When

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 147)

Write the question that goes with each of the answers. Use the underlined words as cues.

Example:	Where does your mother live? My mother lives in Brazil.
1.	
	I call my parents once a week on Saturday.
2.	
	My parents wait for my call.
3.	The state of the s
1	They wait because they know I will always call on time.
4.	I call at 8 P.M.
5.	
	My brother lives in Brazil also.
6.	
	He is a clerk in a government office.
7.	
0	He works in Brasilia.
8.	My parents live in São Paulo.
9.	
	My brother lives in Brasilia because it is the capital of Brazil.
10.	
	He goes to São Paulo on holidays.

#### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 150)

Read the story. Write "who" or "whom" questions to go with each answer, using the underlined words as cues.

Jill, Mandy, and Joy are roommates. They share an apartment near the college they are attending. They share the responsibilities for the apartment, and they also do many things together.

Jill drives Mandy and Joy to school every day. Joy makes dinner on weekdays, and Mandy makes dinner on weekends. Joy's responsibility is to take out the trash on Mondays. Mandy puts out the recycling on Wednesdays. Jill washes her car on Saturdays.

Usually their friends Sam, Roy, and George eat dinner with them on Saturdays. Mandy and Jill also play

tennis together.

xample:	Who are Mandy's roommates? <u>Jill and Joy</u> are Mandy's roommates.
1.	
	Mandy, Joy, and Jill share an apartment.
2.	Mandy, Jill, and Joy go to school.
3.	
Δ	Jill drives the car.
	Jill drives Mandy and Joy to school every day.
5.	Ioy cooks dinner on Tuesday.
6.	
	Mandy prepares dinner on the weekends.
	Joy takes out the trash.
8.	
9	Mandy puts out the recycling.
	<u>Jill</u> washes her own car.
	They meet Sam, George, and Roy on Saturday night.
11.	Mandy and Jill play tennis.



#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 150)

Read the following questions. Write "I" in front of the question if it is informal. Write "F" in front of the question if it is formal.

Example:	F Whom do the teachers help?			
2. 3.	<ul> <li>Who will you give the flowers to?</li> <li>Whom can I expect to meet at the party?</li> <li>Who will receive this package?</li> <li>Who has my new hairdryer?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>5. — Who wants ice cream?</li> <li>6. — Who studies on weekends?</li> <li>7. — Whom do you sit next to in class?</li> <li>8. — Who speaks three languages?</li> </ul>		
EX	ERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 152)			
	h question. If it is correct write "C" in front of it. rite the question correctly.	If it is incorrect write "I" in front of it		
Example:	I How you pronounce "toothache"?  How do you pronounce "toothache"?			
1.	— How do you spell "sincerely"?			
2.	— How you say the opposite of "tired"?			
3.	3. — How to pronounce "potato"?			
4.	4 What means "illogical"?			
5.	5 What the word "frantic" means?			
6.	6 How do you say the opposite of "freedom"?			
7.	7. — How spell "Wednesday"?			
8.	8. — How you pronounce your name?			
9.	9 What do means "ethical"?			
10.	How you say a little wet?			

## EXERCISE 10 (Focus 6, page 152)

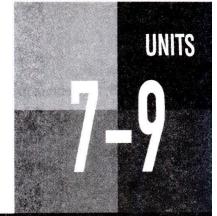
Ask your partner about the items listed below. If neither of you knows the correct answer, look it up in a bilingual dictionary. Follow the example.

Example: Q: What is the opposite of boring?

A: Interesting.

OPPOSITES SPELLIN		SPELLING	PRONUNCIATION
boring relaxed		your name the capital of the United States	through Illinois
winter	the President's name		your name
	MEANING	DE	SCRIPTION
	neither	a thing that a ba	by drinks from
	annoy	the circular thin	g you put into a computer
	obligatory	a chair with no b	back, just legs

# **TEST PREP**



Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	live in Baltimore?	
	a. Do she	c. Does they
	b. Do you	d. Do he
2.	Carmela gets home 5:00 and prepar	res dinner.
	a. at	c. on
	b. in	d. to
3.	Do you work on Saturday? Yes, I _	work on Saturdays.
	a. seldom always	c. never always
	b. ever seldom	d. ever always
4.	a good restaurant near my apartme	nt.
	a. There are	c. There is
	b. Is it	d. This
5.	any mail for me today?	
	a. Is	c. Are
	b. Are there	d. Is there
6.	the bookstore open on Saturday?	
	a. When does	c. Who does
	b. What time do	d. What does
7.	Forrest Bowlins is a banker. He pec	ople's money.
	a. manages	c. have to
	b. manage	d. wants a
8.	Sheldon a nap after school.	
	a. take	c. wanting
	b. does	d. takes
9.	Once a week, Fridays, Diane goes	shopping.
	a. in	c. on
	b. at	d. the

10.	I celebrate my birthday May 19th	1.
	a. on the	c. the
	b. in	d. on
11.	A healthy person eat hamburgers	every day.
	a. don't	c. no
	b. doesn't	d. any
12.	Chieko want to miss class.	
	a. no	c. don't
	b. not	d. doesn't
13.	Enriqueta and Jo about their frie	nd.
	a. worried	c. are worried
	b. are worry	d. worrying
14.	Charlie is always tired. He sleep	very well at night.
	a. no	c. not
	b. isn't	d. doesn't
15.	do you get to school?	
	a. How I take by bus	c. How I take the bus
	b. What By bus	d. What I ride

#### EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16–25: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. She (a) makes plans for her vacation (b) on December. She decides (c) to go to the mountains, even though she likes (d) to go the beach.
- 17. (a) There (b) aren't (c) any milk (d) in the refrigerator.
- 18. The (a) Italian restaurant (b) is open, but (c) it no have (d) any linguine today.
- 19. (a) The sun (b) rises always in the east and (c) sets (d) in the west.
- 20. (a) Many people (b) in India (c) don't eats meat; they (d) eat only vegetables.
- 21. (a) In the winter, they (b) go for ski (c) in the mountains (d) in Colorado.
- 22. (a) Is there anything for the children (b) to do (c) in the summer? They (d) go to swimming.
- 23. (a) I need (b) to do a phone call before (c) we make a decision about (d) the new car.
- 24. Blanca (a) doesn't goes (b) to the university (c) on Fridays (d) in December.
- 25. (a) There is a word (b) I don't know. (c) What means sibling? (d) It means a brother or a sister.

# IMPERATIVES AND PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION

Affirmative: Stay away!

Negative: Don't touch!





Example:

#### EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 158)

Using the pictures and cues, write affirmative, negative, or polite imperative sentences.

	(	3	W	
		d	1	
60	43	4	A	

1.

Affirmative: \_\_\_\_\_

Polite:



2.

Affirmative:

Polite:

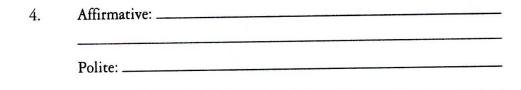


3.

Affirmative: \_\_\_\_\_

Negative:







5. Affirmative: \_\_\_\_\_\_
Polite: \_\_\_\_\_





7. Affirmative: \_\_\_\_\_\_
Polite: \_\_\_\_\_



#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 160)

Study each of the following examples and write the function of each imperative next to the example.

#### **FUNCTIONS**

- Giving advice
- Giving an order
- Warning of danger
- Making a polite request
- Politely offering something
- Giving directions

Example:	Do not expose to heat. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid freezing.  Warning of danger	
1.	Mix the butter and the sugar well. Beat in the molasses. Add the flour, soda, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and salt.	
2.	Danger: Harmful if swallowed. Read caution on back label carefully.	
3.	Bring me that report.	
4.	Please have some more pot roast.	
5.	Please gift wrap this.	
6.	Remember to call if you have a problem. Eat well and get enough sleep.	

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 164)

Check "Yes" if the imperative is appropriate in the situation. Check "No" if it is not appropriate. Check "Depends" if you think it could be appropriate in certain situations.

SITUATION	IMPERATIVE	YES	NO	DEPENDS
Example:	Example:			
Son to father:	Give me the car keys!		1	
1. Police officer to teenager:	Don't drive so fast!			
2. Student to teacher:	Tell me the answer.			
3. Patient to doctor:	Fill out these insurance forms.			
4. Lawyer to client:	Don't say anything to the police.	-		
5. Employee to boss:	Give me the report!			
6. Dentist to patient:	Brush your teeth three times a day.			
7. Roommate to roommate:	Answer the phone!			

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 164)

For each inappropriate imperative from Exercise 3, rewrite the imperative in the appropriate form.

Example:	Dad, please give me the car keys.				

## EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 166)

Read the following sentences. For each, if the sentence is correct, write "C" in front of it. If the sentence is incorrect, write "I" in front of it and rewrite the sentence to make it correct.

Example:	
1.	She works in the business district
2.	Debbie's office is out of the seventh floor
3.	Every morning Debbie is late for work, so she runs on her house
4.	She drives out of her driveway
5.	She turns left out of her neighborhood and gets on the freeway
6.	Debbie gets at the freeway when she gets downtown
7.	She rushes out of her car and goes to the elevator
8.	She runs at the elevator
9	She gets off on the seventh floor just in time
10	When her boss arrives, Debbie is off her desk

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 166)

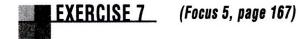
You need three people to do this activity. The first person whispers the directions listed below to the second person. The second person must follow the directions. The third person writes down what she or he sees the second person do. You should begin outside of your classroom.

Example: Whisper: Walk into the class.

Write: Joseph walks into the class.

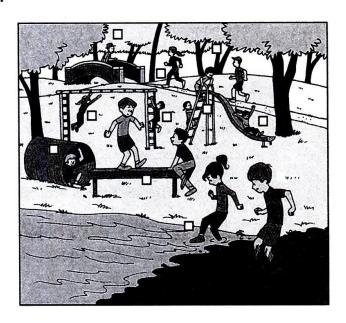
1.	Walk into the classroom.
2.	Run to the desk.
3.	Put your book on the desk.
4.	Tiptoe away from the desk.
5.	Walk back to the desk.
6.	Take your book off of the desk.
7.	Jump out of the classroom.

Change roles. The first person can change the order of the activities.

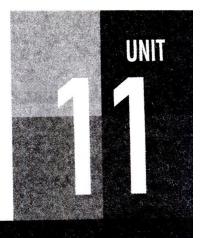


Match the sentence with the activity in the picture.

- 1. The boy walks through the mud.
- 2. The girl slides down the slide.
- 3. The joggers run along the path.
- 4. The girl walks around the mud.
- 5. The children walk across the balance beam.
- 6. The children climb up the ladder.
- 7. The woman runs past the man.
- 8. The old man walks over the bridge.
- 9. The boy crawls through the tunnel.
- 10. The girl swings across the bars.
- 11. The boy climbs up the bars.



# QUANTIFIERS



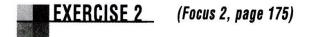


#### EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 174)

Look at the picture of the five food groups. Decide which foods are count and which are noncount nouns. Write the name of each food in the proper category. Examples of each are given.



COUNT	NONCOUNT
crackers	<u>milk</u>



Look at what Wendy Weightlifter and Skinny Sarah are having for breakfast and lunch and then complete the sentences below using many, a lot of, some, a few, a little, few, no, much, very little, or any. There is more than one correct answer for some of the blanks. Compare your answers with a classmate. The first one has been done for you.





WENDY WEIGHT	LIFTER	SKINNY SARAH		
BREAKFAST	LUNCH	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	
four eggs	chicken	yogurt	vegetable soup	
orange juice	onion rings	cup of coffee	milk	
bacon	four apples	bagel	salad	
three pieces of toast	three sodas		grapes	
orange juice. She is eating (3)  Sarah doesn't eat (5)	bacon.	breakfast. She is also drinking ( Finally, she is eating (4) kfast. She is having (6)	toast.	
She drinks (/)	coffee and eats a bagel	with (8) ja	m.	
Wendy also has a big	lunch. She eats (9)	chicken, (10)	onion	
rings, and (11)	apples. She also drink	cs (12) soda.		
Sarah isn't having (13	s) chick	en for lunch. She is having (14)	)	
soup, (15)	salad, and (16)	grapes. She is drinking	g	
(17) milk				

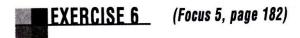
## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 175)

Write three sentences about what you ate yesterday, using the quantifiers in the directions from Exercise 2.
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 177)
Wendy is training for a bodybuilding competition. She needs to lose some weight before the competition, and she has decided the best way to lose it would be to go to training camp. However, Wendy is not very happy at camp. Finish the letter she wrote to her mother with a few, a little, few, or little. The first one has been done for you.
Dear Mom,
I hope everything is ok at home. I'm having a few problems here at training camp. I'm
glad that I have only (1) more time here. I'm ready to go home.
First, I wish we could have (2) more food. There is so (3) food
at breakfast that I'm starving by 10:00. All I had for breakfast was (4) grapes,
(5) milk, and a piece of toast with (6) margarine.
Another problem is the exercise program. We are always doing something: lifting weights, walking,
swimming, or riding bikes. We have (7) time to relax. At the end of the day I have
(8) energy. I can barely make it into bed. Then we have so (9)
hours to sleep. They wake us up at 6:00, and we go to bed at 10:00. I am exhausted.
The only good thing is that I've made (10) friends. There are three girls in my cabin
who are also trying to lose (11) weight for the competition.
I will be home in three days. Thank goodness I have only (12) more time here.
Maybe I can lose (13) weight in (14) more days here.
Your daughter,
Wendy

## EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 179)

Write the questions about what Wendy and Sarah ate, using *How much* or *How many*. Refer to Exercise 2 if you need to.

ıple:	How many onion rings does she eat?
	She eats twelve onion rings.
1.	
	She drinks one cup of coffee for breakfast.
2.	
	She doesn't have any hot dogs for lunch.
3.	
6	She drinks a lot of orange juice for breakfast.
4.	She doesn't eat much for breakfast. She eats just a little.
5.	
,	She has a little vegetable soup.
6.	
	She is eating four apples for lunch.
7.	
Property Co.	She doesn't eat any grapes for lunch.
8.	
0	She doesn't have any soup for lunch.
9.	She is eating a little yogurt for breakfast.
10.	
	She has a little milk at lunch.



Wendy is home from training camp and wants to go grocery shopping. Her mother tells her to make a shopping list. Look at the things Wendy is thinking of buying and write Wendy's list using the correct measure word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1.	a loaf of bread
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12	



# **ADVERBS OF MANNER**

EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	190,

Take turns with your partner asking the following questions. Answer using complete sentences. Write each other's answers.

Example		A: Are you calm or nervous when you take a test?  B: I'm calm when I take a test.		
1	l.	Are you happy or sad when you get your grades?		
2	2.	Are you grumpy or cheerful when you wake up in the morning?		
ź	3.	Are your clothes loose or tight?		
2	4.	Are you a heavy or a light exerciser?		
:	5.	Are you shy or outgoing when you meet a new person?		
	6.	Are you slow or quick when you walk somewhere?		
	7.	Are you careful or careless when you drive?		
		ERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 190)		
Write	an	swers to the following questions about your partner, using complete sentences.		
Example	<b>)</b> :	Does your partner take tests calmly? Yes, she (or he) takes tests calmly.		
	1.	Does your partner get his (or her) grades happily?		

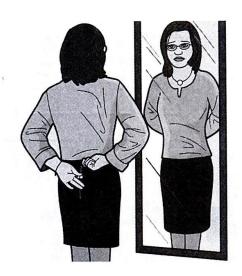
2.	Does your partner wake up grumpily?
3.	Do your partner's clothes fit loosely?
4.	Does your partner exercise heavily?
5.	Does your partner meet new people easily?
6.	Does your partner walk quickly?
7.	Does your partner drive carelessly?

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 1, page 190)

Using the information from this story, fill in the blanks in the second story using adverbs instead of adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

Judy is leaving home early. She is eager to go shopping. She is happy when she leaves the house because there are many new clothes she wants to buy.

At the store, she tries on a blue skirt. The skirt looks good, but the fit is terrible. It is loose. So she tries on a black skirt, but it is tight. When she takes the skirt off she is careless, and the zipper breaks. She tries to be careful when she fixes the zipper, but it gets stuck. She can't get the skirt on or off. She becomes anxious and pulls on the zipper, but it still doesn't move. She doesn't know what to do. Even though she feels shy, she calls for a saleswoman. The saleswoman is glad to help. She tries to unzip the skirt, but she is also unsuccessful. Judy is brave. She is calm as she waits. The saleswoman gets some scissors and makes a neat cut near the zipper. Judy is quick to leave the store.



Judy leaves home <u>early</u> because she is	going shopping. She leaves
because there are many new clothes she wants to buy	<u>'</u> .
First she tries on a blue skirt. The skirt looks good, but it fits	It fits
So she tries on a black skirt, but it fits	She takes the skirt off
, and the zipper breaks. She tries to fix the zipper	, but it gets stuck.
She can't get the skirt on or off. She pulls on the zip	per, but it still doesn't move. She
doesn't know what to do. She calls for a saleswoman	. The saleswoman
helps. She tries to unzip the skirt. Judy stands	and waits
	near the zipper. Judy
leaves the store	
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 192)	
Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences. The	ne first one has been done for you

Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- 1. David Beckham plays soccer well (good, well).
- 2. Albert Pujols hits the ball \_\_\_\_\_ (hard, hardly).
- 3. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_ (good, well) piano player.
- 4. This horse runs \_\_\_\_\_ (quick, quickly).
- 5. He eats dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (late, lately).
- 6. Irina is \_\_\_\_\_ (lone, lonely).
- 7. My brother sings \_\_\_\_\_ (bad, badly).
- 8. The little girl plays chess \_\_\_\_\_ (good, well).

## EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 194)

What do you know about the different jobs below? Using the cues, write two sentences for each job. One sentence focuses on the person; the other sentence focuses on the person's action.

**Example:** Receptionist/polite

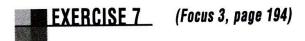
person: A receptionist is polite on the phone. action: A receptionist answers the phone politely.

1.	Teacher/creative
	person:
	action:
2.	Waitress/quick
	person:
	action:
3.	Nurse/calm
	person:
	action:
4.	Truck driver/careful
	person:
	action:
5.	Mechanic/messy
	person:
	action:
6.	Race car driver/fast
	person:
	action:
7.	Scientist/systematic
	person:
	action:
8.	Pilot/cautious
	person:
	action:
9.	Construction worker/noisy
	person:
	action:
10.	The president/diplomatic
	person:
	action:

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 194)

Think of a person, place, action, or thing that fits each category below. Write a sentence using the intensifier very.

Example:	a car that goes fast A Corvette goes very fast.
1.	a basketball player who jumps high
2.	an athlete who runs well
3.	someone in your class who reads quickly
4.	a person who works sloppily
5.	someone who sings beautifully
6.	a plant that grows slowly
7.	someone in your class who shops carefully
8.	an actor who speaks softly
9.	a restaurant where you can buy good food cheaply
10.	a writer who writes poetically
11.	an animal that runs quickly



Make a group of four students. Compare your answers from Exercise 6 with other group members' answers. Choose the best answer for each category. Share those answers with the rest of the class.

# **TEST PREP**

# UNITS 10-12

## irlanguage

Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	Kim likes ice cream, but makes her	cold.			
	a. she	c. he			
	b. it	d. you			
2.	Artie and Gilberto go Los Angeles e	every year.			
	a. in	c. to			
	b. on	d. at			
3. Monica rushes work every Friday afternoon.					
	a. quickly out of	c. quick out at			
	b. quick out of	d. quickly out at			
4.	I need minutes to find my keys.				
	a. little	c. few			
	b. a little	d. a few			
5.	The teacher walked the classroom.				
	a. fastly through	c. quietly through			
	b. through quietly	d. through fastly			
6.	Drink water instead of	cola.			
	a. some glass of one	c. a can of a glass of			
	b. a glass of a bottle of	d. a a bottle of			
7.	7. Betty is very careful with her money; she saves money				
	a. careful	c. careless			
	b. carefully	d. carelessly			
8.	At the grocery store Alice buys				
	a. a dozen of eggs	c. a cup of grapes			
	b. a pound of orange	d. a head of lettuce			
9.	! That car is out of control!				
	a. Watch out	c. Put on your blinker when you turn			
	b. Please turn right	d. Please, try my new car			

10.	The marathon race goes the center	r of the city and the bridge.	
	a. through up	c. through across	
	b. past through	d. over down	
11.	The rice is always overcooked. Please	<u></u>	
	a. watch it carefully	c. you watch it careful	
	b. it watch carefully	d. watch you it careful	
12.	A tornado can blow a roof a house	e.	
	a. out of	c. at	
	b. off of	d. down	
13.	First Street.		
	a. Turn left on	c. Turn left into	
	b. You turn	d. Turn you on	
14.	There are many fast-food restaurants	the highways.	
	a. to	c. into	
	b. along	d. out of	
15.	When the cat and dog need food, I give	some.	
	a. it	c. them	
	b. they	d. him	

#### EDITING PRACTICE

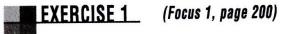
Questions 16–24: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) Enrique has many new books; (b) he reads (c) quick (d) during the winter break.
- 17. (a) I need (b) to buy (c) a little things (d) at the store.
- 18. Excuse me, (a) how do I get to the park? (b) Go straight. (c) Walk one block. Then (d) turn in the corner of Central Avenue.
- 19. Please (a) has (b) a little more juice. Thanks, it's delicious. (c) Where did you buy it? (d) At the fruit stand.
- 20. (a) How do I get there? (b) Walk (c) at the corner and (d) turn left.
- 21. (a) There are (b) few apples (c) in the refrigerator. Please (d) bring me one.
- 22. After (a) they climb (b) up the mountain, the (c) explorers climb (d) off of the mountain.
- 23. (a) How much is (b) a box of cereal? (c) I'm not sure. Please (d) to check price.
- 24. The helicopter always flies (a) up the city. (b) The pilot looks for traffic accidents. He tells the drivers (c) on the ground how to get (d) away from traffic jams.

# DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS



مرجع زبان ایرانیان









Underline the direct object in each sentence.

Example: Many people play guitars.

- 1. Other people enjoy guitar music.
- 2. The guitar has six strings.
- 3. Each string plays a different note.
- 4. Guitarists change the notes.
- 5. They push each string against the neck of the guitar with the fingers of the left hand.
- 6. This makes the string shorter.
- 7. The shorter string produces a higher note.
- 8. Guitarists usually strum the guitar with their right hand.
- 9. Sometimes they use a pick to pluck the strings.
- 10. Americans use guitars for many types of music.
- 11. Acoustic guitars accompany folk music.
- 12. musicians use electric guitars.

#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 201)

Choose the correct pronouns to complete the story. The first one has been done for you as an example.

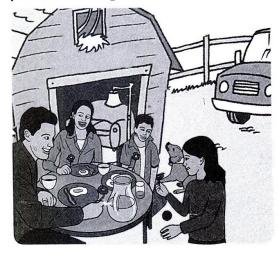
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		7 mm	
Control			The The
		A	
	80	1-50	

	Today starts o	ff bad. My dad wakes up late. 🗕	He
		bad mood, and	
1 - Jumuly OBC	gets a cut while _	(he, him) is sh	aving.
		(He, Him) is grumpy. When r	ny mom gives
		(he, him) breakfast,	
		(she, her). Tl	
		(She, Her) yel	
		(She, her) gets ma	
		(he, him) for no reason. My br	other shouts at
		_ (I, me)(I,	me) feel bad.
_ (I, me) yell at Ruff, my	pet . Ruff just look	s at(I, me). I	Ruff barks at
_ (I, me) and gives	(I, me)	a big kiss. The kiss tickles	
. , , ,			

#### (Focus 2, page 201) EXERCISE 3

(I, me).

Read the paragraph, noticing the underlined object pronouns. Draw an arrow from each object pronoun to the noun phrase it refers to and circle the noun phrase. The first one has been done for you as an example.



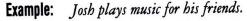
I don't feel mad at (my family) any more. I want them to feel happy. I have to do something for them. I go outside and pick some beautiful flowers. I give them to my brother, mother, and father. My brother smiles at me. My mother gives me a kiss. I give her a hug. My father smiles at me too. I give him a hug also. My family is laughing. I really like them when they are happy. Ruff is happy too; my brother is petting him. Ruff finds some milk on the floor and licks it up. When you are happy, everyone is happy with you.

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 203)



For each sentence, write the direct object in the first column and the indirect object that follows in the second column. The first one has been done for you (not all sentences have indirect objects).

#### **BIRTHDAY SURPRISE**



- 1. He sings special songs for his friends.
- 2. His friends plan a surprise party for Josh.
- 3. Gwen makes a cake for Josh.
- 4. Ben buys the decorations for the party.
- 5. His friends want to buy a special present for him.
- 6. His friends put their money together for a new guitar.
- 7. They all give some money to Len.
- 8. At the music store, Len finds the perfect guitar for Josh.
- 9. Len gives the gift to Josh.
- 10. Josh loves the new guitar.
- 11. Josh sings a special song to his friends.







8	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT
xample:	music	friends
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 204)

Rewrite the sentences by putting the indirect object before the direct object.

Example:	They plan to give a surprise party for Josh.
	They plan to give Josh a surprise party.
1.	Gwen makes a cake for Josh.
2.	They all give some money to Len.
3.	The man hands the new guitar to Len.
4.	Len gives the guitar to Josh.
5.	Josh gives his old guitar to Gwen.
6.	On the weekends, Josh gives guitar lessons to the children in his building.
7.	He teaches music to the children.
8.	He also finds used guitars for the children.
9.	After the lessons, Josh buys sodas for the children.
10.	In his free time, Josh writes special songs for his friends.
EX	ERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 204)
Change	the sentences to pattern B (the indirect object goes before the direct object) if possible.
Example:	Josh says "thank you" to his friend. (no change) Pete gives practical presents to his friends and family. Pete gives his friends and family practical presents.
1.	I do the homework for my math class every day.
2.	I hand the homework to my teacher.

3.	The teacher explains the math problems to the students.
4.	He teaches algebra to the students.
5.	He introduces new mathematical concepts to the students.
6.	He shows the solution to the students.
7.	Angel offers help to Gretchen.
8.	He repeats the explanation for Gretchen.
9.	Angel solves the problem for Gretchen.
10.	Gretchen corrects her homework for the teacher.
At Chris	Stmas, Practical Pete gives at least a small present to each of his family members and tances. Use the list of Pete's presents to answer the questions below. The first one has one for you as an example.
1	. Who does Pete give socks to?  Pete gives socks to Brad.
2	2. What does Pete give the neighbors?

3.	Whom does Pete give the hairbrush to?
4.	What does Pete give the mail carrier?
5.	What does Pete give Cecilia?
6.	Who does Pete give the dictionary to?
7.	What does Pete give to his dad?
8.	Whom does Pete give the dish towels to?
9.	Who does Pete give the car wax to?
10.	What does Pete give to his secretary?
11.	Who does Pete give the screwdriver set to?

#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 207)

Pete's gifts are always practical, but they aren't always the best gifts. What gifts do you think would be more appropriate? Write four sentences emphasizing what each person should receive and four sentences emphasizing who should receive each gift.

Example:	Pete gives his mother some perfume. (emphasis is on what)		
WHAT			
2			
4			
WH0			
1			
2			
3			
4			

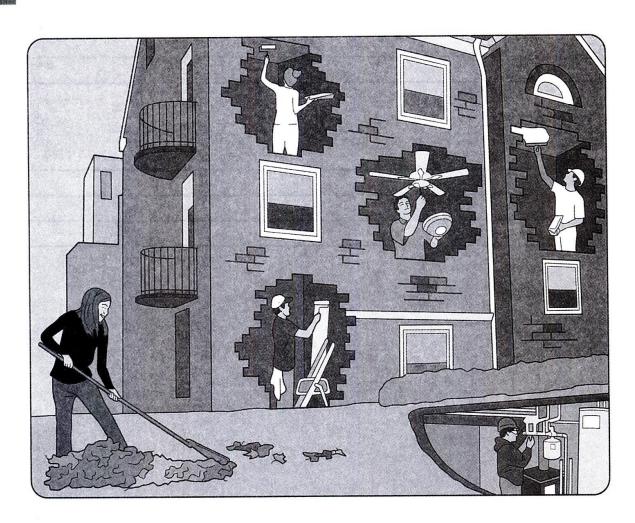




## CAN, KNOW HOW TO, BE ABLE TO, CONNECTORS: AND/BUT/SO/OR



(Focus 1, page 218)

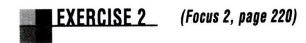


Mrs. and Mr. Sierra now own an apartment building. They want to rent it, but the building needs some repairs first. With the help of their daughter Sisi, they plan to do many of the repairs. However, they must also hire a plumber, a carpenter, and an electrician to help them.

Following is a list of the things they can do and the things they need help with. Write three sentences about each person—one sentence about what he or she can't do and two sentences about what he or she can do. The first one has been done for you.

MR. SIERRA	MRS. SIERRA  paint the walls wallpaper the hallway	
scrape the old paint repair the window screens		
PLUMBER	CARPENTER	
fix the shower install a hot-water heater	build kitchen cabinets repair the cracked plaster	
ELECTRICIAN	SISI	
install a ceiling fan repair light switches	mow the grass rake the leaves	
MR. SIERRA		
1. Mr. Sierra can't fix the shower.		
2		
3		
MRS. SIERRA		
1		
2		
3		
CARPENTER		
1,		
2		
3		
SISI		
1 2		
3		

PLUMBER		
1		
2		
3		
ELECTRICIAN		
1		
2		
3		



Look at the projects on the list in Exercise 1. With a partner, take turns asking who can do the things on the list. Be honest!

**Example:** 

A: Can you fix a shower?

B: No, I can't. (Yes, I can.)

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 220)

Take a survey: Ask three people if they can do the activities listed below.

	NAME	NAME	NAME
1. speak Cantonese			
2. swim	-		
3. drive a car			
4. fix a flat tire			
5. play a musical instrument			
6. cook			

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 220)

Write questions for each of the answers given. Use the underlined words as cues.

Example:	When can you visit me?
	I can visit you <u>next week</u> .
1.	
	You can pick up the papers after 6:00.
2.	
	You can meet me at the main entrance.
3.	
	We can rent the TV camera for five hours.
4.	
_	Your father can take the medicine three times a day.
5.	You can find the butter next to the milk.
6	You can find the butter <u>next to the mak</u> .
0.	That's no problem; my dad can show you how to fix it.
7.	That's no problem, my data can one wyou new to see
,.	We can find the right size at the new mall.
8.	
	I can drive you to the store.
9.	
	A good dictionary can help you understand the words better.
10	
	You can find the best fruit in the summer.

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 222)

With a partner, take turns asking whether each of the following statements is correct in English. Correct any mistakes.

Example: A: Can I say, "My mother can cooks the best chicken and rice" in English?

B: No, you can't. The correct way to say that is, "My mother can cook the best chicken and rice."

- 1. They can sing very beautiful.
- 2. I know how to breath.
- 3. You can speak English very well.
- 4. You can fishing from this bridge?
- 5. Do you know how to play a game?
- 6. I can no finish in time.

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 223)

tivity that is a learned ability
reading
seeing
crying
tasting
swimming
writing

## EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 223)

Answer the following questions.

1.	What is something you know how to do?
2.	What is something you don't know how to do?
3.	What is something you can do?
4.	What is something you cannot do?

5.	What is something you are able to do?	
6.	What is something you are not able to do?	_

#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 226)

Below is a list of things Ali can and can't do. Write sentences about Ali using or, so, and, or but as connectors. One has been done for you as an example.

	CAN	CAN'T	
swim float paint draw ice skate	ride a sled drive a car fix a flat tire wash clothes remove stains	dive stay underwater a long time make jewelry make pottery ski	drive a snowmobile repair the engine replace a broken headlight sew iron
1. Ali can s	wim, but he can't stay underw	vater a long time.	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE



### EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 234)

Read the story and then complete the sentences that follow with the correct form of the present progressive tense. The first one has been done for you.

I am José Villanueva. This is my family. I have three sisters. Jennifer is my oldest sister. My two younger sisters, Carmen and Margarita, are twins. I also have a younger brother, Tito, and a baby brother, Ricky. We are on vacation. Right now, we are having fun at the Wild Water amusement park.

- Jennifer is looking (look) at the lifeguard.
   Tito (eat) a hot dog.
   The lifeguard (watch)
- the swimmers and blowing his whistle.

  4. Carmen and Margarita

\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the sand.

- 5. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the man's shoulders.
- 6. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) the hot dogs and hamburgers.
- 7. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) on the sand.
- 8. Ricky \_\_\_\_\_ (wade).
- 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (slide) down the water slide.
- 10. The hot dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (burn).
- 11. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine).



# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 234)

Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 1 with a time expression at the beginning or end of each sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Jennifer is looking at the lifeguard right now.
or
At the moment, Jennifer is looking at the lifeguard.
2
3
J
4.
4.
5
)
6
7
7
8
0.
9
<i></i>
10
10.
11.
11.

# EXERCISE 3 (Focus 1, page 234)

Work with a partner. Take turns pointing to an activity in the picture in Exercise 1 and, using a contraction, tell each other what's happening.

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 235)

Look at each of the pictures below and on page 107. Write a sentence describing each activity, using the words in parentheses as cues. Be sure to spell each verb correctly and use the correct form. The first one has been done for you.





(Dad/get/sunburn)



(Carmen/dig)

1.	Ricky is wading.	
		_

3.		
٠.		



(swimmers/splash)



(the girls/bury/dad)



(hot dogs/burn)

4.			
			*****

5.		 		
			-	



(I/slide)



(lifeguard/blow/whistle)



(Dad/lie in sand)

7.	 	 

8. \_\_\_\_

)	 	 	



(Mom/buy/food)



(Jennifer/smile)



(Tito/eat)

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11.

12. \_\_\_\_\_



Now we're on our way home from the water park. Everyone is hot and tired, and we aren't having fun.



Using the negative form, complete the sentences describing the picture. The first one has been done for you.

1 '	Tito/feel well <u>Tito is not feeling well.</u>
1.	Tito/icci won
2.	The family/have fun
	Dad/drive carefully
	•
4.	Carmen and Margarita/sit still
5.	Mom/agree with Dad
6.	The air conditioning/work

	I/talk to my family
8.	Traffic/move
	Jennifer/smile
10.	Ricky/sleep
11.	Dad/watch the road

# EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 238)

Rewrite the sentences you wrote in Exercise 5 using negative contractions.

Example:	Tito isn't feeling well.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11	



# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3, page 238)

Go to a busy place such as a mall or a supermarket and write ten affirmative or negative sentences about things you see people doing.

Example:	People are carrying shopping bags.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 240)

Complete each complex sentence on page 111 by adding a phrase in the simple present or the present progressive. Use the words provided at the beginning or end of the sentences. Use *but* to connect the two phrases. Be sure to use the correct time expression in your answer. The first one has been done for you as an example.

During the holidays things are different around my house—we don't do the things that we usually do.



	usually go to school, <u>but today I'm shoveling snow.</u>	
ľ	I'm usually in math class right now,	(stay home)
	(Dad work) today he's putting up	the Christmas lights.
. 1	Mom rarely makes cookies,	(ba
. (	(see boyfriend) now she isn't with him, she's	
. I	Ricky usually takes a nap,	(pl
-	(eat fruit) at the momer	
	(don't fight), at present they are arguin	
	Mom usually takes care of Ricky during the day,	
. 1	Dad usually helps me shovel the snow,	
XE	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  a cach of the following sentences by writing about an action that is	emporary or a
ete on ate	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you ses.	emporary or a wrote with your
ete on ate	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you	emporary or a wrote with your
ete on ate	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you es.  This week	emporary or a wrote with your
ete on ate	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you es.  This week	emporary or a wrote with your
eteon ate	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you es.  This week  Today	emporary or a wrote with your
2. 4.	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you les.  This week  Today  These days	emporary or a wrote with your
2. 4. 5.	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 240)  e each of the following sentences by writing about an action that is a that is changing in your life. Then share some of the sentences you es.  This week  Today  These days  This month	emporary or a wrote with your

# EXERCISE 10 (Focus 4, page 240)

Read the following sentences. Put both verbs at the end of the sentence in their correct places in the sentence. Be sure to use the correct form of each verb. The first one has been done for you.

1.	Dad <u>seems</u> impatient; he <u>is honking</u> the horn. (honk, seem)
2.	He the bun, so he the meat. (not eat, prefer)
3.	That radio wet; it to me. (get, belong)
4.	Mom always where she put her keys; then she for them. (look, forget)
5.	I something funny; the hot dogs (burn, smell)
6.	I a good job, but I problems with my boss. (have, have)
7.	Tito again; that boy food. (love, eat)
8.	The water park nice; the kids fun. (seem, have)
9.	The car to dad, but he trouble with the air conditioning. (have, belong)
10.	They the weather is good; that's why they to the beach. (believe, go)
Choose a	ERCISE 11 (Focus 6, page 245)  n appropriate verb and write a question for each set of words. Ask your partner the s and record his or her short answers.
Example:	You/other classes
	A: Are you taking other classes? B: Yes, I am.
1.	You/this class
2.	Your English/better
3.	You/your classmates
4.	You/English at home
5.	You/English grammar

6.	English grammar/easier
7.	You/good day
8.	I/questions correctly
	•
9.	Your mother/in the United States
10.	I/clearly

### EXERCISE 12 (Focus 7, page 246)

Now, we are getting ready for a big family reunion. There are so many people that Mom made a list of who is coming, what food they are bringing, when they are coming, how they are coming, and where they are sleeping. I hope they bring enough food for Tito!

Look at the lists and write 15 questions about the people coming to the family reunion, using as many different question words as possible. Then answer the questions you write. There are many correct answers to this exercise. Compare your answers to those of your classmates.

Example: When are Grandma and Grandpa arriving?

They are arriving Friday morning.

WHO	WHAT	WHEN	HOW	WHERE
Grandma and Grandpa	potato salad	Friday morning	car	twins' room
Uncle Manuel	drinks	Friday 7:00 A.M.	train	living room
Cousin Carla and her husband	fresh fruit	Friday noon	plane	Jose's room
Aunt Luz	cake	Friday evening	car	guest room
Uncle Raul	chips	Friday morning	bus	garage
1				
2				
3				
<i>J</i>				

4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
- 9	
10	
11	
14.	
15.	

# **TEST PREP**



Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	a musical instrument?	
	a. Can you playing	c. You can to play
	b. Can you play	d. You play
2.	I can sing, but I play a musical instr	rument.
	a. can't not	c. no can
	b. can't	d. can
3.	Many of my friends play I like to he	ear sing.
	a. guitar them	c. guitar they
	b. guitars they	d. guitars them
4.	Do they play other instruments?	
	a. can	c. know how to
	b. cannot	d. can't
5.	My friend Simon also the piano.	
	a. is playing	c. plays
	b. playing	d. play
6.	He every day. In fact, he	right now.
	a. is practicing practices	c. practice is practicing
	b. practices is practicing	d. practices practicing
7.	Where every day?	
	a. does he practicing	c. does he practice
	b. he practices	d. is he practicing
8.	He practices at his mother's house.	
	a. right now	c. nowadays
	b. at this moment	d. usually
9.	he plays in an elegant bar.	
	a. Now	c. At this moment
	b. Tonight	d. Every weekend

10.	Simon to play Spanish guitar music.	
	a. is preferring	c. prefers
	b. prefer	d. is prefers
11.	He on some new songs now.	
	a. is working	c. works
	b. will work	d. working
12.	Right now he is playing guitar at the bar on the during the week.	weekends, but he guitar at the bar
	a. is not playing	c. are not playing
	b. is playing	d. plays
13.	his job? Yes he	
	a. Does he enjoy is	c. Are we enjoying are
	b. Is he enjoying is	d. Is he enjoy is
14.	His boss pays pretty well.	
	a. he	c. him
	b. to him	d. her
15.	That's great—he can enjoy his work	a lot of money.
	a. and make	c. but can't make
	b. but can make	d. and cannot make

## EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16-30: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) We're (b) going to the beach. (c) Can Ellen come? (d) Does she can swim?
- 17. Ellen (a) is afraid of water, but (b) this week we (c) are helping (d) she to swim.
- 18. (a) Where (b) is she taking lessons? At the pool; she (c) is going there (d) every day.
- 19. (a) Every morning she (b) walks to the pool. She gives (c) to me her towel. Then she (d) puts her toe in the water.
- 20. At first she (a) is hating the water, (b) but once she (c) jumps in, she splashes (d) happily.
- 21. She (a) can no swim perfectly, but she (b) is learning. Now she (c) can swim (d) to her mother.
- 22. (a) She knows how to breathe. (b) Now she (c) is learning how to breathe when she (d) is swimming.

- 23. She (a) can (b) go (c) to the beach, but I always watch (d) she carefully.
- 24. She (a) cannot swim well. She (b) needs me near (c) to her when she (d) is swimming.
- 25. We always (a) stay in shallow water, (b) and we always (c) are watching (d) her and the other little children.
- 26. (a) <u>Can</u> your brother (b) <u>makes</u> model airplanes? Yes, (c) <u>this week</u> he (d) <u>is building</u> a new model.
- 27. He (a) <u>can put</u> the pieces together, (b) <u>and</u> he (c) <u>can't paint</u> the model by himself. He needs (d) <u>me to help him</u>.
- 28. (a) Who helping (b) him with this model? (c) I am helping (d) him.
- 29. First, before (a) he builds a model, he (b) reads all the directions. (c) He reads (d) they quickly.
- 30. Right now (a) <u>I am helping</u> (b) <u>him</u> do the difficult parts. (c) <u>My brother and I</u> like to build (d) <u>them</u> together.



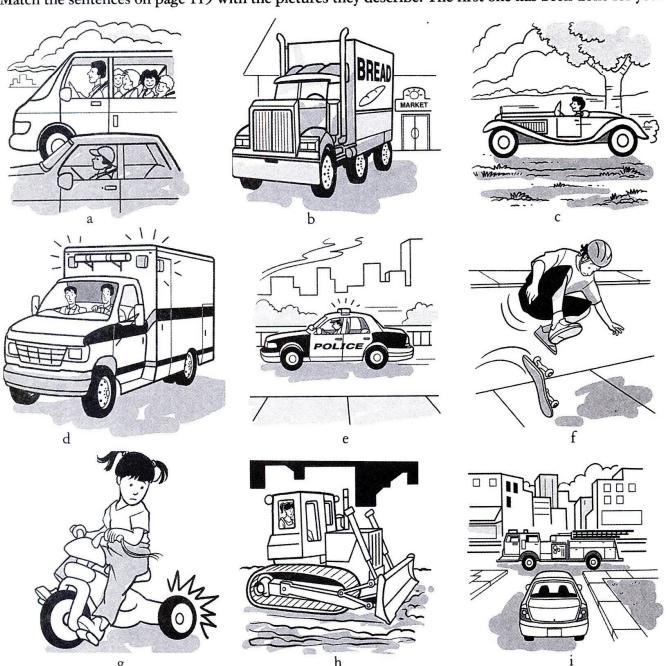
# **ADJECTIVE PHRASES**

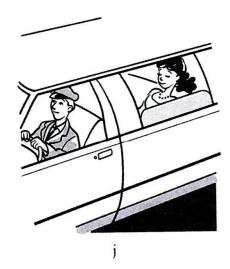
Another, The Other, Other(s), The Other(s), and Intensifiers



(Focus 1, page 254)

Match the sentences on page 119 with the pictures they describe. The first one has been done for you.







- 1. \_\_d\_ The men in the ambulance are paramedics.
- 2. \_\_\_\_ The boy on the skateboard is going to crash.
- 3. \_\_\_\_ The man at the traffic light is in a hurry.
- 4. \_\_\_\_ The minivan on the highway is full of children.
- 5. \_\_\_\_ The car with the light on top is a police car.
- 6. \_\_\_\_ The tricycle with the squeaky wheel belongs to the little girl.
- 7. \_\_\_\_ The truck parked at the market is full of bread.
- 8. \_\_\_\_ The fire engine with the ladder is blocking the intersection.
- 9. \_\_\_\_ The bulldozer with the woman driver is noisy.
- 10. \_\_\_\_ The car on the country road is a convertible.
- 11. \_\_\_\_ The elegant lady with the chauffeur owns a limousine.

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 254)

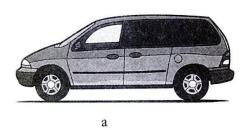
Circle the adjective phrases in each of the sentences in Exercise 1.

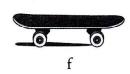
# EXERCISE 3 (Focus 1, page 254)

Each vehicle on page 120 belongs to one of the people shown on page 121. Match each person to the appropriate vehicle. Then write sentences using adjective phrases. The first one has been done for you.

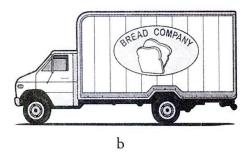
1.	The woman with all the children drives the van.
2.	
3.	

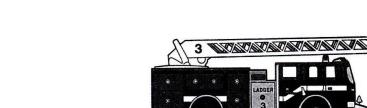
4		
5		
1.	·	
.1.		







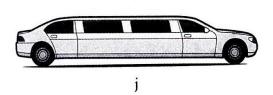


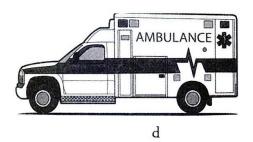


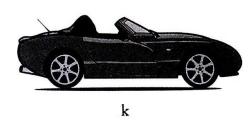


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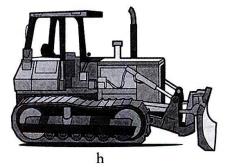


































# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 258)

Cheryl and her daughter Rachel are shopping for school clothes. They each have different ideas about what kind of clothes Rachel should wear. Complete the following by writing *which* questions for each answer.



1.	
	Cheryl wants to get the long skirt.
2.	
	Rachel likes the high-heeled shoes.
٥.	
	Rachel prefers long, dangling earrings.
4.	
	Cheryl wants to buy the pullover sweater.
).	
	Rachel likes the skirt with holes.
6	
	Cheryl prefers the small earrings.
7.	
	Rachel likes the tight blouse.
8.	
10000	
	Rachel wants to buy the hooded sweater.
9.	
	Cheryl wants to buy the flat shoes.

# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 2, page 258)

These are the new school clothes Cheryl bought for Rachel. Take turns with a partner asking which clothes they bought.

Example:

A: Which earrings did they buy?

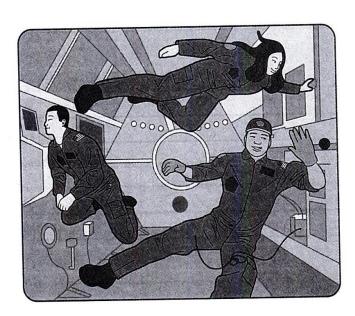
B: They bought the small ones.





(Focus 3, page 260)

Complete the following story with another, the other(s), or other(s). The first one has been done for you as an example.



How	do astronauts live in space? One problem of living in space is how to keep the astronauts warm.
Ot	problems are eating, sleeping, and exercising with no gravity. The outside of the space
shuttle is	covered with small tiles. Under the tiles there are layers of metal to protect the
astronaut	s from the cold of space.
How	do the astronauts eat? Some of the food on the space shuttle is in small pieces. The astronauts eat
that food	through a straw. But they eat foods, such as meat, whole
kind of fo	ood they eat whole is fruit foods that astronauts eat include shrimp, steak, and
broccoli.	One kind of dessert is candy; dessert is ice cream.
	problem for astronauts is sleeping. Some astronauts sleep standing up, while
	sleep lying down. Astronauts sleep tied to their beds so they don't float around. While
one astro	naut sleeps, work or exercise. There are two reasons why the astronauts exercise.
One reaso	on is to stay in shape; reason is that their muscles get weak in space.
provided each sen	d. Then write two sentences, one positive and one negative. Use an intensifier in tence.  The English language
•	difficult easy
	The English language is fairly easy.  The English language isn't very difficult.
1	
1.	algebra difficult easy
2.	a Rolls Royce elegant
3.	horror films frightening
	frightening funny

4.	Antarctica warmcold
5.	The Mediterranean Sea clean polluted
6.	Moscow large
7.	airplanes loud

# PAST TENSE OF BE

# EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 274)

Match the people and places in the first column with the descriptions in the second column. Then, using that information, write sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1.	the Marx Brothers	a French general
2.	Ernest Hemingway and Mark Twain	an Olympic boxer
3.	Napoleon Bonaparte	African nations
4.	Winston Churchill	former Eastern European nations
5.	the Soviet Union and East Germany	1 a comedy team
6.	Eva Peron	American rock singers
7.	Muhammad Ali	a British prime minister
8.	Zimbabwe and South Africa	a professional tennis player
9.	Arthur Ashe	American writers
10.	Elvis Presley, Jimi Hendrix, and Jim Morrison	the wife of the president of
		Argentina
1.	The Marx Brothers were a comedy team.	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 274)

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 274)

Tell your partner three things you felt when you first arrived in the United States or Canada. Then your partner will tell your classmates how you felt. Use the word list to help you.

**Example:** You tell your partner:

I was afraid when I first arrived in Canada.

Your partner tells the class:

She was afraid.

### **WORD LIST**

upset

excited

tired

interested

mad

afraid

happy

angry

frightened

nervous

shy

sad



(Focuses 1 and 2, pages 274 and 275)

Using the cues, write true statements about life 100 years ago.

Example:	expressways: There weren't any expressways 100 years ago.
1.	trains
2.	horses
3.	jet airplanes
4.	skateboards
5.	United Nations
6.	a country called China
7.	two countries on the Korean peninsula
8.	Olympic Games

9.	computers
10.	a prime minister of Canada
11.	a king or queen of Great Britain
12.	a president of the United States

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 277)

Find out about your partner. Write questions to ask what he or she was like as child. Check "yes" or "no" depending on his or her answer to each question.

Example: Were you friendly when you were a child?

	YES	NO
1. neat		
2. helpful		
3. happy		
4. sad		
5. good in school		
6. funny		***************************************
7. messy		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 279)

Write the question for each answer using the underlined words as cues.

Example:	What was the name of Zimbabwe?  The name of Zimbabwe was Rhodesia.
1.	
	Eva Peron was from Argentina.
2.	Mark Twain was the author of Tom Sawyer.
3.	
4	Muhammad Ali was in the Olympics in 1960.
	Rhodesia and Upper Volta were African nations.
	Elvis Presley's house was in Tennessee.
	Ernest Hemingway was born in 1899.
	The Soviet Union and East Germany were in Eastern Europe.
	Napoleon was arrested because he supported the French Revolution.
	Animal Crackers was one of the Marx Brothers' movies.
10	Winston Churchill was prime minister of Great Britain during World War II.

# **PAST TENSE**

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

# EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 288)

Complete the story with the past-tense form of each verb in parentheses. Check your spelling. The first one has been done for you.

Bernie Bungle	tried	(try) to rob the Mi	dnight Market,	aamn
but Bernie was not	a very good rol	ober. This is what happ	pened to him.	
Bernie	(pla	n) to rob the store earl	y in the	
morning, but he ov	erslept, so he _	(arri	ve) late.	
When he got to	the store, he	(stu	dy) the cashier	MET.
and customers caref	fully to make s	ure there were no polic	e officers. Then	
he	(cover) his f	ace with a nylon stock	ing, but the	U / K y S
stocking was too th	ick, so he coul	dn't see very well. Tha	t is why he	(trip) when he
	(enter) the stor	e. All the customers _		_ (turn) and
(look) at him.				
Bernie	(de	mand) all the money. T	The cashier	(fill) a bag with
money and	(ha	and) it to Bernie.		
After he	(r	ob) the store, Bernie _		(try) to escape, but the money bag
	(rip), and some	e of the money	(droj	o) out of the bag. When Bernie
	(hop) into his	car, he	(remember)	why he (want)
to rob the store ear	ly in the morn	ing. There was a traffic	jam, and he cou	ldn't go anywhere.
The police		(worry) that the robbe	er would get awa	y. But when they
	(arrive) at the	store, Bernie was only	one block away.	

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 291)

Your teacher will read the following words to you. Listen to the end sound. Put each word in the correct column depending on its end sound.

AT SCHOOL	AT WORK	AT HOME	AT THE PLAYGROUND
learned	walked	vacuumed	played
discussed	delivered	polished	bounced
studied	fixed	ironed	jumped
answered	locked	changed	tripped
listened	worked	cleaned	enjoyed
named	started	baked	climbed
remembered	filed	washed	skated
corrected	pointed	dusted	skipped
printed	typed	brushed	hopped
asked	talked	scrubbed	kissed
GROUP 1 /T/	GROU	P 2 /D/	GROUP 3 /ID/
			2

# EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 291)

With the other members of your group, make a past-tense chain story using one of the groups of verbs on page 131. To make a chain story, one member of the group starts the story. After he or she uses one of the words from the list, the next person in the group continues the story. Each person in the group adds to the story. Make sure that each member of the group pronounces the past-tense verb correctly.

Example: First student: When I was in elementary school, I studied math.

Second student: I liked math. I answered all the questions . . .

Third student: and I always listened to the teacher. (etc.)

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 294)

Complete the story with the past-tense form of each verb in parentheses. The first one has been done for you.



As soon as Bernie Bungle got (get) out of jail for robbing the Midnight Market, he
(get) in trouble again. Bernie (see) a house. It
look) like no one was home. Bernie (break) the window and (go) in.
He (look) for something to steal. Bernie (find) some jewelry, and he
(put) it into a pillowcase. As he (look) around for something else to
steal, he (begin) to feel hungry. So he (take) a look in the kitchen.
He (find) a frozen pizza and some soda. Bernie (heat) the pizza and
(make) himself some lunch. He (eat) the pizza and
(drink) all the soda. Then Bernie (feel) a little tired, so he (sit) down
and (fall) asleep. As Bernie (sleep), Mr. Chan

(come) he	ome. When he	(see) Bernie sleeping in	the chair, Mr. Chan
(call) the	police. Bernie	(hear) him and	(wake) up. He
	(stand) up and	(run) out of the	he house. However, the police
	(catch) Bernie on his	s way out. Bernie	(go) to jail again.
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 4, pag	e 299)	
Write a	sentence telling what you di	d at the times or dates giv	ren.
Example:	yesterday afternoon  Yesterday afternoon I went out f  or  I went out for lunch yesterday a		
1.	yesterday afternoon		
2.	last night		
3.	last weekend		
4.	six months ago		
5.	last year		
6.	the day before yesterday		
7.	an hour ago		
8.	last month		



Today is October 31. David Johnson is the gardener at Pine Lake College. He has a busy schedule. The calendar shows what he did in the past month. Write a sentence about the calendar for each of the cues below. The first one has been done for you.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9	30	leaves	2 grass	hedges	trees	5
	trim trees	rake leaves	9 mow grass	repair sprinklers	11 spray for insects	12
13	repair equipment	rake leaves	mow grass	trim hedges	18	19
20	21	rake leaves	mow grass	plant flowers	repair sprinklers	26
27	check tools	rake leaves	30 morning trim hodge afternoon mow grass prosident's p	I -		2

1.	yesterday
	David trimmed the hedges, mowed the grass, and set up the party yesterday.
	or <u>Yesterday. David trimmed the hedges, mowed the grass, and set up the party.</u>
2.	last week
3.	two days ago
4.	on Monday
5.	yesterday morning
6.	last night

7.	the day before yesterday
8.	two weeks ago
9.	last Friday
10.	yesterday afternoon
Make ea	ERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 300)  ch of the following statements true by using the negative form in the past tense. The first been done for you.
1.	Bernie woke up on time on the day he robbed the Midnight Market.  Bernie didn't wake up on time the day he robbed the Midnight Market.
2.	Bernie wore a ski mask on his head.
3.	Bernie got away after he robbed the Midnight Market.
4.	Bernie learned his lesson after robbing the Midnight Market.
5.	Bernie opened the window when he robbed Mr. Chan's house.
6.	Bernie bought some jewelry at the store.
7	Bernie stole Mr. Chan's TV.
8	Bernie ate a sandwich.
9	Bernie drank some coffee.
10	Bernie slept in a bed.

11. Mr. Chan called the fire department.			
12. Bernie drove away in his car from Mr. Chan's house.			
13. Bernie escaped from the police two times.			
EXERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 302)			
Can you remember what you did when you were in elementary school? Using the cues, take turns with your partner asking about each other's early school experience. Write down your partner's short answers.			
Example: A: Did you wear a uniform to school?  B: Yes,   did. (No,   didn't.)			
Ask your partner whether he or she			
1. wore a uniform to school			
2. helped the teacher			
3. studied hard			
4. rode a bus to school			
5. got good grades			
6. sang songs in school			
7. liked his or her teachers			
8. played sports			
9. bought his or her own books			
10. said "good morning" to the teacher			
EXERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 304)			
Imagine you are a newspaper reporter. You heard the story about Bernie Bungle, the burglar. You want to ask the victims questions about Bernie's two crimes. Use the question words and cues to write the questions you want to ask. The first one has been done for you.			

### THE CASHIER AT THE MIDNIGHT MARKET

1.	Why/Bernie/trip
	Why did Bernie trip when he entered the store?

2. Where/you/put money

3.	What/happen/to the money
4.	What/police/do
5.	Where/police/catch
MR. CHA	N Company of the comp
6.	What/happen
7.	How/he/get in
8.	Who/find him
9.	Where/you/find him
10.	What/you/do
11.	How long/he/sleep

# UNITS 16-18

# **TEST PREP**

Choose the one word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	do last night?	
	a. What you did	c. What did you
	b. Did you	d. You did
2.	Last night I my mother.	
	a. visited	c. am visiting
	b. visit	d. visits
3.	dinner at her house? Yes I did.	
	a. What did you eat	c. Did you ate
	b. What were you	d. Did you eat
4.	Yesterday my mother spaghetti for c	linner. It delicious.
	a. maked were	c. makes is
	b. made were	d. made was
5.	your mother?	
	a. Which	c. Which are
	b. Which one is	d. Which was
6.	The woman my mother.	
	a. in the polka dot dress is	c. with the frying pan works
	b. in polka dot dress is	d. with frying pan is being
7.	She's great. Last night she also my o	lothes, but she them for me.
	a. washed ironed	c. didn't wash didn't iron
	b. washed didn't iron	d. washed didn't ironed
8.	I wasn't living in North America.	
	a. Three months ago	c. At three months ago
	b. Three last months	d. In three months ago
9.	Last year I Russia.	
	a. leave	c. leaved
	b. am leaving	d. left

10.	. The U.S. government me to this country when an American famil				
	to sponsor me last winter.				
	a. admited agreeded	c. a	admit agree		
	b. admits agrees	d. a	admitted agreed		
11.	The Rosenburg family me money last	yea	r.		
	a. sends	c. s	sent		
	b. is sending	d. v	was		
12.	When I first to the United States I _		happy.		
	a. came wasn't	с. с	did come were not		
	b. came didn't be	d.	come weren't		
13.	Mr. Rosenburg,, was very kind to me	<b>:</b> .			
	a. that man with mustache	c.	that mustache man		
	b. that man with the mustache	d.	that man in the mustache		
14.	4. In the beginning, I letters to my family every day.				
	a. write	c.	writed		
	b. wrote	d.	was write		
15.	15 problem I had was with the food.				
	a. Other	c.	Others		
	b. Another	d.	Anothers		

## EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16-30: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) What (b) did she (c) taught in grammar class (d) yesterday?
- 17. (a) What grammar class (b) are you (c) talking about, the morning or the afternoon class? The (d) one in the morning.
- 18. (a) Yesterday morning the lesson (b) is easy. We (c) reviewed past-tense verbs and (d) practiced using the verbs in sentences.
- 19. (a) Other grammar class (b) was more difficult. I (c) didn't (d) understand everything.
- 20. (a) Where (b) were you (c) yesterday? I (d) no see you at school.
- 21. I (a) was absent because I (b) was (c) very sick. I (d) haved a stomachache.
- 22. (a) What did make (b) you sick? The (c) night before last I (d) ate something bad and I got food poisoning.

- 23. I (a) was so sick, it (b) was terrible. Finally, I (c) told my dad that I (d) wasn't feel well.
- 24. My doctor (a) wasn't in, so I (b) had to see (c) another doctor. The new doctor (d) in clinic helped me a lot.
- 25. I (a) <u>described</u> the problem, and he (b) <u>gave</u> me some medicine. (c) <u>Did the medicine help?</u> (d) <u>Yes, it didn't</u>.
- 26. He (a) <u>prescribed</u> two kinds of medicine. (b) <u>One</u> (c) <u>was</u> a pink liquid, and (d) <u>the others</u> was a pill.
- 27. (a) The same thing (b) happened to me (c) last year ago, but I (d) had to go to the hospital.
- 28. (a) That's terrible! You (b) were really sick. (c) How long you stayed in the hospital? I (d) was there only one day.
- 29. (a) The another problem (b) was I (c) didn't know how I was going (d) to pay the hospital bill.
- 30. My uncle (a) offered to help me. (b) Which uncle is that? My uncle (c) with the big house (d) help me pay some of the bills.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS, RECIPROCAL PRONOUN:



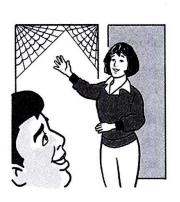
## Each Other



(Focus 1, page 314)

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in each of the spaces provided in the dialogue. The first one has been done for you.







Paul and Charlotte are having a Halloween party. For the first time, they are putting on a party all by <a href="themselves">themselves</a>. They are a little nervous.

Charlotte	Do you think I should pour the drinks now or let the guests help?					
	Paul: Just let them help I hope the guests arrive soon. I don't want us to					
i aui.	have to eat all this food by					
Charlotte	They're going to be here soon. Oh, we aren't in our costumes yet. We have to get					
Charlotte.	ready. Please help me with my costume. I can't zip it up by					
	,,,,,,,,,,					
	•					
EXERCIS	SE 2 (Focus 2, page 315)					
reflexive prono	er each of the following blanks requires a bun. If it does, write the correct pronoun it doesn't, put an X in the space.					
The story continue	es					
Charlotte:	I'm all dirty from making those spider webs.					
	First I think I'm going to shower,					
	and after I dry, you can help me					
	with the zipper.					
Paul:	Okay. While you're doing that I'm going to shave and then dress					
	<del></del>					
	What if the guests arrive early?					
Paul:	We can't blame if they arrive early. I'm sure they can introduce					
T	It won't take us long to dress					
Later						
Paul:	See, I told you the guests would enjoy Everyone is laughing.					
	It looks like Brad has even found a date. I knew he wouldn't have to be all by					
Charlotte:	You're right. They are all amusing This is a great costume party. Look at Cindy's costume.					
Paul	What is she? She looks like she killed					

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 315)

Charlotte: She's the bride of Frankenstein.

Discuss the following items with your partner, using reflexive pronouns.

**Example:** a holiday your family celebrates without inviting others We celebrate New Year's Day by ourselves.

- 1. a holiday your family celebrates without inviting others
- 2. something you want to do by yourself

- 3. something you can do by yourself
- 4. something you think a husband or wife can do without his or her spouse
- 5. a place you do not want to visit alone

Tell the group your partner's answers.

Example:

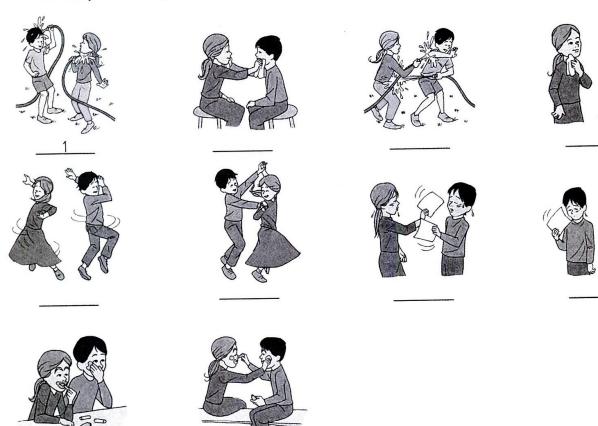
You say: I can fix my car by myself.

Your partner says: She can fix her car by herself.

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 317)

Match each picture with the sentence that describes it. The first one has been done for you.

- 1. The children are spraying themselves with water.
- 2. The children are spraying each other with water.
- 3. They are spinning themselves around.
- 4. They are spinning each other around
- 5. They're hot. They are fanning themselves.
- 6. They're hot. They are fanning each other.
- 7. They are putting makeup on themselves.
- 8. They are putting makeup on each other.
- 9. They are washing their faces.
- 10. They are washing each other.





## FUTURE TIME Will and Be Going To, May and Might

## EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 324)

Clumsy Claire reads her horoscope every day. For the past week her horoscope has come true. Match the picture with the day the prediction appeared. Then match what Claire thought when her horoscope came true. Write it under the pictures on pages 144–145. The first one has been done for you.

### **HOROSCOPES**

Sunday: You'll get to see nature up close.

Monday: You will buy a new car.

Tuesday: Time will stand still for you.

Wednesday: This will be your lucky day!

Thursday: You will go on a trip.

Friday: A stranger will sweep you off your feet.

Saturday: You'll meet a new love interest.



Tuesday: Time will stand still for you.
I'm going to need a new watch.

### WHAT CLAIRE THOUGHT

My knee is going to hurt!

I'm going to need a new watch.

He's going to think I'm clumsy.

My car insurance is going to increase.

I'm going to call the exterminator.

I'm going to break my arm.

I'm going to put my lottery ticket in a safe place.















### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 324)

Read the horoscope section in a newspaper or magazine. Circle the words in the horoscopes that predict future events. Share the horoscopes with your classmates.



### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 325)

Here are some yearbook pictures of seniors at Hilly High School on pages 145–146. Read the yearbook captions and then write two predictions of what each person will do in the future. The first one has been done for you as an example.







### **ALICIA COOPER**

### **ALBERTA EINSTEIN**

### **DEAN MARINO**

Dream to sing in a music band Favorite Activity playing my guitar Dream to win the Nobel prize for science Favorite Activity physics experiments Dream to play football in the NFL Favorite Activity sports









### **GRACE GUNN**

Dream to own a 1957 Chevy Favorite Activity repairing my car



Dream to act in the New York City theater Favorite Activity acting



Dream to make a million dollars Favorite Activity helping with my dad's business







### **KEN STRUCTOR**

Dream to build my own house Favorite Activity carpentry

### **BRIAN TUMOR**

Dream to find a cure for cancer Favorite Activity volunteering at the hospital

**CAL T. VATOR** 

Dream to own my own land in the country Favorite Activity growing plants

	7 .	
A	1.10	111

- 1. Alicia will meet some other musicians.
- 2

### Alberta

- 3.
- 1

Dean	
5	
6	_
Grace	
7	
8	
Clara	
9	
10	
Ross	
11	
12	
Ken	
13	
14	
Brian	
15	
16	
Cal	
17	
18	
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 325)	
Write the questions for each of the answers given, using the underlined words as cues. The first one has been done for you.	:
1. Will Ross own oil wells?	
Yes, Ross will own oil wells.	
2	
Alberta will win the Nobel Prize for science in 2021.	
3	
Grace will open her garage in town.	
4	

No, Clara will not become rich and famous.

5.	
6.	Cal will buy a tractor <u>because</u> it will help him on the farm.
	Brian will go to medical school in Boston.
	It'll take Ken <u>one year</u> to build his new house.
	Dean will play football <u>in Miami</u> .
,.	A famous agent will discover Alicia.
X	ERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 330)

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be going to*. Some answers may need to be put in the negative. The first one has been done for you.

Helen:	Are you going to get ready for the party?				
Larry:	I don't want to. It be fun at all. This be a boring par				
Helen:	It be boring. It be fun.				
Larry:	Your uncle want to show his vacation slides. The slides				
	put me to sleep. Then we listen to him talk about everything in detail.				
	What eat for dinner?				
Helen:	We have roast beef.				
Larry:	It be undercooked. I to eat the meat if it is too rare.				
	Your aunt eat it; then she feel well. I know she				
	get sick.				

## EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 330)

Ask your partner to predict the following things. Be sure to use the correct form of going to in your questions and answers.

**Example:** Predict the weather tomorrow.

A: What is the weather going to be like tomorrow?

B: It's going to rain.

- 1. Predict what grade you are going to get in this class.
- 2. Predict when the sun is going to set tonight.
- 3. Predict who is going to be the next person to walk into your classroom.

## EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 334)

Look at Suzy's appointment calendar. Today is September first.

September							
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
			· · · ·	2 Dog to Vet	3 Conference with Advisor between 8:00 and 12:00	4	
5	6 Labor Day	Last day to register	8 / School starts	9	10 Pay Day	Work all	
Weekend	13	14	15 Dentist Appointment 3:00 pm	16	Ned 8:00 pm	18	
19	20 ←	Vacation	122 n from Wo	23 (C)	24 Pay Day	Study Group 5:00 pm	
26	27	28	29	30			
October							
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
					1 Airst Exam	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Use the future time expression to tell when Suzy will do each of the following activities. The first one has been done for you.

1.	Start school Next week Suzy will start school.
2.	Meet with her study group
3.	Have a dental appointment
4.	Get paid
5.	Have a vacation from work

	Have a conference with her advisor
7. H	Have an appointment with Ned
8. 7	Take her first exam
9. J	Have to take her pet to the vet
0. ]	Have to work all weekend
	ERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 334)  uzy's calendar again. Then answer the following questions.
	What time does the study group meet?
2.	
	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?
3.	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li></ul>	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?  What month will she start school?  What night will she have an appointment with Ned  What time is her dental appointment?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?  What month will she start school?  What night will she have an appointment with Ned  What time is her dental appointment?  At what time should she see her advisor?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li></ul>	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?  What month will she start school?  What night will she have an appointment with Ned  What time is her dental appointment?  At what time should she see her advisor?  How long is it until school begins?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li></ul>	How long is Suzy's vacation from work?  What month will she start school?  What night will she have an appointment with Ned  What time is her dental appointment?  At what time should she see her advisor?  How long is it until school begins?  How long is it until she has to work all weekend?  What day will she take her pet to the vet?

## EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 336)

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of will or going to. The first one has been done for you.

inst one nas	occir done for you.
Aunt Polly:	Tom Sawyer, you <u>are going to</u> paint the fence. That is already decided.
Tom:	But Aunt Polly, I don't want to paint the fence.
Aunt Polly:	I stand for this, Tom. You
	cause my death. You do some work.
Tom:	But all the other boys go swimming.
Aunt Polly:	Well, you do some painting.
Ben:	Why are you carrying that bucket and brush, Tom? What do?
Tom:	I paint the fence.
Ben:	Why do that? I go swimming. You
	have any fun.
Tom:	Because I like to. I have fun.
Ben:	Hey, that looks like fun, let me try doing it.
Tom:	No, Aunt Polly like that. Besides, I'm having fun.
Ben:	Please, Tom, let me do it.
Tom:	Okay, but what give me?
Ben:	How about this apple?
Tom:	Okay.

## EXERCISE 10 (Focus 5, page 336)

Read the dialogue again. Write "P" above the answers that predict future events and "I" above the answers that express intentions or prior plans.

## EXERCISE 11 (Focus 6, page 338)

Example:

What is possible for you in the next year? Write a sentence using affirmative or negative statements and be going to, will, may, or might to describe your possible future actions.

get a new pet I might get a new pet in the next year. (a possibility)

	I'm not going to get a new pet in the next year.
	(100% sure that it is not going to happen)
1.	get a new pet
2	move to a new house or apartment
3	finish taking English classes
4	win the lottery
5	get married
6	. take a vacation
7	. read a novel
8	get a better job
9	be in a car accident
10	nake a new friend

### EXERCISE 12 (Focus 6, page 338)

Review your responses to Exercise 11 with a partner. Explain why you chose "possibility" for some and "certainty" for others.



UNIT 20

## PHRASAL VERBS



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EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 346)

Read the following story. Circle the phrasal verbs. The first one has been done for you.

My name is Jacques Pierre. I am from Haiti. I want to be a journalist, but before I can study my major I have to improve my English.

Today I went to my first college class. I was a little nervous on my way to class. I drove a little too fast. I almost ran into another car. I told myself to calm down and slow down. Finally, I made it to class safely.

When I found the right classroom, I saw several students sitting in small groups. "Come in," said one Hispanic woman.

After I sat down, the teacher came in. Immediately I stood up, but I couldn't figure it out. None of the other students stood up. In Haiti we always stand up when the teacher comes into the room. "Please sit down," said the teacher in a kind voice.

Then the teacher handed out some information cards. "Please fill out the card," he said, "and don't forget to write your phone number so I can call you up if I need to."

After we filled the cards out, the teacher handed out an information sheet about the course. He went over the requirements of the class and told us to put the information sheets away in a safe place.

### E

### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 346)

Write captions for the pictures about Jacques Pierre's day. Use the following verbs to help you: hand out, come in, stand up, run into, fill out, go over, and calm down. The first one has been done for you.

1.	HONK

<u>Jacques almost ran into another car.</u>

2.

3.



4.



5.



6.



EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 349)

Rewrite each of the following sentences two different ways, once with a noun and once with a pronoun. Follow the example.

**Example:** The janitor cleans up the papers.

He cleans the papers up. He cleans them up.

He takes out the trash.

	out th				
9					
١.		 			

~	
4.	

He throws away the trash.

3.	 		

It is time t	to turn off the TV.
5	
6	
	ne in. Take off your coat.
7	
8	
I will hang	g up your coat.
9.	
10.	
EXI	RCISE 4 (Focuses 3 and 4, pages 349 and 353)
verbs. Th	the two stories, replacing the underlined words with phrasal are first two sentences have been done for you as an example. The you do not separate the phrasal verbs.
all the tra- cleaned the them and shirts, blo	ouse was a mess. Hazel dressed herself with her apron. First she collected sh and put it in the garbage. Then she collected all the dirty dishes. She washed all the family's dirty clothes. She folded put the clothes in their usual place—she placed on a hanger all of the uses, and dresses. Then she vacuumed the rugs. By the time she pulled on the vacuum cleaner she was exhausted.
Example:	The house was a mess. Hazel put on her apron.

radio alarm myself quic that I enter mistake. I the right b by chance.	started poorly. Last night I forgot to increase the volume on my clock. So this morning I opened my eyes after I slept late. I dressed the wrong bus. The bus went several blocks before I realized my left the bus, and then I tried to solve the problem of how to get to us. Luckily, while I was standing there I met one of my coworkers He offered to give me ride to work. I gladly accepted. I entered his end, I got to work on time.	BUS
-		
-		
-		4
EX	FRCISE 5 (Focuses 3 and 4, pages 349 and 353)	
Rewrite	the stories from Exercise 4. This time separate the phrasal verb	s, if possible.
Example:	The house was a mess. Hazel put her apron on.	



·	

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 354)

Ask your partner questions about the manners of people in his or her country by changing the supplied clues into questions using phrasal verbs.

**Example:** men stand when women enter a room

A: In your country, do men stand up when women come into a room?

B: Yes, they do.

- 1. men stand when women enter a room
- 2. people usually eat in a restaurant
- 3. people cross their legs when they sit
- 4. children do household chores when they get older
- 5. people usually appear at parties one or two hours late
- 6. call a repairman when appliances stop working
- 7. return to the same place for vacation each year
- 8. knock before they enter a room



# UNITS 19-21

## **TEST PREP**

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Choose the one word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	. My pet can do many tricks, but there are some things he can't do by			
	a. itself	c.	herself	
	b. himself	d.	myself	
2.	Are you thirsty? There's some lemonade in the re	There's some lemonade in the refrigerator. Help		
	a. myself		theirselves	
	b. himself	d.	yourself	
3.	She fell off the skateboard and hurt			
	a. by herself	c.	herself	
	b. by sheself	d.	sheself	
4.	Neither boy said who broke the window. They b	olan	ned	
	a. themselves	c.	each other	
	b. himself	d.	themself	
5.	The song was great. We enjoyed			
	a. usselves	c.	ourself	
	b. ourselves	d.	weself	
6.	I don't think you can finish that book by yourse	lf.	need some help.	
	a. Will you	c.	You going	
	b. You're going to	d.	You are going	
7.	win the prize for the best actor?			
	a. Who will	C	. When will	
	b. Will	d	. Why you will	
8.	The almanac predicts that a hurrical	ne i	n August.	
	a. there is	C	. there will be	
	b. it will	d	. there was	
9.	What a beautiful morning! I feel great! This _		a great day!	
	a. is going to be	C	. is going being	
	b. will be	d	. won't be	
10.	I clean up after you. You must clear	yo	ur own mess.	
	a. am going to	C	. 'm not going to	
	b. amn't going to	d	. isn't going to	

11.	study in the library today? No,		
	a. Are you going to we're not	c.	Do you will we won't
	b. Are you going I'm not	d.	Are you going to I am
12.	Don't get too excited. Please		
	a. calm yourself	c.	calm
	b. calm down	d.	calm in
13.	How to get to Ohio next week?		
	a. he go	c.	does he go
	b. are he going	d.	is he going
14.	we are going to my sister's graduation	n ce	eremony.
	a. Nowadays	c.	A week from today
	b. Usually	d.	Last week
15.	First she will some papers.		
	a. fill in	c.	fill out
	h fill	d.	fills

### EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16–30: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) Will have you time (b) to go shopping for (c) some (d) groceries tomorrow?
- 17. (a) Will you (b) throw up this trash (c) before you (d) go upstairs?
- 18. (a) We're (b) going to (c) clean out the town this weekend.
- 19. George (a) is (b) going to (c) hand out the trash bags, and (d) going to get some volunteers.
- 20. Please (a) come in. You can (b) take your coat. (c) I'll (d) hang it up.
- 21. If you (a) fall down, (b) don't worry. Just (c) calm and (d) get up.
- 22. (a) Be careful! (b) Your (c) going to (d) run into that car.
- 23. (a) You're (b) going to have to grow up and learn how to (c) put over your clothes by (d) yourself.
- 24. (a) He's not (b) going to (c) believe this, but I forgot to (d) get up his trash.
- 25. I (a) won't have any fun this weekend. (b) I'm (c) going go to the beach by (d) myself.
- 26. (a) What (b) are you (c) going do? (d) Are you going to write something?
- 27. No, (a) I'm not going (b) to write; (c) I'm going to draw (d) some pictures.
- 28. What kind of pictures do you draw? I draw pictures (a) of fruit. (b) Will you (c) draws a picture for me? Sure, I'll get (d) some pencils.
- 29. (a) What are you (b) going to do this summer? I don't know. I (c) aren't (d) going to go on a vacation.
- 30. (a) That's too bad! (b) You are (c) going to get a chance to (d) get away on weekends?



## COMPARISON USING ADJECTIVES





(Focus 1, page 364)

Use the following adjectives to compare the shoes of Bob the basketball player and Felicia the fashion model.



comfortable, dressy, expensive, new, old, casual, big

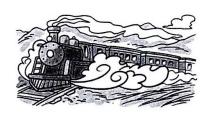
Example:	Bob's shoes are more comfortable than Felicia's shoes.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Bob likes comedy movies, and Felicia likes romances. Use the following adjectives to compare the two kinds of movies.

en	notional, exciting, sensitive, sad, funny, silly
7.	
0	
11.	
12.	

### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 364)







My hometown is Skagway, Alaska. It is a small, isolated town—only 500 people live there, but the people are very friendly because they all know each other. The town closest to Skagway is 50 miles away. Skagway is a historic town. In 1898, Skagway was a gold rush town. At that time, 20,000 people lived there. Most of the buildings from that time are still standing. Every summer thousands of tourists visit Skagway to see both a gold rush town and the spectacular beauty of the surrounding mountains.

In the winter Skagway doesn't have many tourists. It is very cold, wet, snowy, and windy, but in the summer the weather is pleasant. Because Skagway is near the Arctic Circle, the days are long. Sometimes the sun never sets at all.

Using the cues, write sentences comparing your hometown to Skagway.

The winter weather in Miami is better than in Skagway.

good winter weather
old
far
large
historic
touristy
beautiful
cold
wet
snowy
windy
long days
bad winter weather

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 369)

Bring pictures of your hometown or city to class. Compare the place you are from with those of your classmates. Tell what you think is better or worse about the place you are from.

Example:

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 369)

Interview your partner. Ask yes/no questions or who, which, and whose questions. Compare the place your partner is from with the place where he or she lives now. Use the cues to help you.

Example:

- A: Which place is more expensive to live in, Guatemala City or New York City?
- B: New York City is more expensive.

OR

- A: Is Guatemala City more expensive to live in than New York City?
- B: No, it isn't.
- 1. expensive
- 2. crowded
- 3. small
- 4. bad traffic
- 5. clean
- 6. warm
- 7. beautiful
- 8. friendly
- 9. crime
- 10. interesting



### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 371)

Sheri is from Iran, but she has lived in the United States for two years. Sheri took the personal values inventory, which compares U.S. values with the values of some other countries.

Look at Sheri's responses to the personal values inventory and write sentences expressing similarities and differences. The first one has been done for you.

### PERSONAL VALUES INVENTORY

U.S. values	some (	some other countries' values		
1. Innovative	x	Traditional		
2. Action oriented	x	"Being" oriented		
3. Individualistic	x	Group oriented		
4. Competitive	x	Cooperative		
5. Future oriented	<b>X</b>	Past oriented		

1.	Sheri is as innovative as people from the U.S.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

## COMPARISON USING ADVERBS irlanguage





### EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 380)

What are the differences between boys and girls? Read the questions below. Check the box that shows your opinion for each.

	BOYS	GIRLS
1. Who plays jokes more often?	and the state of t	-
2. Who works harder?		-
3. Who studies more seriously?		
4. Who listens more carefully?	ACCUSED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
5. Who gets hurt more often?		-
6. Who acts more calmly?		7
7. Who cries more frequently?		-
8. Who sings more beautifully?		
9. Who observes more closely?		
10. Who draws more artistically?	***************************************	

### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 380)

Using your opinions from Exercise 1, write a sentence for each using the comparative forms of the adverbs.

Example:	Girls play jokes more often than boys.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6	

7	
8	
9	
10.	

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 382)

Pia and Dan are twins. Using the cues, write sentences that tell how they are similar or different.



**Example:** (draw/creative) Dan draws as creatively as Pia.

1.	(spell/good)	
2	(grow/quick)	

- 3. (write/neat)
- 4. (talk/quiet) \_\_\_\_\_

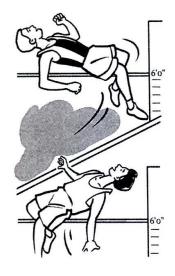
  5. (answer/polite) \_\_\_\_

Nathan and Ned are athletes. Although Nathan has blond hair and Ned has dark hair, they are alike in many ways. Using the cues, write sentences that tell how they are similar or different.









### Nathan

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
practice	1 practice	2 practice	gractice	practice	practice	6 practice
7 practice	8 practice	9 practice	practice	11 practice	12 practice	13 practice
-			L			

### Ned

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1 practice	2	practice	4	5 practice	6
7	8 practice	9	10 practice	11	12 practice	13

6.	(jump/high)
7.	(run/fast)
8.	(throw/far)
9.	(practice/frequent)
10.	(practice/hard)

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 386)

Steve is the owner of Water Trails Kayak Club. Cynthia and her daughter Mariah want to join the kayak club, but first Cynthia has to answer a few questions. Read the information card Steve has to fill out for Cynthia and her daughter and write the questions he asks. Make up the answers for Cynthia and Mariah. The first one has been done for you.





### **CLUB MEMBER**

Name Cynthia Schuemann	
Age	1. How old are you?
Swimming ability	2. How
Kayaking ability	3. How
Number of years kayaking	4. How
Frequency of kayaking planned	5. How
Distance to kayak	6. How
Distance to kayak club from home	7. How
Length of membership: 6 months 1 year	8. How
	0 How
Method of payment:	9. How
check cash	
credit card	*

### **RELATED FAMILY MEMBER**

Name Mariah Schuemann	
Age	10. How <u>old is your daughter?</u>
Swimming ability	11. How
Kayaking ability	12. How
Number of years kayaking	13. How
Frequency of kayaking planned	14. How
Distance to kayak	15. How



## COMPARISON USING SUPERLATIVES

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EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	394	

How much do you know about Canada? Match the information below.

1 the longest river	A. Quebec
2 the tallest mountain	B. the prime minister
3 the highest waterfall	C. the Milk River
4 the largest lake	D. the CN Tower
5 the biggest city	E. Mount Logan
6 the tallest building	F. Toronto
7. —— the oldest city	G. the United States
8 the highest government official	H. Alert, Northwest Territories
9 the town that is the farthest north	I. Lake Superior
10 the earliest European explorer	J. Della Falls
11 the biggest trading partner	K. Jacques Cartier

## EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 394)

Using the information from Exercise 1, write five sentences about Canada.

	~~~

## EXERCISE 3 (Focuses 1 and 2, pages 394 and 395)

Think of all the people you know who have each of the following characteristics or abilities. Choose the person who is at the top of the group and write a sentence with the correct form of the superlative. Be careful to spell the superlative correctly.

Example:	tall Jim is the tallest in my family.
	writes neatly Diane writes the most neatly.
1.	silly
2.	sleepy
3.	runs fast
4.	helpful
5.	sleeps lightly
6.	pleasant
7.	heavy
	busy
8.	busy
9.	sad
10.	drives slowly
11.	good musician
12.	graceful dancer
13.	has blue eyes
14.	works hard
15	drives far
1).	CHIVES IGI

### (Focuses 1 and 2, pages 394 and 395) EXERCISE 4

Repeat Exercise 3, except this time write the sentence about the person at the bottom of your lists for the

for the fo	ollowing categories.
1.	good writer
2.	shy
3.	interesting
4.	busy
5.	sings well
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 400)
Use the other's q	cues to ask your partner the following questions about his or her country. Answer each uestions in complete sentences. Record your partner's answers.
Example:	famous landmarks

A: What is one of the most famous landmarks in your country?

B: The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous landmarks in my country.

1.	famous landmarks
2	best restaurants
3.	most interesting sights
4.	least expensive places to shop
5.	longest rivers
6.	most common foods
7.	biggest industries

8.	warmest places to visit
9.	greatest artists or entertainers
10.	best times to visit
11.	most beautiful cities

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 400)

Tell the rest of your classmates what you learned about your partner's country. If there are students from the same country as your partner, ask them if they agree with your partner's answers.

**Example:** I learned that one of the longest rivers in Brazil is the Amazon.





## **FACTUAL CONDITIONALS**

### EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 410)

Read the following statements. If the statement is true, write "T". If the statement is false, write "F" and then rewrite the statement to make it true. The first one has been done for you.

1.	F_ If you mix yellow and red, you get green
	If you mix yellow and red, you get orange.
2.	If you are on the equator, the sun rises and sets at the same time every day
3.	If you don't get enough sleep, you never get sick
4.	If a tadpole grows up, it becomes a butterfly
5.	If you scuba dive underwater, you need an oxygen tank
6.	If there are 366 days in a year, it is a leap year
7.	If you eat too many fatty foods, you lose weight
8.	If your skin is exposed to too much sun, you get a sunburn
9.	If plants don't have sunlight, they grow faster
10.	If it is winter, ducks migrate
11.	If a surface is smooth, it has less friction than a rough surface

## EXERCISE 2 (Focuses 2 and 3, pages 413 and 416)

Tell what you do habitually in the following situations. You may use when, whenever, or if.

Example:	When you want to be alone  If I want to be alone, I go to my bedroom.
1.	When you want to be alone
2.	When you need a quiet place to study
3.	Who takes care of you when you are sick?
4.	When you want to be with people
5.	When you are caught in a heavy rain
6.	When you have too much stress in your life
7.	When you don't have enough money to buy what you want
8.	When you don't feel like cooking dinner
9.	When you have a bad day
10.	When you get a good grade on a test
PART A	ERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 413)
Think a	bout when you were a teenager. How did your parents treat you in each of the following as? Complete the statements.
Example:	If you came home late  If I came home late, my parents didn't let me go out again all month.
1.	If you came home late

2.	If you got good grades in school	
3.	If you wanted new clothes	
4.	If you didn't clean your room	
5.	If you needed some money	
6.	6. If you wanted to go on a date	
PART B		
	different from your parents? How do you treat your children? (If you don't have children, that you do.)	
Example:	If my daughter comes home late, I don't let her watch TV.	
7.	7. If your son/daughter comes home late	
8.	If your son/daughter gets good grades in school	
9.	If your son/daughter wants new clothes	
10.	If your son/daughter didn't clean his/her room	
11.	If your son/daughter needs money	
12.	If your son/daughter wants to go on a date	

## **TEST PREP**

Choose the *one* word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	take you to drive to work?	
	a. How does it	c. How long does it
	b. How long is it	d. How far does it
2.	It depends. If I my house early, it	only 30 minutes.
	a. leave takes	c. am leaving is taking
	b. left takes	d. leave took
3.	If I leave my house by 6:00 A.M., the traffic	it is later.
	a. isn't as slow	c. is slower as
	b. isn't as slow as	d. is slowest
4.	At 6:00 A.M. I can drive than at 6:30	P.M. because there is less traffic.
	a. quick	c. more quickly
	b. quicker	d. most quickly
5.	The early drivers are nice; they the la	ter drivers.
	a. are more polite than	c. don't drive crazy
	b. drive crazy as	d. aren't driving polite
6.	They also drive than the later drivers	do.
	a. carefulest	c. most carefully
	b. carefully	d. more carefully
7.	Also, the early drivers don't yell, and they honk	their horns
	a. most frequently	c. frequenter
	b. less frequently	d. not frequently
8.	One of things of all about late drivers	s is that they don't pay attention.
	a. worse	c. the worst
	b. the baddest	d. worse than
9.	Late drivers put on their make-up or shave while	they're driving early drivers.
	a. more often	c. the most often
	b. more often than	d. more than

10.	They are drivers of all.	
	a. more dangerous than	c. the most dangerous
	b. the dangerousest	d. most dangerous
11.	Once I saw a man reading while he was driving.	I'm sure he was the driver of all.
	a. more careful	c. very careful
	b. least careful	d. less careful than
12.	you have to drive?	
	a. How farther do	c. How farthest do
	b. How far	d. How far do
13.	It's only 18 miles a shortcut.	
	a. whenever I took	c. if I take
	b. if I am taking	d. when taking
14.	I know it's the same distance no matter what tir when I leave early.	ne I leave, but if I leave later, it seems
	a. farther than	c. farrer than
	b. the furthest	d. far
15.	No one at my job travels as far as	
	a. I can	c. I do
	b. I will	d. I am

### EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 16–30: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 16. (a) Whenever you (b) fly from Europe to (c) North America, you (d) gained time.
- 17. (a) If it (b) is noon in (c) London, it (d) was 6 A.M. in Montreal.
- 18. (a) One of the (b) difficultest (c) things about traveling across the Atlantic Ocean (d) is jet lag.
- 19. (a) The (b) good and (c) fastest way to get over jet lag (d) is to plan ahead.
- 20. (a) If the time change (b) is (c) more than six hours, your sense of time (d) was distorted.
- 21. You will do everything (a) very (b) sleepy during the day and feel (c) more (d) alert at night.
- 22. The (a) goodest advice I can give you is to make the change (b) as slowly (c) as possible. Don't try to stay awake if you're (d) very sleepy.
- 23. We must (a) treat ocean resources (b) more (c) thoughtfully (d) that we have in the past.

- 24. Governments need to work (a) more closely with their citizens (b) than they do now. They must preserve marine life (c) more (d) carefullier.
- 25. Fishermen (a) are (b) worryier (c) than (d) most people about the condition of the ocean.
- 26. (a) Large groups of fish are (b) least (c) numerous (d) than in the past.
- 27. Ocean pollution (a) ruins life (b) just (c) as effectively (d) than overfishing.
- 28. Oil spills are (a) <u>bigger</u> today (b) <u>than in the past</u>; they pollute oceans (c) <u>more frequently</u> (d) <u>than</u> before.
- 29. Concerned citizens are (a) more aware of the problem. They complain (b) loudly (c) than before about the problems of (d) the oceans.
- 30. They remind us that oceans are (a) just (b) as important today they (c) were (d) in the past.



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