Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

Grammar Dimensions

Form - Meaning - Use ית בוּיויטועויעויי

4TH EDITION



Kathleen Flynn

irlanguage

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Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

Grammar Dimensions

Form • Meaning • Use Workbook

Kathleen Flynn



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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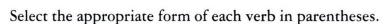
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OVERVIEW OF THE ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM

Time and Tense



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 2)





Robert (1)	(be) really	a service specific	
worried. Right now, m	nost students (2)	"学级"的	A STATE OF THE STA
(register) for their fall		THE THE PARTY OF T
courses, but he (3)	(can	A STATE OF THE STA	
[negative]). The comp	uter (4)	A STATE OF THE STA	7 2 1
(say) that Robert (5) _	(owe)	Blank and	
the university \$14,000) for last semester. He		
(6)	_(know) that his father	19 60	547 6
(7)	(pay) that tuition bill		
last year!		Left 1	
What (8)	(shall) Robert de	o? The registrar (9)	(ask) for a
copy of the canceled to	uition check. Robert (10)	(call) his	father later tonight. He
(11)	(hope) that his father (12)(kee	p) good records.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 2)

Name the time frame (present, past, or future) of each verb in Exercise 1.

- 7. ____
- 8. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 5)

Select the appropriate form of each verb in parentheses.

Scientists (1)	(disco	ver) that being les	ft-handed is linked	to death at an earlier age.
A psychologist at the	University of Calif	ornia at San Berna	ırdino (2)	(test) people
who (3)	(switch) fro	om being left-han	ded to being right-	handed, as well as those who
				(die) at an earlier age
than the general popu				
One way to explai	n this result (6)		(be) that most ele	ctrical machinery is built for
right-handed people.	Accidents (7)	(occur) when this eq	uipment is used by "lefties."
				hildren to become right-
				eeds of left-handed people
and how society (10)				
EXERCISE 4	_ (Focus 2, page	5)		
	. (,		
Name the tense (for	m) of each verb is	n Exercise 3.		
1		6		
2		7		
3		8		
4		9		
5		10		

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 7)

Mark each of the following passages with a slash (/) to show where the time frame changes. The first one has been done for you.

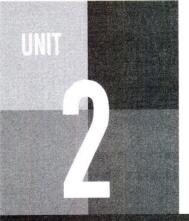
- 1. I'm always happy when winter is over. / Last year I fell on some ice and hurt my hip. I went to the hospital for X rays and had to remain in bed for a week. / Now my hip hurts whenever it rains.
- 2. Every day people are discovering new uses for old materials. Just yesterday I read a story about using old tire tubes for floating down the river. The story said that the old tubes could be used for a year or more. What will they think of next?
- 3. For more than 30 years, Dr. Simmons has been treating patients in the office on the first floor of his home. He has fixed broken bones and delivered babies in this office. Recently, however, the county medical association ordered him to move his office to a separate building. The association

- insists that the old office doesn't meet modern standards. Dr. Simmons will probably retire and close his medical practice rather than go through an expensive move. What a loss this will be for the community!
- 4. I was happy when I opened my mailbox yesterday. The mail contained a letter from my family and my tax refund check. What will I do with the money? First, I need to repair my car. Then I will hire someone to paint my living room. I really don't like to paint.

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 7)

Identify and underline the moment of focus in the following passages. Sometimes it will be implied, and there may be more than one. The first one has been done for you.

- 1. When the accident occurred, Paul did not have his mind on his driving. He had been thinking about his upcoming vacation and all the fishing and sailing that he was going to do. By the time that the police arrived, however, he was fully aware of the damage that had resulted from the accident.
- 2. In the future, a computerized scanner in your refrigerator will keep track of the groceries that you need. The computer will either print out the list of groceries or contact the computer at the grocery store and place your weekly order.
- 3. On January 1, much of the world will celebrate New Year's Day. People will yell "Happy New Year!" and then drink a toast to good fortune and happiness in the coming year.
- 4. The ancient Greeks built many marble temples to their gods. These temples were often located in high places so that they could be seen from a distance and would be close to the gods.
- 5. The first person walked on the moon in 1969. This historic event was seen on television all over the world.
- 6. Paul Gauguin was a banker in Paris who was completely bored with his life and work. Shortly after he turned 40, Gauguin left Paris for Tahiti, where he painted pictures of Tahitian women. These paintings can be seen today in museums and private collections.
- 7. The mathematical concept of "zero" was first conceived of in ancient India. The concept was later accepted in other countries.
- 8. Right now, Kate is studying business and health care. As soon as she completes 36 units of her major she will be eligible for a work-study program. Then she will work in a small hospital and take classes at the same time.
- 9. For more than five years, David has been a resident doctor in a pediatric surgery program at Atwater Hospital. He spends most of his days and nights performing surgery on young children. He must also explain the need for this surgery to their parents.
- 10. Melinda had three different vaccinations before she left for her vacation overseas. Her arm was sore for several days afterward.



OVERVIEW OF THE ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM

Aspect



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 14)

Circle the meaning of the aspect of the highlighted verb.

Example: Tom has been collecting stamps since he was 10 years old.

- a. He no longer collects them.
- (b) He still collects them.
- 1. Janet is keeping some of her furniture at her parents' house until her new house is ready.
 - a. This is temporary.
 - b. This is permanent.
- 2. The student interrupted the professor's lecture to clarify a point.
 - a. This happened just once.
 - b. This happens repeatedly.
- 3. Charles sings in the student choir every week.
 - a. He is doing this right now.
 - b. He does this on a regular basis.
- 4. Tom has been painting his apartment for over a week.
 - a. The painting job is complete.
 - b. The painting job is unfinished.
- 5. Teachers wear chalk on their clothes.
 - a. They usually do this.
 - b. They have been doing this recently because it is stylish.



EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 16 and Focus 3, page 17)

Decide whether to use the simple or the progressive aspect of each verb in parentheses in the following sentences. Fill in the correct form in the blanks.

- 1. The duplicating machine _____ (keep) making handouts for the instructors.
- 2. The postal carrier _____ (deliver) the mail when the dog _____ (attack).
- 3. Last night, I _____ (take) the wrong bus.

4.	Dr. Traugott _		(speak) six languages fluently.	
5.	Janice	(decid	e, still) where to live.	
6.	Denise	(worr	y) about her grades everyday.	
7.	Yesterday, the	governor	(propose) a change in the di	riving laws.
8.	I	(remember) her name after she	(leave) the room.
9.	It	(snow) a lo	ot in Siberia.	
10.	It's	(snow) ri	ght now in many parts of the world.	
		(Focus 4, page 19)		
Decide v	whether to use es. Fill in the co	the perfect or the orrect form in the	simple aspect of each verb in parer blanks.	itheses in the following
1.	The professor		_(grade) three reports so far this semes	eter.
2.	The protesters changes in the		(speak) in front of the museum	asked for some
3	Louise, a French	ch maior.	(visit) France three times as	nd will go back again

4. I ______ (live) in Florida for a year before moving to New York.5. Before Janet started this job, she ______ (work, never) before.

7. Before that, he _____ (travel, only) for his work.

Alsace-Lorraine, which is now part of France.

6. My grandfather _____ (immigrate) from Germany to the United States as a

8. His work as a carpenter's apprentice ______ (take) him from Germany to

9. His granddaughter now _____ (fly) across the Atlantic as part of her work.

10. She travels so much that she ______ (be) around the world three times.

this summer.

young man.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 19)

Discuss with other students in class the differences in meaning between the simple and perfect aspects of the verbs in the following sentence pairs.

- 1. The gymnast practiced his exercices for days.

 The gymnast has practiced that exercices before.
- 2. I did my share of housecleaning this weekend. I've been doing my share of the housecleaning.
- 3. The government didn't change the law regarding cell phones. The government hasn't changed the cell phone law yet.
- 4. Matt has started a new business several times. Matt started a new business last week.
- Carl cooked dinner last night.
 Carl has cooked dinner since he left home.

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 21)

Decide whether to use the perfect or the perfect progressive aspect of each verb in parentheses in the following sentences. More than one answer may be correct.

1.	The professora break.	(lecture) for more than an hour before the class requested
2.	I (eat) at t	that restaurant several times. I recommend it.
	Nancy (tr	y) to reach the phone company all afternoon, but the line
4.	The university	(increase) tuition twice in the past three years.
5.	Scientists	(search) for a cheaper method to make electricity for several years
6.	Many businesseshome.	(change) their policies about letting employees work at
7.	That restaurant	(stop) accepting checks.
8.	By next March, Josefina	(live) in the United States for seven years.
9.	Even though it's spring vacatio	n, Peter (work) in the lab all week.
10.	I (study)	English since I arrived in the United States.

EXERCISE 6 (General Review)

Write the appropriate form of each verb in parentheses in the following paragraphs.

Ball	nn	nin	n
Dan	UU		ш

Noriko and her friends (1)	(plan) to go ballooning for months. Noriko first (2)
	et from a TV program. Since then, she (3)
(rent) videos about ballooning to learn more	e about it. She (4)(convince) her friends
to go on a trip with her. They (5)	(decide) to go after they (6)
(finish) the semester.	
They (7)(select, a	lready) the balloon rental company. They (8)
(meet) with the owner and (9)	(make) transportation and camping arrangements. Since
they (10) (can [negati	ve]) sleep in the balloon, they (11)(need)
tents and camping equipment. All of them	(12)(look) forward to their adventure in
the sky.	

EXERCISE 7 (General Review)

Discuss with other students the differences in meaning among the following two or three sentences.

- 1. John smoked for five years.
 - John has smoked for five years.
- 2. They're studying.

They've been studying.

They study.

- 3. She's eating in the cafeteria.
 - She's been eating in the cafeteria.

She ate in the cafeteria.

4. Tina tried to cash her check at the bank.

Tina has been trying to cash this check at the bank for two days.

5. I have been driving for several years.

I drove in Europe.

6. Mark drinks a gallon of water every day.

Mark has been drinking a lot more water ever since his doctor told him to.

7. Ms. Sideo has worked for a bank for 35 years.

Ms. Sideo worked for a bank for 35 years.

8. Eric paints.

Eric is painting right now.

9. Dr. Acosta performed surgery yesterday at 9:45 P.M.

Dr. Acosta has performed surgery on that patient before.

10. Catherine answers the phone in the dean's office.

Catherine had answered the phone in the emergency clinic.

ADVERBIAL PHRASES AND CLAUSES



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 30)

Complete each sentence below with an adverbial. First read each sentence carefully to determine the meaning of what is being asked or stated. If you need help, refer to pages 30 to 31 of your textbook.

1.	will you spend on your next vacation?
2.	will you spend your next vacation?
3.	have you been living in this city?
4.	I'll clean the apartment I have time.
5.	does Rita manage to afford such an expensive car?
6.	did Gloria return to her country so suddenly?
7.	do you visit your family?
8.	did Pedro dress for his interview?
9.	The professor asked each student had spent on the term project
10.	I had the chance, I spoke to Denise about the assignment.



EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 33)

Underline the adverbials in each sentence and then label each. Follow the example.

Example: Kate always objects loudly when someone at work forgets to turn on the photo copier.

frequency manner time place purpose and reason

- 1. Usually companies have rules regarding where and when workers can eat in the office.
- 2. At Worldwide Internet Company, employees may eat only in the kitchen area and only at lunchtime or on breaks.
- 3. Ms. Lionetti vigorously enforces this rule to keep the office machines clean.
- 4. Once I heard her explain that a spilled cup of coffee ruined a piece of equipment in the computer area.



- 5. She replaced the computer right away.
- 6. The next day, there were signs on all the walls that clearly explained the new policy.
- 7. Food and drinks could be had only in the kitchen area and only at specified times in order to reduce accidents.
- 8. In the past, employees had often spilled soda on the computer keyboards.
- 9. Now, the computers are always working because no drinks are allowed in the computer room.
- 10. These days, Ms. Lionetti often complains that no one has remembered to make coffee.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 36)

Add the adverbials in parentheses to each sentence. More than one position may be possible.

ampie:	Jack doesn't get to class. (sometimes) (on time) Sometimes Jack doesn't get to class on time. Jack sometimes doesn't get to class on time.
1.	Belinda goes to the Bahamas. (every winter) (to make sure she gets to go snorkeling)
2.	She swims two miles. (to keep in shape) (every day) (in the ocean)
3.	Belinda applies sunscreen. (whenever she can) (to her skin)
4.	She eats fruit and fish. (because they are fresh) (every day)
5.	She stopped eating beef and chicken. (recently) (to lose weight)
6.	She will continue to eat. (when she goes home) (carefully)

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 36)

Using the words below, describe a custom or tradition in your country that must be done.

1. carefully

6. before eating

2. every year

7. after sundown

3. outdoors

8. alone

4. before marriage

9. every New Year

5. occasionally

10. with your family



EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 36)

With a partner, examine the following sentences. Write a "C" for those that are correct. Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect. Discuss why you changed the position or order of an adverbial phrase.

1.	Jerry eats out on a regular basis in local restaurants.
2.	He discovered recently a Thai restaurant in Hollywood in his neighborhood.
3.	He invited several friends to meet him for dinner.
4.	He will meet them tonight in the lobby at 7 o'clock.
5.	Unfortunately, he gave them the wrong directions after looking at an old map to the restaurant.
6.	Right now, his friends are looking for 4021 Hollywood Boulevard instead of 4201.
7.	He's hoping sincerely that they look in the phone book for the correct address.

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 38 and Focus 5, page 39)

Determine whether the order of the main clause and the adverbial clause is correct or the sentence should be rewritten. Mark the sentence with a "C" or rewrite the incorrect sentences. Pay attention to the meaning of each clause.

1.	So that he could afford to pay his car insurance, Benjamin took on a second job.
2.	Ever since he first tried skiing, Martin has been in love with the sport.
3.	After he died, the old man entered the hospital.
4.	Where the truck drivers eat, I eat.
5.	As soon as I bought the house, I began to worry about the taxes.
6.	First he waxed the car, then he washed it.
7.	Whenever I smell fresh bread, I remember my grandmother's kitchen.
8.	So that she could spend more time using the Internet, Sally got a job in the computer lab.
9.	Jane wrote with both hands at the same time as if it were nothing.
10.	Because many people steal cars, car owners often buy alarm systems.

PASSIVE VERBS





The second second	
	8

EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 48)

Decide on the correct passive form of each verb in parentheses in the following sentences. Look closely at the highlighted time expressions; they are clues to the needed time frame of the passive voice.

Every day, a lot of things go on in class—papers (1)	(hand) out, homework
(2) (collect), and assignments (3)	(give). Yesterday, a DVD
(4) (show) in theater class. The day before	re, the same story (5)
(perform) on stage.	
Right now, the DVD (6) (compare) t	to the live performance. My class partner is
writing down comments so that by tomorrow the assignment (7) (can, complete).
The assignment (8) (grade) next week. The	
(9) (excuse [future]) from taking the final	
EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 48)	
Ben works in his school's financial aid office. In this exerce that take place there. Decide on the correct form of the particle Look closely at the highlighted time expressions in each second control of the particle of th	assive voice for each verb in parentheses.
Financial aid may sound boring to you, but every day hundred	ds of applications (1)
(process) by this office. Loans and grants (2)	(give out) each week, and more
loans and grants (3) (apply for) by new	students. On almost any day, a student
(4) (give) money or (5)	(tell) to apply for a different type of grant.
Applications need to (6) (fill out) car	
(7) (turn down) for financial aid because	his form (8)
(complete [negative]) correctly. Last year's income (9)	(write) in the space for
this year's salary. Oh, well, the form will have to (10)	
with financial aid forms, drop in and see me. I'll help you to fi	

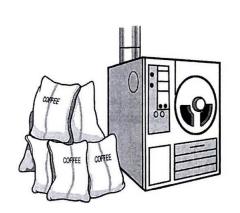
EXERCISE 3 (Focus 1, page 48)

Underline all the verbs in the following paragraph. Then, if a form is not correct, cross it out and write the correct form above it. An example is given.

How Coffee Beans Are Processed

are sent First, the beans are picked by hand. Then they send to to be roasted the factory to roast. Sometimes the coffee beans age before they have been roasted. Americans, Germans, and Scandinavians prefer dark roasted beans. Light roasted beans prefer for blending. Coffee beans from Kenya and

Ethiopia use both for blending and for their own flavors.



After the beans have roasted, they cool and the batch is being tested. If the batch is good, the beans placed in bags, sell, and ship to market.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 1, page 48)

Using the information provided, write a story on the processing of orange juice. Follow the example.

First	oranges	pick, clean
Then	oranges	cut
	fuice	squeeze out
Orange skins		throw away or use for fertilizer
Next	most of the liquid	take out
Result	juice	concentrate
Then	juice	freeze and ship to market
Last step	water add	customer to make juice

Example: First the oranges are picked and cleaned. Then they are cut, and the juice is squeezed out.



(Focus 1, page 48) EXERCISE 5

Describe some other foods or products that are made in your country. Some sample products and the verbs that are associated with them are provided for you.

Soda:

grapes-selected, picked, washed, crushed

soda—aged, bottled, selected, sold, served

Cheese:

milk-aged, cooked, stored

cheese-sliced, grated, aged, flavored, processed, sold

Suit:

cloth—selected, cut, sewn, fitted

suit-tried on, altered, pressed, sold

Book:

idea—developed, accepted, written, edited, revised

pages-printed, illustrated

New Car: design—specified, drawn, changed, accepted

car-built, tested, driven on highways, sold



(Focus 2, page 51) EXERCISE 6

Mark the passive constructions in the following paragraphs. For each passive that you can find, mark the verb's receiver with "R." If an agent is mentioned, indicate it with "A." The first sentence has been done as an example.

- (1) Many UFOs or unidentified flying objects have been reported by people all over the world.
- (2) They are most often sighted in isolated areas—farms, deserts, and fields. (3) UFOs are usually described as round or saucerlike. (4) That is why they have been nicknamed "flying saucers."
 - (5) A few years ago, a flying saucer was reported by a man in a small town in Georgia.
- (6) According to the newspaper account, the man was followed by the UFO for more than
- 20 minutes. (7) He claimed that a strange light was given off by the UFO. (8) Lights on flying saucers have been reported by others as well. (9) It seems that the lights are a form of communication. (10) Some people have claimed that they have been abducted by these lighted ships.
- (11) Once on board the UFO, they were examined with instruments that they had never seen before.
 - (12) Are these stories fact or fiction? (13) No one really knows, but one thing is certain.
- (14) Flying saucers have been a popular topic in newspapers and movies for years.

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3, page 53)

Underline the by phrase in each of the following sentences and then decide whether it is necessary. If it's not, cross it out.

Examples: Millions of birthday cards are sent by people every year.

The Polaroid camera was invented by Edwin Land.

- 1. That book was translated by the translator.
- 2. More and more murders are being committed by women.
- 3. I was given a speeding ticket by a police officer.
- 4. That surgery was performed by a surgeon at 6 o'clock this morning.
- 5. That surgery was performed by Dr. Azarian, a well-known cardiologist.
- 6. Jack's Toyota was made by someone in Japan.
- 7. This sweater was handmade by my grandmother.
- 8. Hundreds of thousands of emails are sent every day by computer users.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 3, page 53)

Delete the agents in these sentences if you can do so without significant loss of information.

Examples: The surgery was performed by the surgeon without the proper authorization. The surgery was performed without the proper authorization.

	The surgery was performed without the proper authorization. That city was almost destroyed by a hurricane. (Agent cannot be deleted.)
1.	The theory of relativity was discovered by Albert Einstein.
2.	The man was rescued from the fire by his dog.
3.	That car was built in Japan by the Japanese.
4.	To my surprise, I was interviewed by the manager himself.
5.	After Richard's car was stolen by someone, it had to be replaced.

6.	The pictures were taken by the photographer at the wedding.
7.	For the first time in the history of the city, the position of mayor was filled by a woman.
8.	The worker was injured by a falling brick.
In the fo	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 54) llowing short story, decide whether a form of be or get is a more suitable auxiliary. It is
•	sick last week, so he went to the health center at school. The doctor told him to
	undressed so that he could (2) examined. Paul did
	told. The doctor was upset when he took Paul's temperature—it was
	aul (4) sent to the hospital, where he (5) asked a
	estions. Finally, he (6) taken to a private room where he stayed for three
_	
	diagnosed, and he (8) treated. Paul
	cured rapidly after his doctor prescribed the correct medicine. Because he
called his	s teachers, he didn't (10) dropped from his classes.
	VERCISE 10 (Focus 5, page 56) verbs do not have an active or a passive corresponding form; write "NC" (no change) for
these ve	rbs in the sentences below. If the verb in the sentence can be changed from active to or from passive to active, write the new sentence in the space provided.
Examples	Michael died last week of unknown causes. NC The man was killed by a falling brick. A falling brick killed the man. A thief was arrested. The police arrested the thief.
1	. The police conducted the search for the missing child.
2	The child disappeared on Thursday at approximately 1 P.M.
3	. A postal carrier was accused.

4.	The postal carrier seemed innocent.
5.	He had a good excuse.
6.	He was arrested by the police anyway.
7.	The postal carrier stayed in jail for three weeks.
8.	The child was found in another state.
9.	The child appeared to be healthy.
10.	The postal carrier was released from jail.
11.	The real kidnapper was arrested by the police.
Underlin	ERCISE 11 (Focus 6, page 57) The the passive verbs in the following sentences. For each, determine why the author chose passive construction and write the letter of the reason in the space below.
a. b. c.	because the agent is unknown, unimportant, or obvious to emphasize the receiver to connect ideas in different clauses more clearly to make generic explanations, statements, and announcements

8. ____ That story has been made into a television movie.

Examples: Surgery was performed at 10 p.m. A Heart patients will be required to attend health lectures. D 1. ____ These two lamps were donated to the museum. 2. ____ Before antismoking laws were passed in this city, many people smoked in restaurants. 3. ____ UFOs have been reported in many countries. 4. ____ Catherine is required to work on Saturdays. 5. ____ Something should be done about the pollution in this city. 6. ____ The driver was awarded a \$2 million settlement, but the passenger received far less. 7. —— Paul will buy the furniture if it can be delivered by this weekend.

- 9. ____ The police would like to question the victim's sister if that can be done without upsetting the family.
- 10. ____ That project has been attempted five times in 15 years.

EXERCISE 12 (Focus 6, page 57)

Decide whether to use active or passive forms of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentences and write each correct form in the space provided. There may be more than one correct choice.

Mark sold his old house and decided to build a new house instead of buying one that was already built.
While his new house (1) (build), Mark (2) (live) in an
apartment. This week, the cabinets (3) (hang) in the kitchen and the bedroom walls
(4) (paint). Tomorrow, the roofing material (5) (arrive).
Mark likes to watch all of this construction work. Right now, the outside windows (6)
(install) and some of the electrical work (7) (test). A construction manager
(8) (supervise) all of this work. This person (9) (pay) to manage
all of the different workers—plumbers, carpenters, electricians, and so on. Mark is glad that someone else
(10) (do) all of this hard work!
EXERCISE 13 (Focus 6, page 57)
Decide whether to use active or passive forms of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentence

Decide whether to use active or passive forms of the verbs in parentheses in the following sentences and write the correct form in the space provided. There may be more than one correct choice.

Computers are machines that can only understand numerical information. They (1)
(translate) ideas into numbers. To do this, ideas (2) (write) in computer languages
such as C and C++. Programmers, the people who write computer programs, (3)
(must, think) logically so that their programs (4) (will, understand) by these
machines. Programs (5) (must, write) carefully so that the computer commands or
instructions (6) (will, perform) or "executed" in the correct order.
Machines like these (7) (can, perform) many functions. Computers
(8) (use) to trade stocks in the stock market or to send people to the moon.
Some computers can understand human speech. A person's voice (9) (interpret)
by a special card in the computer. Despite all of these advances, people (10)
(will, need, still) to program new ideas into computers to use them for new and exciting projects.

EXERCISE 14 (Focus 6, page 57)

In the following paragraphs, Jeff describes the time he was in a serious car accident. Underline the verbs and correct those that are not in the appropriate voice. An example has been given.

was hit

Did I ever tell you about the time my car <u>hit</u> by a truck? Well, it was something! A large truck was hit the front of my car. All of the lights and the windshield shattered. The left fender of the car crushed. I was still in the car, and I was scared! My cousin was got out, but I trapped inside the car. My cousin, Alice, called 911 and told to go back to the car and stay with me.

When she got back, it had been begun to rain. The clouds burst open, and the temperature was dropped. When the ambulance came, the paramedic discovered that the impact broke my wrist when my hand was hit the steering wheel. At that moment I promised myself never to rush to work again!



TEST PREP



UNITS 1 - 4

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Then circle the letter.

1.	Recently, researchers largest cities.	new reasons why the ancient Mayans abandoned some of their
	a. were discovered	c. have discovered
	b. are discovering	d. have been discovered
2.	The director's position	vacant for two months when it was filled.
	a. is	c. will be
	b. has been	d. had been
3.	Currently, scientists	more accurate and timely ways to predict earthquakes.
	a. are developing	c. developed
	b. develop	d. have developed
4.	Next week, diplomas and acaden	nic honors at the graduation ceremonies.
	a. will award	c. will be awarded
	b. will be award	d. will get award
5.	The demonstrators d	emands that the mayor must consider.
	a. are going to make	c. had been making
	b. have been making	d. will have made
6.	Last year, the university's School	of Education five full-time scholarships to minority
	students.	
	a. awarded	c. has awarded
	b. has been awarded	d. was awarded
7.	The residents of that nursing ho	me still to local stores.
	a. are driving	c. have been driving
	b. drive	d. had driven
8.	The new budget by	the Minister of Finance in Parliament right now.
	a. is proposing	c. is proposed
	b. is been proposed	d. is being proposed

9.	Th	nomas Edison that inventions we	re the	result of "one percent inspiration and
	99	percent perspiration."		
	a.	believed	c.	believes
	b.	was believing	d.	was believed
10.		day, many Western physicians the ch as acupuncture.	ne me	thods and the benefits of Eastern medicine
	a.	will have investigated	c.	have investigated
	b.	are investigating	d.	have been investigated

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. The impact (a) that the new tuition fees (b) would have on student enrollment (c) had not been studying before the report (d) was released to the press.
- 12. Next year, as (a) part of his major, Paul (b) will be spent two semesters in Florence, Italy, (c) studying the economic systems of Europe (d) during the sixteenth century.
- 13. The Centers for Disease Control (a) have announced yesterday that tuberculosis (b) was on the (c) rise in urban areas of (d) the United States.
- 14. By (a) the time Maria (b) finishes her university courses, she (c) will write (d) more than 40 term papers.
- 15. It (a) was discovered (b) that the payroll office at the university (c) have neglected to (d) pay the full salaries of the teaching assistants.
- 16. The patient (a) responded to the antibiotics (b) quickly (c) that the doctor (d) had prescribed.
- 17. (a) Government sanctions (b) have been imposed (c) on the (d) first days of the war.
- 18. The (a) winning photographs (b) have (c) been recently selected (d) by the contest judges.
- 19. (a) While the operating room (b) being prepared, the doctors (c) washed (d) their hands.
- 20. The kind words of sympathy (a) got (b) deeply appreciated by the old woman, (c) who had just lost her husband after (d) 30 years of marriage.



ONE-WORD AND PHRASAL MODALS



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 66)

10. Can Alice drive a truck? Yes, she can drive.

The modals in these sentences are used incorrectly. Underline the incorrect modals and then rewrite the sentences correctly.

Example:	Why Claudia won't drive in the city? Why won't Claudia drive in the city?
1.	Where Claudia is able to drive?
2.	Does Claudia allowed to drive on the highway? No, she doesn't allowed.
3.	Why she can't drive at night?
4.	Does Claudia able to see without her glasses?
5.	Had Bob better get a driver's license?
6.	Used Juan to drive a truck in his country?
7.	Does Carlos supposed to have car insurance?
8.	Had Carlos better buy special car insurance for his new sports car?
9.	Barbara hasn't to do housework.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 68)

Read each sentence and then identify the way each modal is used. Circle one of the choices. Then write a sentence of your own in the same way.

Example:	Can you help me open this door? (making offers / (making requests) / making suggestions) Can you lend me your jacket?
1.	Shall I put away the groceries? (expressing advice / making promises / making offers)
2.	We could try that new Thai restaurant tonight. (making suggestions / making promises / expressing advice)
3.	You'd better not pay your rent late. (expressing necessity or prohibition / denying permission / making suggestions)
4.	Would you like me to walk you to the bus stop? (making promises / making offers / making requests)
5.	You ought to try harder to get to class on time. (making requests / making suggestions / expressing advice)
6.	Would you join us for some coffee? (making offers / giving invitations / making requests)
7.	You're not allowed to use a cell phone while driving. (expressing prohibition / making suggestions / denying permission)
8.	Can you come to our next meeting? (giving invitations / expressing advice / asking for permission)
9.	I'll mail that letter for you. (making suggestions / expressing intention / giving permission)
10.	You don't have to hand in your paper until Friday. (making suggestions / expressing intention / expressing advice)

	You'd better not eat food in class.
	(expressing prohibition / making requests / denying permission)
12.	I'm going to graduate, even if it takes me five years.
	(expressing obligations / expressing intentions / making suggestions)
13.	Could you please put your ipod away? You are in class.
	(expressing obligation / expressing advice / making requests)
14.	We mustn't forget to give our teacher a thank-you card.
	(expressing advice or obligation / making suggestions / expressing intentions)
15.	Can you come to my wedding next month?
	(making offers / making requests / giving invitations)
Identify	ERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 72)
sentence	the meaning of the modal in each sentence and write the meaning in the space next to the c. Choose from the following:
gen	e. Choose from the following: eral possibility logical inference
gen imj futi	e. Choose from the following:
gen imp futi pre	eral possibility logical inference ability ability habitual actions in the past
gen imp futi pre	eral possibility logical inference ability ability ability habitual actions in the past diction
gen imp futto pre Then was Example:	eral possibility logical inference ability ability habitual actions in the past diction rite an additional sentence of your own for each. Jane just got married last month, so that tall, handsome man she is dancing with must be her new husband. logical inference She must be happy because she's smiling.
gen imp futto pre Then was Example:	eral possibility logical inference ability ability habitual actions in the past diction rite an additional sentence of your own for each. Jane just got married last month, so that tall, handsome man she is dancing with must be her new husband. logical inference
gen imp futto pre Then was Example:	eral possibility logical inference ability ability habitual actions in the past diction rite an additional sentence of your own for each. Jane just got married last month, so that tall, handsome man she is dancing with must be her new husband. logical inference She must be happy because she's smiling.
gen imp futt pre Then wire Example:	eral possibility logical inference ability ability habitual actions in the past diction rite an additional sentence of your own for each. Jane just got married last month, so that tall, handsome man she is dancing with must be her new husband. logical inference She must be happy because she's smiling.

3.	My family used to visit my grandfather's house near the beach every year.
4.	Jose can't eat chocolate anymore.
5.	It ought to be a nice day tomorrow.
6.	A good student will take notes in each class.
7.	I'm going to register for next semester before I go on vacation.
8.	Before I learned how to drive, I had to ask my friends for a ride to the store.
9.	Jack must not be worried about his exam on Monday if he's going skiing this weekend.
10.	You couldn't be tired! You just slept for ten hours.
11.	The train might be late because of the rain.
12.	The highways can be very dangerous when they are wet.
13.	Ben hasn't been able to go to the mountains, since he injured his leg.



EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 72)

How are the modals used in each sentence? Decide whether each expresses *use* (requests, permission, invitation, offers, promises, suggestions, advice, obligation, and necessity) or *meaning* (possibility or impossibility, future time, predictions, inferences, abilities, or past habitual actions).

Example:	Can you answer the phone for me? use: request You shouldn't eat with your mouth open. meaning: advice	
1.	You must not stay up so late at night.	
	You shouldn't eat so much fat.	
	Will the library be open on New Year's Day?	
	You just got a ticket? You must be upset!	
5. Can I borrow your car?		
6. I couldn't drive when I lived in my country.		
7. Mourad used to run 5 miles every day		
	Karen may go to Honduras this summer.	
	You really ought to finish your term paper.	
	Your package might arrive this afternoon.	
	Could you shut the door?	
	Is the cake going to be ready in time for the party?	
	You can't possibly mean that!	
	Would you like to join us?	
15.	I'll drive you to the airport tomorrow morning.	
Based or	ERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 78) In the meaning of each sentence below, decide whether must or should would be a better the blank. You may need to use a negative form.	
1.	Every citizen pay taxes.	
2.	Parents read to their children.	
3.	You smoke in a library.	
4.	I saw Jane at the tennis club with a tall, handsome man. He be her new husband.	
5.	You be saying things like that about a relative of yours.	
6.	The President has only three more days to announce his decision. He be under a lot of pressure.	

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 81)

Part A

You have been invited to two different parties this weekend. The first party (on Saturday) is a formal wedding reception at a very fancy country club. At the reception, you are speaking to the father of the bride. You have never met him before and you would like to show how polite you are. Add the appropriate modal as in the example done for you.

Father of the Bride:	So, you went to school with my daughter. What are your plans for the future?					
You:	Well, sir, first I <u>will</u> graduate, and then Ilook for a job.					
Father of the Bride:	Wouldn't you like to take a year off and travel the world first?					
You:	Sir, I have little choice. I go to work immediately, since I have many college loans to repay.					
Father of the Bride:	Youlook into a job at my neighbor's computer company. Which do you prefer, computer design or computer programming?					
You:	I'm say just yet, sir. I think I need more experience before I make a decision.					
Raindrops start falling.	The guests begin to move indoors.					
Father of the Bride:	We go indoors and get out of this rain.					
You:	Yes, sir. I quite agree.					
Part B						
The next day you are at a backyard barbecue at your friend's house. It is very informal. Most people are wearing casual clothes, such as jeans and shorts. Some people are even barefoot. Almost everyone at this party is between the ages of 18 and 24. Add the appropriate modal as in the example.						
You: When are you	going to put the steaks on the barbecue? Everyone is pretty hungry.					
	get the fire started first. It keeps going out. You run to et and get me some more lighter fluid.					
You: I meet her for we	do that right now. I see Jeannie's friend over near the pool. I've been trying to eeks.					
Bob: Well, it's your these steaks.	choice. If I be able to eat					
You: Gotta go!						

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 81)

What modal meanings are expressed by each of the following sentences? Circle the meaning you select.

Example: Students should be able to word process their term papers. (advisability, ability)

- 1. Charles may have to explain his absence. (necessity, permission)
- 2. He's not going to be able to pay his taxes if he buys a new car. (future activity, ability [negative])
- 3. Children have to be able to play with other children. (necessity, ability)
- 4. Dogs shouldn't be allowed to run free in city parks. (inadvisability, necessity [negative])
- 5. My neighbor will have to return to his country soon. (future activity, necessity)
- 6. Senior citizens ought to be able to drive. (obligation, ability)

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 81)

Decide whether the following sentences are formal or informal. Write either "F" (formal) or "I" (informal) next to each sentence.

- 1. Jack's gotta leave right away.
- 2. Bob must meet with his instructor today. ____
- 3. The governor is not able to speak with you this week. ____
- 4. Ray's gonna be late for the party.
- 5. May I come in? _____
- 6. Patrick hasta work late again.

UNIT 7

INFINITIVES

irlanguage

EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 88)

Underline the infinitive and gerund forms in this passage. Write "I" (for infinitive) or "G" (for gerund) under each one. The first two sentences have been done for you.

- (1) People in many countries like to celebrate Carnival.
- (2) <u>laughing</u> can be heard in New Orleans,

 G

 Rio de Janeiro, and most cities in Spain. (3) The residents

 of these cities expect to spend months practicing their special
 routines in "samba" schools.
- (4) In Rio de Janeiro, most of the citizens take the time to make costumes and to prepare floats for the Carnival's many parades. (5) Each float has to have a theme. (6) The costumes are designed to match this theme, and original movements are arranged to represent this idea. (7) It sounds like fun, but it's really hard work to organize all of these efforts. (8) Practicing takes up more time each day as Carnival



approaches. (9) People skip work to learn their movements and to finish their costumes. (10) All work is to be completed by Mardi Gras, or "Fat Tuesday," as it is known.

(11) In New Orleans, residents compete to be named "king" of a "Crewe" or float. (12) Competition is fierce, and future kings are required to prove that they have enough money to pay for the Crewe.

(13) Building the Crewe and designing and paying for costumes are all part of the king's job.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 90)

Underline the infinitives in each of the following	sentences. For sentences 1–4, identify the
infinitive as either affirmative or negative.	

1.	My mother begged me not to go.			
2.	She would only allow me to stay out until 9 P.M.			
3.	I decided to live in the dorm.			
4.	I chose not to drive back and forth to campus anymore.			
For sentences 5–8, identify the infinitive as either active or passive.				
5.	My new dorm room needed to be cleaned.			
6.	I went to look for my new roommate.			
7.	My boxes have to be unpacked			
8.	I'm going to unpack one suitcase tonight.			
For sent	ences 9 and 10, identify the infinitive as one of perfect or progressive aspect.			
9.	I would prefer to have gotten a private room.			
10.	I want to be finishing up when my roommate returns.			
EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 90) Complete the sentences by expressing the idea in the infinitive as a verb phrase.				
Example:	I hope to be given a private room in the dorm.			
	I hope that will be given a private room in the dorm.			
1.	My cousin is always happy to be dropped off at a shopping mall on the weekend.			
	If my cousin on a weekend, she is happy.			
2.	Anastasia claimed to have been a princess during the Tsarist period in Russia.			
	Anastasia claimed that she during the Tsarist period in Russia.			
3.	The university requires all students to sign a computer-use policy before they are given access to the Internet.			
	The university requires that all students before they are given access to the Internet.			
4.	Penelope expected Morris to have done the dishes by the time she got home.			
	Penelope expected that Morrisby the time she got home.			
5.	The professor reminded the students not to forget to turn in their term papers.			
	The professor said, ""			

6.	We hope to be paid on the first of the month.
	We hope that we on the first of the month.
7.	The children are happy to be left alone with their video games.
	If the children with their video games, they are happy.
8.	I expected Paul to be waiting for me.
	I expected that Paul for me.
EX	ERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 93)
	who performs the action described by the infinitive in these sentences. Write your answer plete sentence on the lines provided.
Example:	John was asked to pick up the ice for the party. John will get the ice.
1.	Pauline promised my sister to clean up after the party.
2.	Sally intends for Mike to lose 10 pounds by July.
3.	The teacher encouraged us to do more research on the Internet.
4.	The school requires all students to return library books before they can get their semester grades.
5.	The school forced the city government to resume funding the school lunch program.
6.	Peter dared Michael to pick the flowers in Mr. Johnson's front yard.



EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 95)

Practice using Pattern 1 verbs by completing these sentences with the infinitive form of each verb in parentheses. Sentence 1 has been done for you.

1	The thief refuses (acknowledge his crime)
1.	
	The thief refuses to acknowledge his crime.
2.	He needed (tell about the situation) (passive)
3.	We decided (leave earlier)
4.	They appeared (be happy)
5.	Would you dare (swim during a storm)
	,
6	Raphael sometimes hesitates (raise his hand in class)
0.	reaphact sometimes nestrates (taise ins hand in class)
7	She should never have agreed (send them money)
/ •	She should hever have agreed (send them money)
0	
8.	Sam refused (be nominated) (passive)
9.	Do you really want (know your future)
10.	Bill neglected (pay his rent last month)

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 95)

With a partner, take turns asking questions with the following verbs:

dare pretend refuse deny hope wait

agree seem decide plan

Examples: Have you ever pretended to be someone else?

Did you ever refuse to do something?

What are you planning to do this weekend?

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 97)

Practice using Pattern 2 verbs by deciding whether each of the following sentences is correct ("C") or incorrect ("I"). Then correct the sentences that have been labeled with an I.

Examples:	Examples:C_ Mary convinced Sally to buy a lottery ticket.				
John Paul persuaded to go with him to the baseball game.					
1 The policeman forced me to pull over.					
2 He warned not to drive so fast.					
3.	He allowed to go without giving me a ticket.				
4.	Mark's father urged him to stay in school and graduate.				
5.	My mother hired to trim the trees and cut the bushes.				
6.	The bank manager encouraged the Wilsons to apply for a loan.				
7.	Mr. Tarnelli advised his daughter to set up a checking account.				
8.	Our speech teacher taught how to introduce a topic in a natural way.				
9.	The state requires to have car insurance.				
10.	My parents always encouraged me to ask questions.				
Many Pattern 3 verbs can be followed by either an infinitive or a noun phrase plus an infinitive. Complete each of the following sentences using the verb in parentheses. Decide whether or not to add a noun phrase before the verb, based on the meaning of the sentence. Examples: I like to give dinner parties, but I prefer someone else to clean the kitchen (clean).					
	He wants me to leave, but I want to stay (stay).				
1.	 Christine needs to write her term paper, but she hopes				
2.	Beth and I are giving a party next week. I expect to pay for the food, but I expect (pay for the drinks).				
3. I've arranged to call the food service and the musician, but I've arranged (write the invitations).					
4.	John is good at cooking but terrible at arranging flowers. I've asked John to do the cooking, but I've asked (arrange flowers).				
5.	Beth would like me to dress up for the party, and she would like				

_ (buy a new dress).

EXERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 98)

Combine these sentence pairs. Replace the indicated (bold) word with an infinitive complement made from the first sentence.





Example: Kate will spend a year in the Amazon jungle. Her parents don't want her to do this. Kate's parents don't want her to spend a year in the Amazon jungle.

1. Kate will keep detailed notes of her research. Her professor has requested this.		
2.	Kate will get several vaccinations before she goes. The government requires that she do this.	
3.	Kate has already studied the language of the Amazon tribe that she will live with. Her professor insisted on this.	
4.	Kate will try to learn about Amazon folk medicine. She has decided to do this.	
5.	Kate has already written a list of research questions. Her professor encouraged this.	
6.	Kate is feeling a little bit nervous before her trip. Her family expected this.	

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 7, page 100)

Make the second noun phrase the main subject of a new passive sentence.

Example:	The police forced Robert to show his driver's license. Robert was forced to show his driver's license.		
1. Kate's professor expected her to keep detailed notes.			
2.	Kate's parents asked her to stay in the United States.		
3. Kate's brother encouraged her to carry a supply of vitamins.			
4. The university selected Maria to receive the Young Scholar's award.			
5. Jose invited Maria to visit his family at the lake.			
6.	Many people consider Stanford University to be one of the finest universities in the country.		
	ne infinitive is the subject, we usually begin such sentences with <i>it</i> and put the infinitive at of the sentence. Follow the example. To listen to music is relaxing. It's relaxing to listen to music.		
Example:	To listen to music is relaxing. It's relaxing to listen to music.		
1.	To cook for a big family can be difficult.		
2.	To swim on a hot day is enjoyable.		
3.	To learn a second language when you are a child is easier.		
4.	To have helped you is my pleasure.		
5. For Max to study computer design next year is a good idea.			
6	. For Alex to postpone his trip is a wise idea.		

GERUNDS







EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 108)

Complete each sentence by expressing the idea in the gerund (which is indicated) as a verb phrase.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 108)

Interview a partner by asking questions on the following topics. Follow the example.

Example: What type of books do you enjoy reading? *I enjoy reading science fiction.*

- 1. sports you enjoy performing or watching
- 2. subjects you enjoy studying
- 3. household cleaning chores you don't mind doing
- 4. foods you dislike eating
- 5. social functions that you do not enjoy attending

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 111)

In each of the following sentences, underline the agent who performs the action described by the gerund.

Example: We resent <u>Ianice's</u> smoking in the house.

- 1. I don't mind having other people organize the school picnic.
- 2. Cynthia could never imagine Pete's leaving her.
- 3. Is there any way we can delay paying the bill?
- 4. Carol will never forgive John's having called off their wedding.
- 5. We didn't anticipate Phil's not having a cell phone.
- 6. Bob and I both enjoy Jack's cooking.
- 7. Jack has considered becoming a chef.
- 8. The school won't excuse Charles's being absent for a month.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 112)

Change each verb in parentheses to the gerund form.

Americans have too much stress! Doctors recommend (1) (relax) and			
(2) (6	2) (enjoy) time with family and friends. Instead, Americans resist		
(3) (f) (follow) this advice. They insist on (4) (fill) their		
weekends with projects. The average American man can't avoid (5) (mow)			
the lawn, (6) (trim) the garden, and even (7) (paint) the			(paint) the
house. Well, some men admit (8) (feel) resentful that their weekends are full of			
chores, but their wives are just as busy. On weekends, most women can't help (9)			
(shop) for groceries and (10) (clean) the house.			
When do Americans relax? Well, sometimes they try (11) (sleep) late on the			
weekends, or they consider ((12)	(have) a party. I suggest (13)
		(let) the company do the	

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 112)

Underline each verb in Exercise 4 that requires a gerund. Then use these verb + gerund pairs to ask your partner questions. Compare your answers with others.

Examples: Why do doctors recommend relaxing?

Why can't American men avoid moving the lawn?

Why don't they try sleeping late on the weekends?

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 113)

Decide v	whether to use a gerund or an infinitive of each verb in parentheses.		
1.	The nurse advised the patient (to take) the medicine.		
	Diet specialists urge (give up) salt and fat.		
	My friends encouraged me (join) their health club.		
	The diet forbids (eat) chocolate and fatty foods.		
5.	Sally allows her sister (go) running with her.		
	The health club requires you (sign up) for a year.		
	FRCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 114) To sentences for each verb using the elements in parentheses and following the examples.		
Examples:	I appreciate (receive) (your letter) I appreciate receiving your letter.		
	I appreciate (John) (write) (letter of recommendation) I appreciate John's writing that letter of recommendation.		
1.	. Katherine misses (eat) (freshly made bread)		
	Katherine missed (her sister) (sing) (in the shower)		
2.	Benjamin understands (need) (time alone)		
	Benjamin understands (his roommate) (need) (time alone)		
3.	3. I won't tolerate (receive) (torn magazines in the mail)		
	Patrick won't tolerate (his mother) (get) (poor service)		
4.	4. Toshio postponed (wax) (his car)		
	Mr. Davis postponed (his daughter) (get married)		
5.	5. Scott denied (take) (the last piece of cake)		
	The captain denied (Anthony) (take a vacation)		

Discuss the differences between these sentences with a partner.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 114)

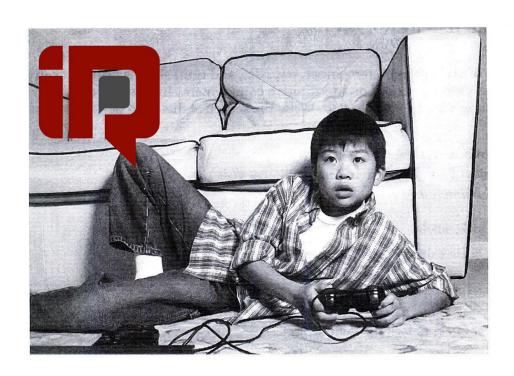
Combine each of the following sentence pairs into one sentence. Replace the indicated word with a gerund phrase made from the first sentence.

nple:	Matt will graduate in two months. Matt's mother is excited about this. Matt's mother is excited about his graduation in two months.				
1.	Matt wants to get a good job right away. His brother doesn't understand this.				
2.	Matt still has two term papers to write in his last semester. He wanted to avoid this.				
3.	Matt eats dinner in the cafeteria. He won't miss this.				
4.	Matt talks about returning to Hawaii. Tom, his roommate, resents this.				
5.	Matt will get a new car. His parents are not looking forward to this.				
6.	. Matt will have to pay for his own car insurance. He didn't anticipate this.				
	ERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 116) The each sentence by using the gerund form of the verb in parentheses.				
1.	(run) every day can be hard on the knees.				
	He is tired from (drive) all night.				
3. I would like to quit (worry).					
	Cynthia's looking forward to (spend) a lot of money.				
	(relax) is difficult for some people.				
	Thank you for (smoke [negative]).				
	(stay) up all night gives you circles under your eyes.				
	Some students learn best by (watch).				
	(collect) old photos is an enjoyable hobby.				
10.	Paul is worried about (have [negative]) health benefits when he retires.				

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 7, page 117)

Fill in each blank with the gerund or infinitive form of the verb in parentheses. There may be more than one correct answer.

When I was a child, I used (1) (watch) TV three or four hours a day. Now my children			
spend hours (2) (play) video games. Their grandmother tries (3)			
(get) them to play outside. She thinks (4) (spend) time outside is healthier for them. I			
agree in part, but these children are learning (5) (use) a computer and (6)			
(read) instructions. I can remember (7) (be) bored when I was a			
child. I couldn't stand (8) (watch) more reruns on TV. But children today enjoy (9)			
(select) their own videos and computer games.			
My daughter prefers (10) (play) word adventure games, where you try			
(11) (imagine) playing the scene. My son, on the other hand, prefers			
(12) (practice) his hand-eye coordination with sports games. My children practice for			
so many hours that sometimes I threaten (13) (unplug) the machine. When that			
happens, they usually offer (14) (let) me play!			



EXERCISE 11 (Focus 7, page 117)

Select the meaning implied by each of the following sentences. Circle the correct answer as in the example.

Example: Susan remembered to lock the door.

- (a) She remembered that it was important to lock the door, and then she locked it.
- b. Susan locked the door. Two years later she remembers that she locked it.
- 1. Louise stopped drinking regular coffee because she suffered a heart attack.
 - a. Louise no longer drinks coffee.
 - b. Louise had a heart attack because she doesn't drink coffee anymore.
- 2. Maricella remembers going to her grandparents' beach house when she was a little girl.
 - a. She thought about going there, and then she went.
 - b. She has pleasant memories of her childhood trips to the beach house.
- 3. Alberto forgot to bring his passport to the airport.
 - a. He brought his passport to the airport, but he doesn't remember that he did.
 - b. He should have brought the passport to the airport, but he didn't remember to.
- 4. The kindergarten teacher tried to quiet the noisy children, but they wouldn't listen to her.
 - a. The children continued to talk.
 - b. They stopped talking, but the room was still noisy.



EXERCISE 12 (Focus 7, page 117)

A small group of verbs (forget, remember, try, stop, and quit) show a difference in meaning when they are used as either a gerund or an infinitive complement. In this exercise, the verb and its intended meaning are supplied for you. Write the sentence that matches the meaning.

Example:

remember, visit Paris

(I visited Paris. Now I'm remembering that visit.)

I remember visiting Paris.

1. quit, Jack, smoke

(Jack doesn't smoke anymore.)

2. remember, always, lock the front door

(I never forget to lock the front door.)

3. try, the classroom was cold, so the teacher, close the window

(The teacher was not able to close the window.)

4.	try, the window was stuck, we, turn on the heater (The heater was our second choice.)
5.	forget, take, these pictures (I took these pictures, but I can't remember exactly when.)
6.	stop, he, think (He stopped what he was doing to think more clearly.)
7.	stop, Penny, drink coffee (She used to drink coffee, but she doesn't anymore.)

EXERCISE 13 (Focus 7, page 117)

Fill in each blank with the gerund or infinitive form of the verb given. There may be more than one correct answer.

1.	Sam gets nervous	(talk) in front of his boss.
2.	My sister always tries	(do) too much. Unfortunately, she doesn't get it all done.
3.	When Mary stopped	(visit) her friend, she left her keys on the kitchen table
4.	I got more and more upset	(listen) to the news.
5.	Sarah tried	_ (put) the problem out of her mind, but it didn't work.
6.	Kate stopped writing	(answer) the phone, but the caller had already given up.
7.	I'll be happy	(explain) it again.
8.	The child plans	(read) his comic books by flashlight.

5-7

TEST PREP

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

1.	Jennifer always has great trouble h	ner biology lab reports.
	a. to complete	c. having completed
	b. completing	d. to be completed
2.	I know that I write to my grandpa	arents more often, but I can't seem to find the time
	a. had better	c. ought to
	b. am about to	d. would
3.	These days a computer is necessary for	term papers.
	a. writing	c. can write
	b. to write	d. be able to write
4.	A kindly old gentleman offered m	y bags to the taxi stand.
	a. his helping to carry	c. me to carry
	b. helping to carry	d. to help me carry
5.	My advisor encouraged a summer	course to improve my writing skills.
	a. me to take	c. me taking
	b. for me to take	d. that I should take
6.	Our senator doesn't believe that we	_ pay higher energy taxes.
	a. will must	c. should have to
	b. may be allowed to	d. ought to be able to
7.	The design of the new college library	on this coming year.
	a. must decide	c. should to be decided
	b. is supposed to decide	d. is to be decided
8.	I can't imagine to attend such an	exclusive party.
	a. my inviting	c. them to invite me
	b. being invited	d. to be invited

9.	The admissions officer urged	in the application as soon as possible.
	a. to send	c. me sending
	b. me to send	d. my sending
10.	It's so exciting for young children	adult things like staying up late
	a. to do	c. can do
	h doing	d. that is able to do

EDITING PRACTICE

b. doing

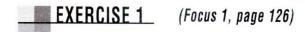
Questions 11-20: Circle the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. If you (a) are to learn Japanese in a hurry, you (b) mustn't (c) be allowed to speak your native language (d) while the training program.
- 12. Here in the United States, (a) I'm having a hard time (b) getting (c) used to eat dinner (d) as early as 5:30 in the afternoon.
- 13. In (a) choosing the proper treatment, doctors (b) supposed (c) to be able to rely on the accuracy of the tests they (d) have ordered.
- 14. Martha knew she (a) had to photocopy her income tax forms before (b) mailing them, but she was under such pressure (c) to meet the deadline that she forgot (d) copying them for her files.
- 15. (a) Taking care of a baby (b) can be so difficult that one parent (c) shouldn't give the total responsibility for (d) doing all the work.
- 16. The guests (a) expected (b) to wear formal evening clothes, but Ralph refused (c) to put on his tuxedo and insisted on (d) wearing jeans instead.
- 17. You've (a) got to remind (b) me (c) to tell you the story (d) about to meet my wife for the first time.
- 18. The security guard (a) warned to lock his door, but David kept (d) forgetting (c) to do it, so naturally he (d) got robbed.
- 19. On my way (a) to meet my friend, I stopped (b) buying some candy, when suddenly someone stopped me (c) to ask for directions, and I later realized that I had forgotten (d) to pay.
- 20. Our parents advised (a) us to take advantage of (b) being in the United States by (c) visiting Canada as well, so we are thinking of (d) to travel to Quebec.



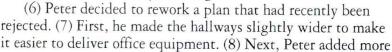
STATEMENTS OF DEGREE

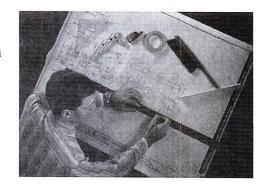
Intensifiers and Degree Complements



In the following passage, circle the intensifiers and underline the words they modify. The first sentence has been done for you.

(1) Peter Thatch is a <u>tathed</u> accomplished architect who has been awarded several <u>teasonably important</u> contracts by companies and city governments. (2) Recently, however, he hasn't received enough work to pay his expenses. (3) His partner told him that his new designs were somewhat hard to understand. (4) At first, Peter was extremely upset by his partner's observation because he had worked very hard. (5) Later, he realized that his designs really were too complicated for most city buildings.





windows. (9) This would provide quite a bit more light. (10) He redesigned both the air-conditioning system and the cafeteria. (11) Peter is quite proud of his new design and is fairly confident that it will be accepted.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 128)

Using the intensifiers in Focus 2, fill in the blanks. Some sentences have several possible answers.

Mary is going to a dinner party at her boss's home, and she is afraid that she will make a mistake. Right
now she is getting dressed. She doesn't want to wear anything (1) bold or wild-looking
She thinks that she should wear something (2) boring. Scott, her meeting, is waiting for
her, and he is (3) much time.
Scott arrived (5) early because he knew that this was a (6)
important occasion for Mary. Mary works (7) hard, but she is (8)
afraid that her boss won't give her a promotion. Scott thinks that she worries (9)
much. He is becoming (10) concerned because she hasn't finished getting dressed yet!

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EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 131)

Decide whether too or very is the appropriate intensifier in each of the following sentences.

	Tom's dog barks loudly and tries to bite anyone who comes to the house. That dog is
	aggressive.
2.	Maria works full-time as a legal assistant, and she is going to law school. She is serious about becoming a lawyer.
3.	The leftover food was in the refrigerator for eight days. It's old to eat.
	José has been in the hospital for three months. He is getting better slowly, but he is still sick.
5.	Because of their work, the Harrimans are rarely at home. They're busy to plan parties or relax in the yard.
6.	At \$80,000, that car is a little expensive for my budget.
	The supermarket is far from my house, so I have to drive to it.
	This cake is a bit sweet. Next time, use less sugar.
	William arrived at the party late to have any dinner.
	Mariko is happy at her university, and she plans to stay there for four years.
	ERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 132) te the following sentences using an intensifier with too. There may be more than one
correct a	
Example:	A cup of coffee costs \$4 at that restaurant. That's way too expensive.
1.	That report was due on Monday, and today is Wednesday. It's late to turn it in.
	This lemonade needs more sugar. It's sour.
	I wish John would act nicer. He's rude to the workers he supervises.
	Brian hugs everyone the first time he meets them. He's friendly.
	Arshak drives 65 mph near elementary schools! He drives fast.

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 133)

Some ideas are very direct. They may even offend the listener because they are too direct or blunt. Sometimes we try to "soften" the idea when we present it, as in the following example.

Example: Direct Jerry's sister is too loud. Softened Jerry's sister is not shy.

Read each of the following sentences and identify them as either direct or softened. Discuss your choices with a partner.

1.	Charles is too stupid to understand.
2.	Betty is not very interested in her job.
3.	I hate weak coffee.
4.	The seats are too small.
5.	That movie was too long.
6.	The soup is too salty.
7.	The painter was not quite as neat as I would have liked.
8.	Pauline dislikes going to museums.
9.	The new delivery person is slow.
10.	Janice is a terrible gymnast.

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 133)

Soften the sentences you marked as direct in Exercise 5 with not.

Charles is not bright enough to understand.

 		•	
	****	Name of the state	

Example:

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 134)

Mr. Green is Denise's boss. In this exercise you will learn about his management style. Combine the sentences below by restating each of the following pairs of sentences with a single statement of degree using too or enough.

Examples: Mr. Green is really impatient. He won't let his employees finish their sentences.

	Mr. Green is too impatient to let his employees finish their sentences.
	Mr. Green isn't generous. He won't give his employees a bonus for working extra hard. Mr. Green isn't generous enough to give his employees a bonus for working hard.
1.	Mr. Green was worried about delays on the new project. He asked everyone to work overtime for a week.
2.	Mr. Green is cheap. He doesn't provide free coffee for the office workers.
3.	Mr. Green is very busy at work. He can't take a vacation.
4.	Mr. Green has a lot of worries. His worries keep him up at night.
_	W. C
).	Mr. Green's employees don't like him. They won't have a birthday party for him.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 136)

Choose the correct implied meanings for these degree complements.

- 1. Peter doesn't have enough time to complete projects by next month.
 - a. The projects will be completed by next month.
 - b. The projects won't be completed by next month.
- 2. Jack has worked hard enough to get a raise.
 - a. He will get the raise.
 - b. He won't get the raise.
- 3. Janice is smart enough to avoid losing money in that business deal.
 - a. She would never avoid losing money in that business deal.
 - b. She avoids losing money in that business deal.

- 4. He's too old to worry about a few more wrinkles.
 - a. He worries about getting wrinkles.
 - b. He doesn't worry about wrinkles.
- 5. She's not happy enough to continue working at her present job.
 - a. She's going to look for another job.
 - b. She's going to stay at her present job.

EXERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 136)

Restate each of these pairs of sentences with one statement of degree using too or enough.

Examples:	Charles is very afraid. He won't ask his boss to explain the project again. Charles is too afraid to ask his boss to explain the project again. Alex has saved money for two years. Now he can buy a house. Alex has saved enough money to buy a house.
1.	Betty has a lot of pride. She doesn't want to ask her friend for a loan.
2.	Teresa is only 15. She can't get married.
3.	The office is very noisy. Mr. Addison can't concentrate on his work.
4.	The cat weighs 26 pounds. He can't catch mice.
5.	Pedro bought two boxes of photocopier paper. He can print his project.
6.	Sam doesn't like his neighbor. He won't water her plants while she is away.
7.	The little boy is 6 years old. He can go to school.
8.	I am 42. I can't join the army or police force.

9. Helen always has a little extra money. She buys stocks and bonds.	
10. Barbara has many bills. She can't help me with mine.	
EXERCISE 10 (Focus 8, page 140)	
Complete the following sentences with so and such.	
complete the following sentences with so and such.	
Example: The child was 50 tired that he fell asleep in class.	
The government provides assistance to families who don't earn enough money. Some families have	
(1) little money that they can't provide enough food for their children. (2) serious	
hunger is harmful to these children. They can become (3) malnourished that their brain	
development is negatively affected. This problem is (4) a serious one that the government	
has created an entire agency just to deal with it.	
Before this agency was created, many children went to school hungry and couldn't concentrate on the	eir
lessons. (5) a waste of human potential is a serious problem for a nation.	
Warren is a high school student who works in a store after school and also helps his mother with the	
housework. He has many adult responsibilities, but he is only 16. He has (6) a serious manne	r
that most people think he is 18. He grew up (7) quickly because his father died when he was	
14. There were (8) many bills to pay that Warren had to work even though he was still in hig	h
school. (9) a situation is not unusual in the United States today. Warren's mother is worried,	
however, since her son has (10) little free time to study or to have fun.	

EXERCISE 11 (Focus 8, page 140)

Restate each pair of sentences as a single sentence using so or such.

Example:	The fire spread quickly. The fire company couldn't save the house. The fire spread so quickly that the fire company couldn't save the house. The fire created a big mess. As a result, the street was closed for a week. The fire created such a big mess that the street was closed for a week.
1.	The Harrisons have purchased many paintings. They can't show all the paintings at one time in their house.
2.	Paul has a very easy job. He can often leave work early.
3.	The earthquake caused heavy damage. The chemistry building was no longer usable.
4.	Carl ate ten slices of pizza. He could hardly get up from his chair.
5.	The college had great success with the fund-raising program. The program was expanded.
6.	The carpet had become quite dirty. The carpet couldn't be cleaned.
7.	The rabbits had few natural enemies in Australia. They multiplied very quickly.
8.	The rain caused extensive flooding. The city streets had to be repaired and the lines repainted.

MODIFYING NOUN PHRASES

Adjectives and Participles







EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 148 and Focus 2, page 150)

The highlighted modifiers in the following sentences are not in the correct order. Correct each sentence. Be sure to look at the chart in Focus 1 in your textbook.

nple:	Carlos bought two new blue two chairs. Carlos bought two new blue bamboo chairs.
1.	We visited a multistoried new large office building.
2.	Perry wanted to try some French old of very that soda.
3.	My neighbor has little rather two spoiled children.
4.	My grandmother has old-fashioned serving six silver dishes.
5.	My cat caught fat really wild several mice.
6.	I returned damaged three slightly dishes to the store.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 150)

Put the adjectives in parentheses in the following sentences in the correct order.

Example:	Yesterday, Betty came home with a <u>new, red 5ilk</u> (silk, red, new) dress and matching shoes.
Did s	the need the dress or shoes? Of course not! But don't worry, she'll return them. Last week it was
the (1	(striped, white, blue, and) vest and matching pants. She
200	t keep those either. You see, Betty has to buy things because she likes to put them in her closet. Then
she ta	kes them back, still in their (2) (store, original) wrappings.
L	ast week, she brought home (3) (wool, two, expensive,
very)	jackets. She wanted to see whether they matched her (4)
(knee	-length, wool, old) skirts. Luckily one did, and she decided to keep it. The other one went back
to the	e store, along with a (5) (white, big, round) hat and a
	(wool, green, bright) sweater.
V	Why does she do this? As the youngest of seven children, she never had new clothes. She wore only
(7) _	(hand-me-down, shabby, old) clothes from her older
sisters	s. These (8) (worn-out, ugly) garments made her look
	homeless child.
T	oday, Betty wears only (9) (designer, brand-new) clothing
	10) (leather, Italian, well-polished) shoes to match!
	FRCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 151) 'C" next to the correct sentences. If a sentence is incorrect, identify the problem and t.
Example:	It's a red, rather old Persian cat. It's a rather old, red, Persian cat.
1,	The government sent the institute a well-trained English grammar and writing instructor.
2	
2.	Patricia is planning her month-long, next, island cruise.
3.	After he left the grooming parlor, the dog had freshly clipped, gorgeous, shiny fur.

4.	The cat caught the small, brown, injured mouse in the corner.
5	The entire family was living in a dark, one-room, tiny apartment.
).	The entire family was fiving in a dark, one-room, they aparement.
6.	The competition was held on the first floor of the government, brand-new Department of Justice building.
	KERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 153)
	KENDISE 4 (10000 0, page 100)
Underli	ine the participles (present and past) in each sentence and label them, as in the example.
Evamnla	A worried look can signify a pressing problem.
Example:	past participle present participle
	Depressed people often have <u>hidden</u> emotions. past participle past participle
1	. Pressed glass is interesting to some collectors.
2	2. Enduring happiness showed on her contented face.
3	3. Interesting secrets were revealed at the reading of the contested will.
4	4. That puzzling story led to an exciting adventure.
5	5. A growing child needs a balanced diet.
(6. Kate was surprised by the unexpected response.
E	XERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 155)
Paraph	nrase the sentences by choosing the correct participle for the cues given.
Example	Most of the people were <u>amused</u> (amuse) by the jokes. The jokes were <u>amusing</u> (amuse) to most of the people.
	The earthquake on Friday knocked down buildings and bridges. A (damage) earthquake occurred on Friday. Buildings and bridges were

2. The newspaper story revealed much personal information about the two people. The newspaper revealed an ______ (embarrass) story. The two people were ______

(damage) by Friday's earthquake.

(embarrass) by the story.

3.	The young runner lost an important race. Losing the race was a (depress/satisfy) experience for the young runner. The runner was (depress/satisfy) because of his loss.	
4	Karen didn't do well on her final exam. She was (disappoint) with the exam	
	results. The exam results were (disappoint).	
5.	The sight of the volcano frightened the residents. The (terrify) residents	
,	watched as the volcano erupted. The sight was (terrify) to the residents.	
	(certify) to the residents.	
EX	(Focus 4, page 155)	
Use pres	sent or past participles to complete the following definitions.	
Example:	Feelings that embarrass people can be described as <u>embarrassing</u> feelings. A room filled with many people can be described as a <u>crowded</u> room.	
1.	A love that endures forever can be described as an love.	
	A topic that interests people can be described as an topic.	
	People who show an interest can be described as people.	
	A person who fascinates you can be described as a person.	
	A person who annoys others can be described as an person.	
	A person who worries a lot is a person.	
	People who surprise you are people.	
	People who show surprise on their faces can be described as people.	
	News that upsets people can be described as news.	
	A person who bores you is a person.	
EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 157) Restate the following noun phrases as nouns plus relative clauses.		
Example:	a homemade cake = a cake that is made at home a well-educated student = a student who is educated to a high degree	
1.	an attention-starved child	
	a much-visited museum	
	a fast-talking salesperson	
	slow-moving traffic	
	a well-known story	

6.	a fire-ravaged house
7.	a self-made millionaire
8.	a well-done steak
9.	a well-timed move
0	fast-frozen food

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 157)

Choose the correct participle form for each verb in parentheses from the cues given in the sentence.

Communication between children and parents in the United States is often (1)
(disappoint) because both parties can sometimes be unsure of the (2) (expect)
outcome. The child may be (3) (worry), (4) (frighten), or
(5) (embarrass) about something that the parent discovers.
The parent, on the other hand, may be (6) (confuse) about how to act. In one
case, an (7) (insult) word was written on a teacher's blackboard. The boy who was
(8) (accuse) of having done this was called to the principal's office. The boy's father
was (9) (require) to attend this meeting as well.
The principal asked many of the (10) (expect) questions. The (11)
(frighten) child answered, but the parent wasn't (12) (interest)
in his answers. He seemed (13) (annoy) to be away from work. This attitude was
(14) (puzzle) to the principal. He was under the (15) (mistake)
assumption that this was a (16) (concern) parent in his office. Later in the
conversation, he learned that the parent's (17) (uninvolve) expression was his
way of hiding his own fear. This (18) (surprise) behavior did, indeed, have an
explanation.
The (19) (terrify) child was asked to apologize to the teacher. In this case,
counseling was (20) (recommend) for the parent.

EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 157)

In a group, discuss what is "expected" behavior in each of the following situations.

Someone is arrested unjustly

A person is accused of a crime

A poor family needs help to feed its children

Use sentences starting with phrases such as

The expected behavior in this situation is . . .

The accused person should . . .

The required action is . . .

Concerned citizens will . . .

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 6, page 160)

Participial phrases are reduced forms of relative clauses containing the verb to be. In this exercise, rephrase each highlighted participial phrase with a relative clause. Be sure to include a relative pronoun and the appropriate tense of be.

ple:	The woman chatting over by the fence is Jack's sister. The woman who is chatting over by the fence is Jack's sister.
1.	The price increase announced last week was the second in a year.
2.	The reporter planning to break the story got a sudden surprise.
3.	The criminal arrested last week will be tried in federal court.
4.	The student speaking in front of the class is quite nervous.
5.	The project mentioned in the first chapter took a year to complete.
6.	The prize given at the end of the week will be the largest in the club's history.

COMPARATIVES





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 168)

Identify the comparative structures in the following sentences. For each structure you find, identify X and Y (the features that are being compared), and decide whether X or Y is greater and whether the difference is large or small. Follow the example.

Example:	Although the rate of illiteracy in the United States is much lower than in Mexico, the United States government spends considerably more money to combat the problem.		
	X = rate of illiteracy in the United States		
	Y = rate of illiteracy in Mexico		
	X < Y (large difference)		
	X = United States government spending		
	Y = Mexican government spending		
	X _> Y (large difference)		
1.	While lumber production is considerably higher in Canada than in the United States, lumber use is significantly lower in Canada.		
	X =		
	Y =		
	X Y		
	X =		
	Y =		
	X Y		
2.	Despite the fact that the population of the United States is nine times that of Canada, the literacy rates of the two countries show a substantially smaller difference. (United States 95%, Canada 98%). $X = $		
	Y = X Y		
	X Y X =		
	Y =		
	V V		

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 168)

Make comparative statements using the cues given. Add an appropriate intensifier to indicate whether the difference is large or small.

Example:	Land mass: South America > Australia (large) The land mass of South America is considerably larger than that of Australia.
1.	Number of castles: United States < France (high)
2.	Number of castles: France > United States (high)
3.	Land area: New Mexico (121,666 square miles) > Arizona (113,909) (large)
4.	Land area: Arizona (113,909 square miles) < New Mexico (121,666) (large)
5.	Total size: Alaska (589,757 square miles) > Rhode Island (1,214 square miles) (big)
6.	Total size: Rhode Island (1,214 square miles) < Alaska (589,757 square miles) (big)
7.	Achieved statehood: Alaska (Jan. 3, 1959) > Hawaii (Aug. 21, 1959) (early)
8.	Achieved statehood: Hawaii (Aug. 21, 1959) < Alaska (Jan. 3, 1959) (early)

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 172)

Identify the comparative structures in the following sentences. For each structure identify X and Y, the feature that is being compared, and tell whether the difference is large or small. Follow the example.

Example: At 1,306 miles (in length) the Ohio River is only slightly longer than the Columbia River (1,243 miles).

X = Ohio River

Y = Columbia River

Feature: length of river

X > Y (small difference)

1. (California (158,693 square miles) has much more land area than Connecticut (5,009 square miles).
Σ	Σ =
Ŋ	<i>(</i> =
F	Peature:
2	X Y
2. I	ndiana (36,097 square miles) has slightly less land area than Kentucky (39,650 square miles).
2	X =
7	Y =
I	Feature:
	X Y
3.]	Earth (one moon) has substantially fewer moons than Jupiter (17 moons).
	X =
	Y =
1	Feature:
;	X Y
4.	One cup of sherbet (4 grams of fat) doesn't have nearly as much fat as one cup of ice cream
	(14 grams of fat).
	X =
-	Y =
	Feature:
	X Y
EXI	ERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 172)
	nparative statements using the cues given. Add an appropriate intensifier to indicate each difference is large or small.
Example:	Population: United States > France (large)
	The United States has many more people than France.
1.	Number of immigrants: New York City > Fargo, North Dakota (very large)
2.	Air pollution: New York City < Los Angeles (small difference)

3.	Heavy: elephant > horse (big difference)
4.	Expensive: plane ticket from Los Angeles to Paris > plane ticket from Los Angeles to San Francisco (large difference)
5.	Tall: Catherine is 5'2" < Marie is 5'3" (small difference)
	ERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 176)
compara	ne the statements of similarity and difference in the following sentences. For each ative structure you find, (a) identify the things that are being compared and (b) decide the comparison describes things that are identical, similar, or different. Follow the example.
Example:	His voice was tired, but his face was happy. a. his voice and his face b. different
1.	Although Jack has taken many different types of medicine, one medicine has had almost the same effect as the other.
	a b
2.	Red soda and white soda have exactly the same effect on Bob. a b
3.	Students who take the bus to school have much more time to read than students who drive to school. a
4.	b France and Italy use the same official currency, the Euro. a b
5.	There is a large difference between their two ideas; one is simple and the other is quite complex. a

a	
b	
EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 178)	
Underline all the comparatives and statements of similarity and difference in the followentences. For each one, answer these questions:	wing
a. What is being compared?	
b. Do the statements indicate that the issues being compared are identical, very sin somewhat similar, different, or very different?	nilar,
c. What words or structures convey this information?	
Example: Scientists who study families will agree that no family is exactly the same as any of a. families b. different c. no family is exactly the same	her.
Psychologists often look at the structures of families. They compare households the somewhat the same family structures. a. households b. somewhat similar c. somewhat the same	<u>it have</u>
 Psychologists have found that people who are from very different family structures marry each other or have troubled marriages. a	often don'
b	
 Psychologists have also found that couples who are from the same or similar family understand each other better and have happier marriages. 	structures
a b	
c3. Couples with marital problems often have somewhat similar patterns of behavior.	
a b	

4.	A woman who does not like her father may marry a man who does not like his mother.
	a
	b
	C
5.	Couples who are from the same type of family structure will often follow the examples of their parents.
	a
	b
	C
6	
0.	People who have very different educational levels often do not have successful marriages, at least in Western countries.
	a
	b
	C
7.	Happy couples are usually those in which the partners have similar interests or spend their time together.
	a
	b
	C
8.	Couples who fight or argue frequently often argue because they have completely different expectations of the other person's behavior.
	a
	b
	C
0	
).	Couples who are of the same religion will have one less thing to argue about.
	a
	b
	C
10.	Married people who are in the same age range will probably share many common beliefs.
	a
	b
	C

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 179)

Change these informal comparisons to their more formal variations.

1.	The eating habits of the French are quite different than Americans'.
2.	Charles had much the same educational background that José did.
3.	Europeans drive differently than Americans.
4.	Patrick's working style is not so different from mine.
5.	Washington State has much the same number of rainy days that Oregon does.
6.	Health-conscious people eat differently than other people.
7.	The typical age for marriage in North America is quite different than the typical age of marriage in Africa.
8.	I read the same report that Jeff did.

TEST PREP

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

1.	The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is York City.	the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in New
	a. not more long then	c. almost long enough as
	b. not quite the same length as	d. nearly as long as
2.	He thinks the government hasn't been	about reducing the budget deficit.
	a. enough serious	c. serious really
	b. sort of serious	d. serious enough
3.	On warm summer days we like to have a picnic	under tree in our yard.
	a. a tall, old, apple, fragrant	c. an old, tall, fragrant apple
	b. a fragrant, apple, tall old	d. a fragrant, tall, old apple
4.	This used to be a lively place, but everyone move	ed away, and now it's a town.
	a. desert	c. deserted
	b. desert's	d. deserting
5.	Venus,, goes around the sun in 225 I	Earth days.
	a. somewhat more little than the Earth	c. not nearly smaller than the Earth
	b. slightly smaller than the Earth	d. not much small as the Earth
6.	Leading economic indicators show that the rate month.	of inflation was higher than usual last
	a. very	c. too
	b. slightly	d. awful
7.	The girl asked her father an embarra	ssing question.
	a. precocious, cute, 10 years old	c. cute, precocious 10-year-old
	b. cute 10-year-old precocious	d. 10-years-old precocious
8.	Now we need to go to the food section	on of the supermarket.
	a. freeze	c. freezing
	b. freezed	d. frozen

9.		lying out a smaller airline to form a bigger, more
	competitive company.	
	a. enough interested	c. extremely interested
	b. too much interested	d. so interested
10.	I'm sorry that I missed the Dinosaur Mysteries, _	
	a. some animated series beautifully filmed.	c. the series beautifully animated filmed.
	b. one of those beautifully filmed animated	d. three animated beautifully filmed series.

EDITING PRACTICE

series.

Questions 11–20: Circle the *one* underlined word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. (a) Though Jerry is (b) too shy, he walked out on stage (c) as cool as a cucumber and sang (d) like he had been doing it all his life.
- 12. The professor gave the class (a) enough time and (b) too easy questions, (c) yet Yuriko did not do (d) well enough to pass the final.
- 13. This was an (a) exciting, (b) action-packed war movie, but it was also (c) quite a (d) thought-provoked one.
- 14. Choosing a (a) <u>reasonably good</u> college is a (b) <u>rather</u> difficult decision, (c) <u>so</u> (d) <u>is choosing</u> a major.
- 15. It's (a) fairly too hot (b) to go out walking now, (c) so let's go to a (d) cool, nearby shopping mall instead.
- 16. Barbara likes (a) <u>neither</u> reading (b) <u>silly</u> romance novels (c) <u>nor really</u> (d) <u>shocking</u> supermarket magazines.
- 17. Daniel studies (a) <u>intensely enough</u> at school; (b) <u>also</u>, he is (c) <u>quite</u> a conscientious worker at his (d) <u>boring</u>, <u>part-time</u> job.
- 18. We have (a) so little time and (b) so many things (c) to do that we had better get started before it is (d) late enough.
- 19. (a) <u>Both</u> our (b) <u>world-renowned company</u> president and his (c) <u>nice</u>, <u>sweet-tempering</u> wife are (d) <u>well-loved</u> by the employees.
- 20. Because there aren't (a) enough medical supplies or (b) enough trained staff, (c) so doctors in remote areas of Africa see (d) a lot of suffering that could easily be avoided.

CONNECTORS مرجع زبان ايرانيان



(Focus 1, page 184)

Identify the form (coordinating conjunction, sentence connector, or subordinating conjunction) and the general meaning of each highlighted logical connector. The first sentence has been done for you as an example. Write the information between the lines.

Example: in order to:

form = subordinating conjunction meaning = cause and effect

- (1) Mark realized that he needed to meet with his advisor in order to get a signature on his study list.
- (2) First he tried to call his advisor's office. (3) After waiting on hold three times, Mark decided to walk over to the Administration Building. (4) There was a long line, but he waited. (5) Consequently, he stood in line for two hours. (6) Mark didn't want to leave without a signature. (7) Then he would feel as if he had wasted his time.
- (8) Eventually, he met with Mr. Campanile, his advisor, and got his signature. (9) As a result, Mark was eligible to register. (10) However, this was not a guarantee that he would get all of the classes that he needed. (11) Although some classes were open to all students, other classes required the signature of the instructor. (12) In fact, two of the classes that Mark wanted were "Signature Only" classes. (13) Mark found out that besides getting the instructor's signature, he needed to explain why he wanted to be added to each class. (14) He would have to make appointments with two more people. (15) Furthermore, these instructors might not sign his add forms. (16) If that happened, he would have to go back to his advisor and make a new study list.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 184)

Choose and underline an appropriate logical connector from the options in parentheses. There may be more than one correct choice.

(1) Both Northern and Southern California have mountains and a beautiful coastline, (and / but / furthermore) the two halves of this state have a number of differences. (2) Southern California, (however / on the one hand / consequently), is famous for oranges, Hollywood, and the movie and television industries.

(3) Northern California, (therefore / however / on the other hand), is famous for its wine production, San Francisco, and its wonderful national parks.

Most residents of either half of the state will be happy to tell you why their half is better than the other.

(4) (Nevertheless / In fact / So / In addition), they may even argue with you (5) (since / if / due to) you disagree with them. (6) (Yet / However, Moreover), most California residents travel around the state on vacation.

Recently, some people have suggested that Northern and Southern California be split into two states, (7) (but / on the other hand / however) where would the proposed split occur? Which cities in the middle of the state would go into which state? (8) (Furthermore / Moreover / In addition), what would each new state be called?

This proposal will probably not take place. Such a split would be complicated (9) (and / in addition to / but also) expensive. (10) (Not to mention / Besides / As a result), what would Californians then have to talk about?

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 190)

Circle the coordinating conjunctions in this passage and underline the elements that each connects. The first two have been done for you.

(1) Janice is happy and nervous today. (2) Her mother is flying to Los Angeles from New York and will be staying with her for two weeks. (3) Janice cleaned her apartment until it was shining and spotless. (4) She was going to get flowers, but she didn't have time. (5) On her way to the airport, she thought about making

reservations for dinner, but she wasn't sure whether her mother would prefer Chinese or Thai food. (6) She knew that her mother liked neither pepper nor curry.

- (7) Once she was on the road, Janice turned on the radio and realized that her mother was going to be late. (8) The weather was good in L.A., but snow near Chicago had caused a delay. (9) Janice had time to go shopping or to sit in an Internet café and check her e-mail.
- (10) An hour later, Janice again headed toward the airport, and she took her time. (11) She was very surprised to see her mother waiting outside for a taxi! (12) Her mother had heard about the Chicago snowstorm and decided to take an earlier flight. (13) She didn't have time to call Janice, but she knew that Janice was careful and would arrive early to pick her up.
- (14) What a mix-up! (15) Janice could have gotten to the airport earlier, but she didn't. (16) Her mother could have called from the plane, but she didn't. (17) They were both hungry and tired. (18) Janice offered to take her mother to either a Chinese or a Thai restaurant, but her mother just wanted to get to Janice's apartment and take a nap!

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 190)

Add the appropriate conjunction—and, but, or, or nor—to each of the following sentences.

1.	Janice lives in Los Angeles, her mother doesn't.
2.	Her mother will visit will stay at her place.
3.	Janice was going to make reservations at either a Chinese a Thai restaurant.
4.	Janice's mother likes food that is neither hot spicy.
5.	The weather was good in L.A., there was bad weather near Chicago.
6.	Janice thought that she had enough time to go shopping check her e-mail.
7.	Janice's mother had changed her flight, she didn't call Janice to tell her.
8.	Janice's mother thought that Janice would call the airline would be on time for the other flight.
9.	Neither Janice her mother had called.
10.	One both of them should have called.

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 192)

Combine the following pairs of sentences to make them less redundant. There is more than one way to combine some of the sentences.

Example:	Carl is blond. Anne is blond Both Carl and Anne are blond. Carl is blond, and Anne is, too.
1.	Karen likes to drink strong coffee. Margaret doesn't like to drink strong coffee.
2.	Karen wants to go to Disneyland. Margaret wants to go to Disneyland.
3.	Karen likes water skiing. Karen likes diving.
4.	Margaret enjoys water skiing. She doesn't enjoy water skiing when it is cold on the lake.
5.	Karen likes getting visits from her friends every summer. She likes getting visits from her relatives every summer.
6.	Margaret doesn't like meeting her relatives at the airport. Karen doesn't like meeting her relatives at the airport.

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 192)

Combine the following sentence pairs to make them less redundant. There is more than one way to combine most of the sentences.

ple:	Kate practices aerobic after work. Mary Jo practices aerobic after work. Both Kate and Mary Jo practice aerobic after work. Kate practices aerobic after work, and so does Mary Jo.
1.	Kate enjoys aerobic. She doesn't enjoy judo.
2.	Kate doesn't go home to change between work and her aerobic class. Mary Jo doesn't go home to change between work and her aerobic class.
3.	Kate doesn't eat before her aerobic class. Mary Jo eats before aerobic class.
4.	Kate thinks that practicing aerobic helps her to reduce stress. May Jo thinks that practicing aerobic helps her to reduce stress.
5.	After aerobic class, Kate usually wants to eat. After aerobic class, Mary Jo usually doesn't want to eat.
6.	The instructor wants Kate to try the advanced aerobic class. The instructor wants Mary Jo to try the advanced aerobic class.

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 194)

These sentences have problems with the sentence connectors. Identify the problems and correct them.

- 1. Although José wanted to return to his native country, but he didn't want to leave his job here.
- 2. He had made a lot of money in the United States. He was able to send money to his family thus.
- 3. José was becoming more and more nervous about making a decision, as a result, he started smoking again.
- 4. He started to drink heavily in addition.
- 5. He eventually went to the doctor. He ignored the doctor's advice, however.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 194)

The following sentences have problems related to the subordinating conjunctions. Identify the problems and correct them.

- 1. Besides I paid for the plane tickets, I also paid for the hotel.
- 2. Even though I offered to pay. Mary could have paid for part of the trip.
- 3. In spite of she didn't pay, I am still friendly towards her.
- 4. Due to she is cheap, she has lost other friends.
- 5. Since her office is next to mine. I won't say anything to her.

UNIT OF

RELATIVE CLAUSES



(Focus 1, page 204)

Underline each relative clause and circle the word it modifies. Sentence 2 has been done for you as an example.

- (1) Michelle has finally realized one of her lifelong dreams. (2) She has always wanted to attend the cooking school that her mentor, Chef Troisgros, attended. (3) The school, which is in Paris, accepts only 80 students every year. (4) The students who are accepted generally have at least three years of cooking experience. (5) Michelle has five years of paid cooking experience in a restaurant.
- (6) The project that attracted the attention of Chef Troisgros, however, was a cake that Michelle made for a wedding. (7) Chef Troisgros had never tasted a cake that was as light and creamy as the one that Michelle made. (8) He gave Michelle his card and invited her to cook pastries at his restaurant beginning the next month. (9) It was this invitation that began her career baking for a large restaurant. (10) Right now, she is waiting for the plane that will fly her to Paris. (11) There she will begin the same three-month course that Chef Troisgros attended.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 205)

In the following sentences, circle the head noun of each relative pronoun (*that, who, whom,* or *which*). Next, draw an arrow from the noun (which you have already circled) to the place where the replaced noun has been moved. Follow the examples.

Example: I ate a pastry that my partner had baked.

I met the chef whom my chef had studied with.

- 1. Michelle is attending the cooking course that she had dreamed about.
- 2. The man whom she is cooking with is an experienced cook.
- 3. Michelle wants to learn baking techniques that she can use back in the United States.
- 4. She met the man who is co-owner of the cooking school.
- 5. The school, which has received three blue ribbons, has been open since 1926.
- 6. Michelle was only recently introduced to the idea of cooking with low-fat ingredients.
- 7. She bought the cookbook that was written by her teacher.
- 8. Every day the students eat the food that they have prepared.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 205)

Combine these pairs of sentences using a relative clause with that, who, whom, or which.

Example:	Michelle started the pastry class. The cooking school recommended the class. Michelle started the pastry class that the cooking school recommended.				
1.	Patrick took a course. The course is no longer offered at our school.				
2.	Kate bought a cell phone. The cell phone had a good calling plan.				
3.	Lawrence introduced a new friend to me. He had been jogging with this friend for two months.				
4.	Michelle has a friend. Her friend owns a restaurant just outside of Paris.				
5.	I want to visit the beach. The beach was featured on a TV show.				
6.	The dog was in my backyard. The dog belongs to my neighbors down the street.				
Some of	ERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 207) the following sentences are incorrect. Identify the mistakes and correct them. Also the sentences that are correct and write a "C" next to them.				
1.	This is the person which David gave flowers.				
2.	My brother, that runs for two miles each morning, is in good physical shape.				
3.	The woman with whom he spoke had a heavy French accent.				

4.	The website that I read it was interesting.
5.	The restaurant that I mentioned earlier was ready to open after only four weeks of preparation.
6.	The friend to whom I e-mailed the photos was so pleased that she called me last night.



EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 210)

In these sentences, delete the relative pronouns, where possible, and make the other necessary changes. (You cannot delete all the relative pronouns.)

Example: The kind of food that Michelle likes to make is simple and low in fat. I like people who like to laugh and who tell jokes.

- 1. Michelle tried to practice her baking with the student who sits near the window.
- 2. She examined the menus that the chef had planned.
- 3. She wants to return home with a diploma that was signed by Chef Lyon.
- 4. The student whom she had dinner with last night is from Italy.
- 5. She is not sure which recipe to make next.
- 6. Michelle prefers to make friends with people who are studying at her school.
- 7. Chef Lyon tasted each cake that was baked by his students.
- 8. The prize that is awarded to the best student is a white chef's hat.
- 9. Have you seen the cake that made Chef Lyon so happy?
- 10. Students who can't bake a tasty cake may need to repeat their pastry class in order to get a diploma from the cooking school.



EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 213)

Combine the following pairs of sentences using whose.

Example: The Sarnos own a house. The exterior of the house is frequently seen in movies. The Sarnos own a house whose exterior is frequently seen in movies.

1. I own a cat. The cat has long fur.

2.	Jackie bought a laptop from a salesman. She met his sister at an Internet café.
3.	Mark often gets phone calls for a doctor. The doctor's phone number is similar to his.
4.	I spoke to the neighbor. My son had broken his window.
5.	The professor spoke to the student. The student's grade was lower than expected.
6.	People may vote alike. Their thinking styles are similar.

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 213)

Complete the puzzle by writing the answers in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

1.	A noun form that looks like a verb.	
2.	A feminine pronoun.	
3.	A most "reflexive" word.	
4.	A tense that describes an action that is clearly over.	
5.	The opposite of "pre."	
6.	Clearly the opposite of passive.	
7.	Not ever	
8.	When you pick something, you	it.
9.	A short "stop"; not as final as a period.	
10.	When you get rid of a noun, you	_ it
11.	The word "" means silly.	
12.	The sign on the door says either "push" or	
13.	A possessive relative.	
14.	You circled this type of noun in Exercise 2.	

1.	g e R u n	d
2.	E	
3.	L	
4.	A	
5	T	
6	I	
7.	v	
8.	_ E	
9.	C	
10.	L	
11.	_ A	
12.	U	
13	s	
14.	E	

INS 11-12

TEST PREP



Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1.	Alex was very ill; he continued to tal	ke l	nis calculus exam.
	a. However	c.	Although
	b. In spite of	d.	Even if
2.	I finally met the neighbor called the	pol	ice when I had a party last month.
	a. whose	c.	which
	b. who	d.	whom
3.	Maria finished college in only three yearsgood advice from her advisor.		excellent advanced placement test scores and
	a. in addition	C.	as a result
	b. in addition to	d.	as a result of
4.	Carolyn was a senior in college she lo	st h	ner scholarship.
	a. where	С.	when
	b. of which	d.	who
5.	The company set up a free long-distance telephorany questions they might have about its product		number customers could call with
	a. so that	C.	therefore
	b. for	d.	in order
6.	Jake got off the freeway three lanes r	ner	ge into one.
	a. when	c.	which
	b. that	d.	where
7.	The flag of Greece has a blue-and-white cross in and white horizontal stripes.	the	top left corner, it has nine blue
	a. Besides	C.	In fact
	b. Actually	d.	In addition

8.	George Orwell, was Eric Arthur Blair, wrote many politically oriented novels and		
	essays.		
	a. that his real name	c. his real name	
	b. the real name of whom	d. whose real name	
9.	Margaret works very hard	her boss won't give her a raise.	
	a. In spite	c. Nevertheless	
	b. Even	d. Consequently	
10.	They dislike films	lots of action and no intellectual substance.	
	a. that have	c. with which	
	b. that they have	d. have	

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. (a) <u>Despite</u> Spain ruled the Philippines (b) <u>considerably longer than</u> the United States (c) <u>did</u>, English is (d) <u>far more commonly</u> spoken there than Spanish.
- 12. (a) <u>In addition to miss</u> her kids, Maria (b) <u>has realized</u> how lonely (c) <u>it is</u> to travel (d) <u>for</u> business 190 days of the year.
- 13. The Caspian Sea, (a) in spite of its name, is a very big lake—(b) much larger than any of the Great Lakes; (c) in fact, it is (d) such large that it's bigger than the five Great Lakes combined.
- 14. During the French Revolution, (a) <u>if</u> you were sentenced to death, you (b) <u>were executed</u> by guillotine, a device (c) <u>was named</u> after J. I. Guillotine, a French physician (d) <u>who</u> advocated its use.
- 15. (a) Although Sandra (b) was admitted to the hospital, (c) but she didn't (d) want to be there.
- 16. Terry and Tracy look (a) <u>very much alike</u>; (b) <u>as a result</u>, people think they have (c) <u>much the same</u> personality when they actually think and act (d) <u>quite differently</u>.
- 17. In your country, what is the age (a) when you must be (b) to get a driver's license, (c) providing, of course, you (d) pass the driving tests?
- 18. American painter Andrew Wyeth, (a) who painted the famous *Christina's World*, often used tempera, (b) whose painting technique (c) in which egg yolk and water are used as an emulsion (d) to bind the colors.
- 19. (a) Moreover I have (b) gotten used to the weather in this country, I prefer (c) to live in (d) a more arid environment.

USING PRESENT TIME

	9000000	

EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 220)

10. The popcorn _____ (pop) in the microwave oven.

Choose the correct verb tense (simple present or present progressive) to indicate whether the verbs in these sentences refer to ongoing events or to habits, skills, and recurring situations. More than one answer may be correct. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 222)

Decide whether each sentence is about a permanent or a temporary situation. Choose either the simple present or the present progressive tense to indicate the difference in meaning. Discuss the difference with a partner.

1.	That stock (do) well. The price went up by 50 percent yesterday.
2.	I (live) in the dormitory this semester.
3.	Ketchup (make) French fries taste better.
4.	The cable television (work) again. The repair person was here today.
	Whether you (want) to or not, you (have) to pay taxes.
5.	No matter how hard he (try), the manager still (forget) my name.
7.	Mr. Gonzalez (feel) happy all the time.

8.	Charles	(feel) better since his recovery.	
9.	Carla	(search) for a summer job.	
10.	Bats	(live) in caves.	
EX	ERCISE 3	_ (Focus 2, page 222)	
Ask you Then yo	r partner a ur partner	wh-question based on the cues given. He or she will write down your questio will answer the question, and you will write down your partner's answer.	n.
Example:	Question	odile/taste like What does crocodile taste like? It tastes like chicken.	
	Question	rar/ belong to Who does that car belong to? That car belongs to Mr. Parker.	
1.	which type	/visa/require	
	Question:		
	Answer:		_
2.	what/not l	ke/winter	
	Question:		
	Answer:		
3.	who/resem	ble most/family	
	Question:		
4.	what/your	wallet/contain	
_			
).		pairs of shoes/own	
6		g the test/require	
U			
	•		
7		of food/prefer	

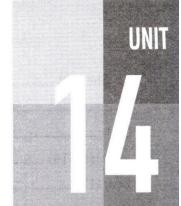
Answer:

8.	who/that motorcycle /belong to
	Question:
	Answer:
9.	how much/that house/cost
	Question:
	Answer:
10.	when/realize/a problem
	Question:
	Answer:
Decide v	ERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 224) whether the verbs in parentheses express an action meaning or a nondynamic meaning and your choice by using either the simple present or the present progressive form. In some oth answers are correct; discuss them with your partner.
cases, be	answers are correct, discuss them with your partner.
1.	The university that I want to attend now (require) an essay.
2.	This coffee is old. It (taste) like acid.
3.	The chef (taste) the salad dressing to see if it's fresh enough to use.
4.	He (mind) his own business.
5.	Mary (have) a party.
6.	If you ask someone how much he or she weighs, you (be) really impolite.
7.	I (depend) on you to tell me the truth.
8.	The nurse (weigh) the baby in the clinic.
9.	Mr. Simpson (weigh) way too much for his height.
10.	He (consider) taking classes in Europe next year.
11.	The roses (smell) good.
12.	Good relationships between people (require) trust.
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 226)
	this story as if you were describing your own experience, using the present time frame to make rmal. The first sentence is done for you. When you are finished, read it out loud to a partner.
So this g	pushes doesn't is uy pushed me and didn't say he was sorry. I pushed him back, and he fell down on the sidewalk.
When he	got up, he saw that his pants were torn. He was really mad! He went to get a policeman to arrest
me. He o	rossed the street, and a cop gave him a ticket. The light was yellow, and this guy crossed anyway.

Well, he told his story to the cop, but the cop didn't believe him. The guy deserved it!

PRESENT PERFECT

Describing Past Events in Relation to the Present





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 232)

Underline all the verbs in the following passage. Mark verb phrases that refer to general truths or recurrent actions in the present time frame "a." Mark verb phrases that refer to past events that have a relation to the present "b." Mark verb phrases that simply refer to completed past events "c." The first paragraph has been done for you.

- (1) One of the reasons that Karen <u>became</u> an ESL teacher <u>is</u> that she <u>likes</u> working with people from other countries. (2) She <u>finds</u> it very rewarding.
- (3) Her first experience in assisting a nonnative speaker was with her grandmother. (4) Her grandmother was born in Italy and never learned much English. (5) Karen translated for her grandmother when they went shopping together. (6) In fact, she has done this for a number of her relatives.
- (7) In her travels, Karen has translated for many of her fellow travelers. (8) Whenever she has helped others, they have usually been grateful and have thanked her.
- (9) As a result of her travels, Karen has experienced much the same culture shock as her students.
- (10) This has taught her some important lessons, especially about the first week of school.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 234)

Decide whether you should use the past tense or the present perfect tense for each verb in parentheses. More than one answer may be correct.

Mary Morris (1)	y Morris (1) (apply) for her passport last month. She (2)			
(work) as a receptionist at Ardmore's Travel Agency for ten years. All this time, she (3)				
	(look) at pictures of exotic places on the wall, and sh	e finally (4)		
(decide) to take an ove	rseas trip herself.			
After she (5)	(plan) her trip, she (6)	(make) her plane flights		
and (7)	(reserve) hotel rooms. Mary (8)	(have to [negative]) pay		
for her plane tickets be	ecause she (9) (work) at Ardmo	ore's for so long.		

She (10)	(want) to take this trip for a long time, but each year her vacation (11)		
(c	ancel) because someone else (12) (be) on vacation or someone		
(13)	_ (quit).		
Mary (14)	(hear) about many exciting vacations over the years. Her boss,		
Ben, (15)	(be) to Japan, Kenya, Alaska, France, and Moscow! Meanwhile, Mary		
(16)	(see, just) his travel photos! The last time Ben (17) (bring)		
his travel pictures into	he office, Mary (18) (resolve) to take a trip of her own.		

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 235)

Do these sentences refer to situations that include the present moment or situations that were fully completed in the past? Indicate which by choosing the present perfect or the past tense for each verb. More than one answer may be correct, so be prepared to explain why you have chosen each answer.

Mark is very upset. He (1)	(discover, just) that the college (2)
(cancel) his web design class. He's (3)	(made, already) his class schedule. Mark (4)
(return, just) from sum	mer vacation. When he (5) (open) his
mail, he (6) (read) the b	oad news. His roommate (7) (tell) him
not to worry. He said, "The college (8)	(do) this before, you know. Last year, when
enough students (9) (co	omplain), the college (10) (put) the class
back in the schedule. My guess is that the sit	uation (11) (change [negative]) much
since then."	

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 236)

Choose the sentence (a or b) that reflects the most logical continuation of ideas expressed in the first sentence. Bear in mind that both sentences are grammatically correct.

- 1. I've told you that I'm allergic to pepper.
 - a. So why did you put chili pepper in the soup?
 - b. I'm not fond of carrots, either.
- 2. Jack has been staying up very late.
 - a. He turns on a lot of lights.
 - b. He has dark circles under his eyes.
- 3. Maria has just given birth to twins.
 - a. She hates children.
 - b. She is very tired, but happy.
- 4. Many psychologists have observed that children of nervous mothers cry more frequently.
 - a. This is an important fact for a pediatrician to know.
 - b. So choose your mother carefully.

- 5. Mr. Wilson left the hospital two weeks ago.
 - a. He has been resting at home since then.
 - b. He didn't like the hospital food.
- 6. The Department of Health has released the list of the restaurants that were closed this month.
 - a. It's a long list.
 - b. Don't eat at these restaurants.

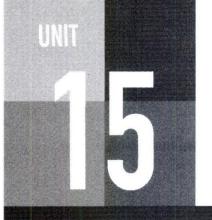
(Focus 5, page 239) EXERCISE 5

Choose either the present perfect or present perfect progressive to talk about the following events. More than one answer may be correct.

1. Catherine (paint) her room. She still has to paint the windows and above the door.
2. The city (charge) homeowners for that service since the law changed.
3. Bob (know) about the problem for quite some time.
4. Bob (ask) me about that problem for several days.
5. The water in the bathroom (run) all night.
6. Mr. Lane (want) to tell you about his results since he received the news. He (call) three times.
7. The manager (try) to solve that problem for the past six hours.
8. The delay in providing that product (result) in unhappy customers and lost sales.
9. The water in that pool (smell) bad for about two days.
10. I (dream) of having a free weekend for some time now.
FXFRCISE 6 (Focus 5. page 239)

Decide whether to use the simple present, present progressive, present perfect progressive, or past tense for each verb in this passage. More than one answer may be correct.

Janice (1) (consider) changing	careers. Right now, she (2)
(think) about going to law school. She (3)	(be) a legal secretary for five years now, and
she (4) (enjoy) working with la	wyers. She actually (5) (like) the
fast pace of work. In her old job, she (6)	(be) bored. Janice (7)
(have [negative]) a boring day since she (8)	(start) working for this office. But she (9)
(begin) to think about her futu	ire.



FUTURE TIME

Using Present Tenses, Using Will Versus Going to Versus Shall, Adverbial Clauses in Future



EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 246)

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Write "P" for present or "F" for future above each verb. The first one has been done for you.

P

- 1. Each year, Americans have to pay income tax.
- 2. Carl is bringing his guitar to the party on Saturday.
- 3. I might take a aerobic class next quarter.
- 4. She's having a baby sometime next month.
- 5. He tells the same story each time.
- 6. When I get my degree, I'll get a good job.
- 7. Look at the sky! It could rain any minute.
- 8. Pat's staying here.
- 9. My next class starts in ten minutes.
- 10. Everyone else is wearing a suit on Saturday. Why can't he?

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 247)

Choose the best tense (present/present progressive or a modal of prediction) for each verb in the following sentences. It is possible that both forms are grammatically correct, so be prepared to explain your choices.

Example:	The bus	leaves (leave) at 2:00. Make sure you are on it.
1.	Susan	(graduate) if she passes her finals.
2.	Next year	(be) my tenth anniversary.
3.	We	(go) to Paris if I can buy inexpensive airline tickets.
4.	It	(rain) tomorrow. Check the weather report before you leave
5.	Kenji	(leave) for Japan next week.
6.	Maria	(win) the race. She's strong.
7.	We're	(go) to the Grand Canyon this summer.
8.	April first	(be) April Fools' Day.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 248)

Decide which form, will or be going to, should be used in the following sentences. In some cases, both answers may be correct.

1.	Different people need diff	erent types of exercise. Runn	ing (a)	_ (hurt)
	someone with a neck or back problem. Someone with this type of injury (b)			
	(do) better with walking. My neighbor (c) (to begin) an exercise program			
	next week, but with his b	ad back, I know it (d)	(include [neg	gative])
	running.			
2.	When (a)	you	(fix) that old car of your	·s?
	It (b)	_ (run [negative]) unless you	ı fix it. I (c)	
	(be seen [negative]) in suc	ch an awful car. In fact, mayb	e I (d)	(buy)
	my own car.			
3.	Janice doesn't know what	she (a)	. (do) next month. Her temp	porary job
	(b)	(end). She (c)	(have [negative]) and	ther project
	assigned to her right away	y. What (d)	her landlord	
	(say) when the rent is late	??		
EX	ERCISE 4 (Focus 4,	page 250)		
Decide v	whether will, be going to,	or shall is a better form to	use in the following sent	ences.
1.	I d	rive you to school if you need	l a ride.	
2.	Kathy	accept that salary. She's n	no fool.	
3.	I g	ive you a hint?		
4.	When	take your vacation?		

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 251)

Answer the questions below and give a brief explanation for your thinking. Use the modal in parentheses to answer each question.

Example:	What will you be doing next summer? (may) I may be working for my cousin because his business is doing well.			
1.	Will the population of your home city increase? (will)			
2.	Will more people begin to use e-mail? (should)			
3.	Will the government provide low-cost day care for children? (may)			
4.	What will happen if you don't get all of your classes next semester? (will)			
5.	Will you always have the same career? (may [negative])			
6.	Will there be a cure for cancer? (could)			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
7.	Will your sister like her present? (should)			
8.	Will the government get rid of taxes? (won't)			

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 6, page 252)

In each of these pairs join the second sentence to the first using the suggested linking word. Be sure to change nouns to pronouns when necessary. Remember to look at the tense of the adverbial clause.

cample:	I'll buy that desk. It will go on sale. (when) I'll buy that desk when it goes on sale.
1.	José and Maria are going to have a good time. They will be on vacation in Costa Rica. (while)
2.	I'm going to go camping for three days. I will have finished all of my final exams. (once)
3.	Carl and Alicia are leaving for their new jobs. They'll sell their house. (as soon as)
4.	Even my boss is going to take time off. He will have finished printing and checking the monthend report. (when)
5.	The cruise will be over. We will realize how much money we spent. (before)
6.	It will be almost the next semester. Carol will finally get her research paper finished. (by the time)
7.	He's going to go skiing. He will get a book of discount ski lift tickets. (when)
8.	Janet will read her book. The baby will be napping. (while)

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 252)

Complete the following paragraph. Decide whether to use the present or future form for each verb in parentheses. Consider carefully the meaning of each sentence.

Mary (1)	(travel) around Asia before she		Kauai 🚣
(2)	(return) home. By the time she	Nithau	Oahu Molokai
(3)	(get) to Japan, she (4)		Lanai
(have) flown 6,000 miles	. As soon as she (5)		Kahoolawe
(arrive) in Japan, she (6)	(call) her family. Then		Hawaii 💮
she (7)	(go) to Hong Kong to pick up some		
pearls. When she (8)	(leave) Hong Kong, her last	t	
flight (9)	(stop) briefly in Hawaii. While the pla	ne refuels in	Hawaii, Mary
(10)	$_$ (sleep). The final segment of her trip (11) $_$		(end) in
Los Angeles. When the p	olane (12) (touch) down	in the Los A	ingeles airport,
Mary (13)	(be, finally) home.		

TEST PREP

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1.	When I home, I will take a long, hot	ba	th.
	a. will get	c.	will be
	b. get	d.	will have arrived
2.	Marianne much better when she is we assignment.	ork	ing than when she is waiting for a new
	a. feel	c.	feels
	b. use to feel	d.	is feeling
3.	I reading the play yet, and I don't wa	nt	to see the performance until I'm done.
	a. haven't finished	c.	won't finish
	b. am not finishing	d.	don't finish
4.	The company has been hit hard by economic stre	ess,	so to cut costs it 200 workers.
	a. lay off	c.	had laid off
	b. would lay off	d.	is laying off
5.	Even though Mahler's First wasn't scheduled for play it, since it it numerous times in		
	a. played	c.	are playing
	b. has played	d.	play
6.	Now that she is out of a job, Tamara	goi	ng back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
	a. considers	С.	has been considering
	b. considered	d.	is going to consider
7.	The snow soon after midnight, so the morning rush hour.	e ro	ads should be in pretty good condition for the
	a. stops	c.	has stopped
	b. stopping	d.	will stop

8.	Marcel Proust once said, "The only paradises _	lost paradises."
	a. are	c. will be
	b. are being	d. have
9.	have dinner with me sometime?	
	a. Will you like to	c. Shall you
	b. Will you	d. Do you
10.	After four years of college, Jeremy	\$40,000 in college loans.
	a. is owing	c. owes
	b. has owned	d. will be owing

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11-20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. The Burkes (a) are going to stay in a hotel (b) while their house (c) will be (d) renovated.
- 12. When someone (a) <u>died</u>, it (b) <u>is</u> customary in the United States to send flowers (c) <u>to express</u> sympathy, especially if it (d) <u>is</u> not possible to attend the funeral.
- 13. If he (a) is successful, Renato (b) will have raised \$800,000 (c) by when the fundraising drive (d) ends.
- 14. Listen! That (a) is our song they (b) play on the radio, (c) so (d) will you get out of the car and dance with me?
- 15. Vivian's mother (a) seems less and less able to take care of herself; Vivian (b) is knowing that she (c) will have to put her mother in an assisted living facility soon whether she (d) likes it or not.
- 16. Someday I (a) <u>cross</u> the Sahara Desert as I (b) <u>dreamed</u> I would when I (c) <u>lived</u> in West Africa, but that may have to wait until I (d) <u>have saved</u> enough money.
- 17. Because the bedroom (a) <u>measures</u> only 10 feet by 10 feet, Mark (b) <u>is measuring</u> all the other furniture (c) <u>to</u> determine whether or not a double bed (d) <u>is fitting</u> in there.
- 18. Ever since he (a) <u>piloted</u> a medical evacuation helicopter in the Gulf War, Carl (b) <u>isn't</u> able to drive or fly any kind of vehicle, nor (c) <u>can he stand</u> the sound that helicopters (d) <u>make</u>.
- 19. Mona (a) has been trying to rewrite her composition, but she (b) has not been able to because she (c) has been feeling that the teacher did not give her enough feedback about what (d) was wrong with the first draft.
- 20. Lucas (a) is having a meeting with Hiro next week at which they (b) are going to discuss a new movie project about a small-town boy and girl who grow up together as friends but (c) do not realize that they (d) are loving each other.

MODALS OF PREDICTION AND INFERENCE



EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 258)

Make sentences from the given cues, using modals.



Meaning: It will possibly happen.

Carl's cousin Ted/wants to go out to dinner Carl's cousin Ted may want to go out to dinner.

1. Meaning: It is likely to happen.

Pat/decide where to go on vacation

2. Meaning: It certainly won't happen.

Pat/want to take his mother-in-law along

3. Meaning: It will possibly not happen.

He/even tell her about the trip

4. Meaning: It will certainly happen.

His wife/tell her mother

5. Meaning: It will possibly happen.

They/ask the mother-in-law to watch their house

6. Meaning: It will quite possibly happen.

She/look in all of their closets

7. Meaning: It is somewhat possible that this will happen.

It/rain heavily tonight



8.	Meaning: It will certainly not happen.
	He/expect a tax refund
9.	Meaning: It is not likely that this will happen. He/expect a tax refund
10.	Meaning: It will certainly happen. That sick child/cry all night.
ll in e	(ERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 261) ach blank with an appropriate modal of inference. There may be more than one correct and some answers may have negatives.
1.	I thought I heard a knock on the door. It (a) be my son. He usually comes home around now. Or it (b) be my mother-in-law. It (c) even be my husband. No, he never knocks.
2	. Where have I put my keys? They (a) be in this room. They (b) be near the sink,
3	since I washed my hands when I came in from the garden. Or they (d)be in the pocket of my gardening pants.

(d) ______ go to the dean of students and explain his problem.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 261)

Circle the meaning associated with each sentence.

Example: My keys should be here somewhere.

- a. one of several possibilities
- (b.) more likely than other possible conclusions
- 1. I may need to go back to work to look for my keys.
 - a. one of several possibilities
 - b. the only possible conclusion
- 2. The keys could be near the copy machine.
 - a. more likely than other possible conclusions
 - b. one of several possibilities

- 3. The keys couldn't be lost! I know I didn't lose them.
 - a. not a possible conclusion
 - b. one of several possibilities
- 4. I must have left them in the car, because you opened the door for me.
 - a. one of several possibilities
 - b. the only possible conclusion



Example:

Change the following passage to the past time frame.

Why is Kate so happy? She may get that promotion.

Why was Kate so happy? She may have gotten that promotion.

(1) Susan is late to the dinner party. (2) There may be traffic on the way. (3) She could call from her car phone. (4) The phone must not be working. (5) She must be frustrated.

EXERCISE	5_	(Focus	3,	page	264)	
LALITOIDE		(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•,	Pago	_0.,	

Write the appropriate perfect modal in each blank. There may be more than one correct answer.

1.	Why was Tina crying? She (a) (be) upset about the news she received.
	It was a long-distance call. It (b) (be) her son. In his letter he said he was going to come to the graduation party. He (c) (arrive) two days ago.
2.	What happened? I thought you were going to come to the party. You (a)
	(call). Your car? That's no problem. I (b) (give) you a ride. You
	(c) (have) a date last night.
3.	There's \$50 missing from my handbag! Who (a) (take) it? I
	(b) (left) my handbag next to my desk, or I (c)
	(give) the waiter a \$50 tip! I (d) (not wear) my glasses!

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 264)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

1. You can make predictions and inferences about past events by using _____ modals.

11. A modal of advice.

13. A modal that means "hafta."

15. "In the past, I ______ to take the subway."

16. An empty space where you can fill in a word.

17. A modal that is similar to "may."

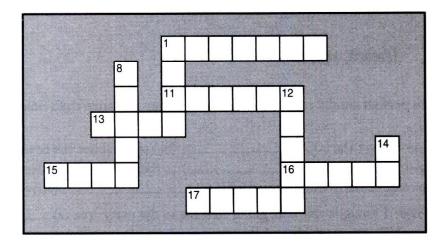
DOWN

1. A time frame that describes an event that is completely over.

8. A modal that indicates possibility in the past.

12. Without a ______, English would be boring without modals.

14. A short word that means "yes"; sometimes used as a question.



HYPOTHETICAL STATEMENTS





EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 272)

Choose the sentence (a or b) that correctly reflects the implied meaning of each hypothetical statement. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1. You could have gotten a higher grade.
 - a. You didn't get a high grade because you didn't study.
 - b. You got a higher grade because you studied.
- 2. I wish you had given me your cell phone number (called).
 - a. You gave me your cell phone number (called).
 - b. You didn't give me your cell phone number (call).
- 3. You could have finished on time.
 - a. You had the ability to be quicker.
 - b. You finished on time.
- 4. You might at least have put on a clean shirt for the party!
 - a. You wore a clean shirt.
 - b. You wore a dirty shirt.
- 5. José would have been here earlier, but be got stuck in traffic.
 - a. He arrived on time.
 - b. He arrived late.



EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 274)

For each hypothetical statement, write the implied meaning. Follow the examples.

Example:

I would have stayed in school.

I left school.

He could have taken a trip around the world.

He didn't take the trip.

- 1. I would have lived in Paris for a year.
- 2. He could have paid his share of the expenses.

I would come to your party if I had time.
 If he needed help, he should have asked me.
 She could have e-mailed the manager's report if she had thought about it.
 Bob should have told the truth while he still had the chance.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 274)

Choose the sentence (a or b) that correctly reflects the implied meaning of each statement. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1. If I have the money, I send my mother flowers for Mother's Day.
 - a. I always do this.
 - b. I do this when I have money.
- 2. If Cheryl had studied for next exam, I'm sure she would have done quite well.
 - a. She didn't study.
 - b. She studied.
- 3. If Bob has to go into the army, he won't be able to finish school.
 - a. He may have to go into the army.
 - b. He doesn't have to go into the army.
- 4. If Carl had the energy, he would mow the lawn.
 - a. He will mow the lawn.
 - b. He won't mow the lawn.
- 5. If Kate had been at the office, she would have helped you.
 - a. Kate helped you.
 - b. Kate didn't help you.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 276)

Change these statements of condition and result into hypothetical conditionals.

Example: I'm not the president of this country. (condition)

We pay too many taxes. (result)

Hypothetical: If I were the president of this country, we wouldn't pay so many taxes.

1. I don't have \$40,000. I can't pay next year's tuition.

	My mother isn't here. She doesn't cook for me.
3.	The manager is visiting our department. We all have to wear suits.
4.	My writing teacher doesn't return essays on time. I don't know how to improve my writing.
5.	Mary has to study. She can't have a part-time job.
6.	I'm going to get a cheaper rate for my cell phone. I don't need to switch to a new cell phone company.
ere are	e some hypothetical results. Add hypothetical conditions that are true for you.
imple:	I would quit my job if I had enough money.
i mple: 1.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier
i mple: 1.	I would quit my job if I had enough money.
1. 2.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier
1. 2. 3.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier I would make you a cake
1. 2. 3.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier I would make you a cake Mary would drive to work
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier I would make you a cake Mary would drive to work We wouldn't have to be in this class
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier I would make you a cake Mary would drive to work We wouldn't have to be in this class My family would be happier
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	I would quit my job if had enough money. Tom would be healthier I would make you a cake Mary would drive to work We wouldn't have to be in this class My family would be happier I wouldn't have to be here in the lab this weekend

EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 279)

PART A

Here are some past-tense conditions	. Add	past-time hypothetical	l results that are	e possible answers.
-------------------------------------	-------	------------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Here are	some past-tense conditions. Add past-time hypothetical results that are possible answers.
Example:	If penicillin hadn't been invented, many more people would have died.
1.	If my grandparents had traveled on the <i>Titanic</i> ,
2.	If Sam had saved his money,
3.	If I had known you were hungry,
4.	If Jack hadn't noticed the accounting error,
PART B	
Add pre	sent and future time results to the following sentences.
Example:	If I had been born rich, <u>I wouldn't be working today.</u> If I had been born rich, <u>I would be taking a vacation next month.</u>
5.	If I had already passed Freshman Writing,
6.	If my country had more universities,
7.	If I had gotten a scholarship,
8.	If off-campus apartments weren't so expensive,
Rewrite Example:	(ERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 279) The following sentences in nonhypothetical language. If I had the time, I would help you fix your car. I don't have enough time to help you fix your car. I would go back to my country if I didn't have to finish this term paper.

2. I	I wouldn't have invited him to the party if I had known that he was so impolite.
3. l	If I had attended this college 20 years ago, I wouldn't be paying such high tuition.
4. I	If Janice had passed her exam, she wouldn't be retaking the class in summer school.
5.	He would have gotten the job if he hadn't lied on his résumé.
6.	If she had three tickets, she would give you one.
	ERCISE 8 (FOCUS 5, page 283) owing are some actual conditions. State a hypothetical result for each using otherwise and but
	ERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 283) wing are some actual conditions. State a hypothetical result for each using otherwise and but I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. Otherwise I would tell you. I would tell you, but I don't know the answer.
ollo le:	owing are some actual conditions. State a hypothetical result for each using otherwise and but I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. Otherwise I would tell you.
ollo	I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. Otherwise I would tell you. I would tell you, but I don't know the answer.
1.	I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. Otherwise I would tell you. I would tell you, but I don't know the answer. I had to go to the lab last night.
1. 2. 3.	I don't know the answer. I don't know the answer. Otherwise I would tell you. I would tell you, but I don't know the answer. I had to go to the lab last night. My roommate doesn't know how much I dislike country music.

5.	Many people come to the United States for an advanced education.
6.	Catherine doesn't know how hard Jack is studying.
7.	Simon is not the manager of that project.
8.	My boss asked me to work this weekend.
EX	ERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 284)
PART A	
Do the fo (theoreti	ollowing sentences indicate statements that are likely (actual possibilities) or unlikely cal possibilities)?
Example:	If I go to the beach, I'll get a tan. likely (actual) If I went to school in Paris, I would study in French. unlikely (theoretical)
1.	If Maggie had insurance, she would see the doctor.
2.	If I get promoted, I'll get a bigger office.
3.	If you receive another "D," you'll be on academic probation.
4.	If you had six children, you would need a big house.
PART B	
Indicate (it could	next to each question whether it is hypothetical (not a real situation) or nonhypothetical really happen).
Example:	Will you ever dye your hair? nonhypothetical Would you ever take a trip to the moon? hypothetical
5.	Would you ever cheat on a test?
	Will he ever learn to stop doing that?
	Will Jane and Bob ever get married?
	Would our teacher ever take a week off and fly to Paris in the middle of the semester?

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 7, page 286)

Do th	ese	sentences indicate statements of past possibility or unlikely events that did not happen?
Exampl	e:	I didn't go there, but John might havepast possibility If you had gone, you might have gotten his autographunlikely event
	1.	You could have negotiated a higher salary when you got the job.
	2.	I didn't taste the lasagna, but Carol may have.
	3.	If Senta had married an American, she would have her green card.
	4.	Peter didn't ask for a receipt, but he could have.
Decid possi		whether the statement expresses a situation that is not true or one that is an actual ity.
Examp	le:	I wish that you liked Mark not true
		I hope you liked the party. <u>actual possibility</u>
	1.	Janice wishes that her mother knew how to drive.
	2.	Pat hopes that his raise will show up on his next check.
	3.	I wish that the test was easier.
	4.	The college hopes that you will all donate money to the alumni fund.
	5.	The manager wishes that he didn't have to fire Tom.

EXERCISE 12 (Focus 8, page 287)

Read the following sentences and circle the implied meaning that best matches the meaning of the sentence.

Example: Suppose we bought a boat?

- a. We will definitely buy a boat.
- (b.) We are just talking about buying a boat.
- 1. Pretend that you are the teacher. What kind of test would you give?
 - a. You are the teacher.
 - b. You aren't the teacher.
- 2. Imagine if you didn't have to work every summer?
 - a. You have to work every summer.
 - b. You don't have to work every summer.
- 3. Suppose you took a year off?
 - a. You are planning on taking a year off.
 - b. Taking a year off is just a dream.
- 4. Don't pretend to be something that you are not.
 - a. You should pretend.
 - b. I don't want you to even think about it.
- 5. I don't suppose that it's possible.
 - a. It's not possible.
 - b. It is possible.

SENSORY VERBS, CAUSATIVE VERBS, AND VERBS THAT TAKE SUBJUNCTIVE





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 296)

Underline the base verb form or participle that comes after the bolded verbs in the following story. The first two sentences have been done for you.

Last night I heard a cat <u>meowing</u> outside my door. My curiosity made me <u>get up and go</u> to the window. To my surprise I saw a tiny wet kitten scratching on the door. It demanded to be let in.

I let the cat in the kitchen and dried it off. I allowed it to sit on a chair. I made some warm milk for the kitten and forced the kitten to finish all of it.

After all this, the kitten insisted that she be let back outside.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 297)

Identify the sensory verb in each of the following sentences. Restate the observed action as a separate sentence.

Example:	I saw the cat kill the rat. Sensory verb: saw Observed Action: The cat killed the rat.
1.	We watched the children skating on the lake.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:
2.	Carol likes to feel the sun on her face.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:
3.	Charles heard the car crash.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:
4.	Pat observed the baby crawling on the floor.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:

5.	I smell the toast burning.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:
6.	The manager listened to the customer complain about the expensive repair for his laptop.
	Sensory verb:
	Observed Action:



EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 297)

Decide on which verb form to use based on the context and underline it. In some sentences, both forms are correct. Discuss this with a partner.

Example: On my way to school, I saw Jack (ride/riding) his motorcycle.

- 1. I watched the kitten (play/playing) with the string.
- 2. As Susan watched the mechanic (fix/fixing) her old car, she decided to get a new one.
- 3. I heard the gardener (mow/mowing) the lawn, so I went outside to talk to him.
- 4. Pat saw Mary (leave/leaving), so he ran to catch her.
- 5. Janice smelled something (burn/burning), so she called the fire department.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 297)

Restate the numbered sentences in the paragraph as sensory verb complements.

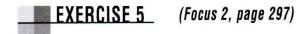
Example: Here is what Betty saw: (1) Two children were playing in the sandbox. (2) The children were laughing and shouting. (3) One child hit the other child. (4) That child screamed in pain.

(1) Betty saw two children playing in the sandbox. (2) She heard them laughing and shouting. (3) She watched one child hit the other child. (4) She heard that child scream in pain.

Here is what I heard, saw, and felt during an earthquake: (1) The house began to shake. (2) The sound of the movement got louder. (3) The dishes fell out of the kitchen cabinet. (4) There was a sound of breaking glass. (5) I went under a table. (6) The sound grew fainter.







Choose the correct form of each verb given. In some cases, both answers may be correct. Discuss this with a partner.

- 1. As the earthquake grew stronger, I heard the dishes (fall/falling) out of the cabinet and (break/breaking) on the floor.
- 2. The manager caught the employee (send/sending) personal e-mails.
- 3. The children watched the dog (chase/chasing) the cat.
- 4. I smell something (burn/burning). Is the neighbor cooking again?
- 5. We discovered the children (play/playing) with matches.
- 6. Kate heard Carl (argue/arguing) with his cousin.



(Focus 3, page 300)

Underline each causative verb and circle the infinitive or base form of the verb that follows. One sentence has been done for you.

- (1) Patrick started a new job last week. (2) When he arrived, his boss had him(sit)next to the bill collector.
- (3) The bill collector made Patrick dial all of his phone calls. (4) Then he forced Patrick to listen.
- (5) He made the people say they would pay.
- (6) The next day, Patrick worked with the secretary. (7) The secretary got Patrick to file all of her correspondence. (8) She also made him photocopy old letters. (9) Later Patrick helped her organize the files.
- (10) On the third day, the boss let Patrick start his real job now that he understood the jobs of others in the office.

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3, page 300)

For each statement of causer/doer/action listed, choose an appropriate causative that expresses your opinion. Write two complete sentences expressing that opinion: one with a causative verb and one with a verb and infinitive complement.

Example: Causer: parents Doer: children

Action: clean their rooms

Causative: Parents should make children clean their rooms.

Verb and infinitive: Parents should require children to clean their rooms.

Ι.	Causer: cat owners / Doer: cats / Action: scratch guests
	Causitive:
	Verb and infinitive

2.	2. Causer: teachers / Doer: students / Action: do research for term papers	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
3.	Causer: thief / Doer: victim / Action: give up his iPod	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
4.	Causer: schools / Doer: doctors / Action: examine students once a year	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
5.	Causer: teachers / Doer: students / Action: learn by example	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
6.	Causer: doctor / Doer: Jack / Action: go on a diet	
	Causitive:	
Verb and infinitive:		
7.	Causer: most people / Doer: an accountant / Action: to check their taxes	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
8.	Causer: police officers / Doer: drunk drivers / Action: to pull over	
	Causitive:	
	Verb and infinitive:	
EX	ERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 303)	
	whether the causative verbs in these sentences can be made passive without losing information ungrammatical. If so, write the passive version of the sentence.	
Examples:	The city government requires all drivers to have car insurance. All drivers are required to have car insurance.	
	The mother got her child to clean his room. No change possible.	
1.	The law doesn't allow people to drink and drive.	
2.	We got someone from the maintenance department to come right over.	

3.	The government requires all adult men to enlist in the army.	
4.	We let the attendant take our tickets.	
5. Wilson had his sister prepare his report.		
6.	Parents should help their children learn good eating habits.	
	ERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 303) all the passive causatives in this paragraph as active constructions. Use boss as a probable	
agent. Se	entence 1 has been done for you as an example.	
several ho (3) Later, lunch. (5) been pers	(1) The boss required him to answer the phones for several hours. fifth day on the job was better than the first four. (1) He was required to answer the phone for ours. (2) When the phones were slow, Patrick was allowed to read the reports from the past month. he was taught how to use the work e-mail system. (4) At noon, Patrick was allowed to go out to) But he was required to bring back lunch for several people on the phone staff. (6) Patrick had suaded to pick up a newspaper and some rubber bands. (7) At 5:00, Patrick was encouraged to ew minutes extra. (8) At 6:30, Patrick was allowed to go home.	
9		

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 5, page 304)

Decide whether each sentence is correct or incorrect. In the incorrect sentences, identify the mistake and fix it.

1.	The children were gotten to be quiet.
2.	The professor made the students to redo their chemistry experiments.
3.	He encouraged all of his students to be careful.
4.	The man has his suit to be tailored.
5.	I had the landlord be fix the leaky faucet.
6.	Tom persuaded his parents to let him go mountain climbing
7.	He let his roommate to borrow his best suit.
8.	A mechanic was had to change the oil.
9.	The manager requires that every salesman has a cell phone.
10.	My instructor made me to write my term paper.
11.	My grandmother demanded that she was included in our travel plans.
12	Rambang requested that he was given an extension

TEST PREP

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1.	On the third Monday of each April, thousands of to Boston, Massachusetts, to watch nearly 10,000	
	a. run	c. running
	b. to run	d. are running
2.	Yesterday, Rita's voice sounded fully recovered, se performance.	o she be able to sing at tonight's
	a. must	c. should
	b. might	d. won't
3.	If you the problem that she was dealing	ng with, you wouldn't be so critical of her.
	a. know	c. had known
	b. knew	d. would know
4.	The immigration official had Vijak are United States.	n immigration entry card upon his arrival in the
	a. to fill out	c. filling out
	b. fill out	d. filled out
5.	If Anna hadn't kept a detailed record of all the exwent.	xpenditures, we where all the money
	a. might have known	c. would have known
	b. might	d. wouldn't know
6.	To be on the safe side, we should fill up the tank no	ow because we run out of gas on the way.
	a. must	c. will
	b. might	d. should
7.	Many people believe that the rich should be	pay higher taxes.
	a. gotten to	c. made to
	b. required	d. let
8.	We to a Broadway show in New York things to see.	s, but our visit was so short, and we had so many
	a. would go	c. would have gone
	b. should be going	d. couldn't have gone

- 9. Michael called and we chatted, but he didn't congratulate me, so he _____ heard about my promotion.
 - a. shouldn't have

c. might have

b. will have

- d. must not have
- 10. I wish I _____ my education so I would have a better job now.
 - a. finished

c. can finish

b. had finished

d. would finish

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. If you (a) heard her (b) speak English, you (c) would have sworn she (d) was a native speaker.
- 12. We (a) wish Elias (b) could have spent more time with us because we (c) could enjoy listening to him (d) tell more stories of his trip around the world.
- 13. After many years as a football talent scout, Gregory (a) <u>must</u> get very tired and (b) <u>may</u> be endangering his health if he (c) <u>would have to</u> travel around the country all the time watching college players (d) <u>play football</u>.
- 14. If the doctors (a) <u>had detected</u> the tumor earlier and if the operation (b) <u>was</u> successful, perhaps the cancer (c) <u>would</u> not have spread and Gina (d) <u>might</u> still be alive today.
- 15. Diana wanted to look especially nice for (a) the senior prom; she bought (b) a new dress, she got her hair (c) to be done, and then she and her date had their picture (d) taken.
- 16. When the police (a) <u>wanted</u> to ask George whom he saw (b) <u>stole</u> his car, George (c) <u>shouldn't have</u> (d) <u>had to go down to the police station</u>.
- 17. (a) Were I born in America 500 years ago, I (b) would have been one of the Native Americans; I (c) might have been a Navajo, a Chippewa, a Sioux, or an Eskimo, and I (d) could have had a name like Eagle Eye or Dances With Wolves.
- 18. If I (a) were tall and (b) could play basketball superbly, I (c) would have wanted to play for the Chicago Bulls and (d) be a star player.
- 19. Amanda wishes she (a) <u>could have known</u> her grandparents when they (b) <u>were</u> young, because they (c) <u>must have been</u> so lively and charming and because she and they (d) <u>would feel</u> instant closeness at that earlier time.
- 20. If Matthew (a) were to choose another era to live in, he (b) would probably pick Vienna at the turn of the century, just so he (c) can hear Gustav Mahler (d) conduct the Vienna Opera.

ARTICLES IN DISCOURSE





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 312)

Identify and underline the determiners in these sentences. Are they demonstratives, possessives, quantifiers, or articles? Follow the example.

Example: The cut on his arm will take some time to heal. article possessive article

- 1. The man who lives next door broke his glasses.
- 2. The university has some new requirements.
- 3. That song is about the Freedom March.
- 4. Few people ate the smelly cheese.
- 5. Those gifts are for her graduation party.
- 6. Much has been said about their problem with the law.





EXERCISE 2 (Focus 3, page 315)

Decide whether the highlighted noun phrases in these sentences are *generic* (refer to classes or categories) or *particular* (refer to members of a class).

Example: The blue chairs are on sale at Bloomingdale's. particular Chairs should be comfortable to sit in. generic

- 1. A college needs to have a good cafeteria.
- 2. Some people will come over tonight for dessert.
- 3. Cheetahs are the fastest land animals.
- 4. The cheetah in the local zoo is 12 years old.
- 5. They went looking for a new car yesterday.
- 6. Many students don't like long classes.
- 7. Students taking lab classes spend a lot of time on campus.
- 8. A wet cat is an unhappy cat.
- 9. Computers for the new library were donated by the Alumni Association.
- 10. There weren't many students in the library this weekend.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 4, page 318)

Choose the correct implication for each of these sentences. ("I" refers to the speaker or writer. "You" refers to the listener or reader.)

- 1. Let's see a movie tonight.
 - a. We have already decided which movie to see.
 - b. Let's choose a movie.
- 2. Please give me a red pen.
 - a. Any red pen would be fine.
 - b. I have a specific red pen in mind.
- 3. You have some reports to show me, don't you?
 - a. I'm sure that you have these reports.
 - b. I don't know whether you have these reports or not.
- 4. We should bring a gift to the party.
 - a. You have a specific gift in mind.
 - b. You haven't decided what to get.
- 5. Did your teacher say anything about exams?
 - a. I am asking about any exam.
 - b. I am asking about a specific exam.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 318)

Decide whether these sentences require definite or indefinite articles. Add the appropriate article $(a, an, the, some, \text{ or } \emptyset)$ in each blank. There may be more than one correct answer.

1.	Jackie brought	coffee for the office meeting.
2.	Mark wants to buy _	new car, so he is out looking today.
3.	Did you give	waiter his pen back? I think he's looking for it.
4.	The Smiths have	financial problems that they don't want the bank to know
	about.	
		store that has televisions on sale is also offering rebate
	worth \$10.00.	
	0	nice party, I spent most of my time in
		kitchen.
7.		salesman came by to talk to you. I think he was from a supply company.
8.	Carla was treated by	doctor in emergency room.
9.	Susan didn't find	e-mail that she was looking for.
0.	Would you like	salt with your meal?

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 321)

Write the correct articles (a, an, Ø, some, or the) in each blank. More than one answer may be correct.

1.	I saw (a)	movie this weekend in (b)	college theater.
	(c)	movie was three hours long, and most of (d)	people
		audience left before it was over. (f)	
	quiet when they left, leading called in.	out others were noisy, and (g) r	nanager had to be
2.	(a)	students don't realize when they should begin (b)	120000000000000000000000000000000000000
		ould they start making (c) note	
	times should they visi	t (d) library? (e)	term paper is
	a very important part	of (f) student's grade.	
3.	Louise doesn't like (a)	ham. Whenever she goes to (b)
	party, she asks (c)	hostess what will be served for (d)	
	dinner. (e)	people think her behavior is rude.	
	correct article (<i>a, an,</i> may be correct.	some or Ø) to each blank in the following senter	nces. More than one
1.	I once took	class for which every student had to take	lab.
2.	Carl visited	castles in France, Italy, and England.	
3.	Mr. Southland isperson.	very fair instructor and	very nice
4.	There is	new car in parking sp	ace next to mine.
		teachers don't give much homework.	
6.	Jack is	musician in band down	itown.
		purple tree in park so	
	name carved in it.	• •	
8.	Mark took	long time even though it was	easy test.
9.	I once had	cat whose name was Tiger. It was	good cat
	but it liked to sit on i		
10.	He's	selfish guy, and he doesn't like to spend	monev.

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 7, page 325)

Write the appropriate article $(a, an, the, or \emptyset)$ in each blank. There may be more than one correct answer. Pay special attention to unfamiliar nouns.

1.	We want to buy laptop that she liked for her birthday.
2.	Before we leave on vacation, let's ask neighbors to water
	plants.
3.	Is there radio in kitchen?
4.	meat that we bought yesterday is too tough to eat.
5.	Please make extra key for front door.
6.	Tomorrow there will be lecture on history of Canada.
7.	When my brother asked me how I had done on exam, all I could do was
	look up at sky.
8.	Have you enjoyed out-of-town basketball games that you've gone to?
9.	We were sitting in auditorium talking about
	assignment that we had just turned in.
10.	first time I ever went swimming, I jumped off diving
	board.
11.	I'll meet you at pool after lunch.
12.	Whenever friend does something special for me, I usually call or send
	thank-you card.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 325)

Decide which answer best matches the meaning of each statement.

- 1. A busy child is a good child.
 - a. This refers to a specific child.
 - b. This refers to children in general.
- 2. Let's go to the pool tomorrow.
 - a. We know which pool the speaker is referring to.
 - b. This could be any pool.
- 3. I think you should see a doctor.
 - a. I have a specific doctor in mind.
 - b. Any doctor can help you. Just make an appointment.
- 4. Let's go to a restaurant near the beach.
 - a. You have a specific restaurant in mind.
 - b. It could be any restaurant near the beach.

REFERENCE FORMS IN DISCOURSE



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 334)

Add the appropriate demonstrative pronoun or determiner to each blank. More than one answer may be possible.

1.	bananas are ripe, but aren't ready for you to eat.
2.	Where did you get cookies? taste homemade.
3.	After John went to speak to his advisor, Dr. Palmer, he realized that he could take only classes that were marked on his study list.
4.	Which of two computers do you like better, laptop with the big screen or desktop computer with the large hard drive?
5.	Last summer we went to Alaska and hiked mountains are much higher than ones in my home state.
6.	Where did you get camera? is really nice one my mother has.
7.	Carl got a new suit for work is made of wool. I'm glad he bought suit instead of cotton one he was thinking of buying is really much nicer.
8.	Our engineering professor told us to forget old specifications we had learned, and she asked us to learn new ones.

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 336)

Circle the demonstratives in these sentences. Then draw an arrow indicating what each one refers to. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

- 1. Many people left the play early. This made the actors angry.
- 2. Let me make this clear: No cheating!
- 3. These students are excused from the final exam: Robert Gonzales, Hosein Arifipour, and Carla Arnold.
- 4. The manager stated that he had received several expense reports that were not filled out correctly. These will be returned.

- 5. Louise said that she left her job because she wanted more personal time. That doesn't sound correct to me.
- 6. These practices will be stopped immediately: sending personal e-mails and leaving early.
- 7. Smith will write the report, and Wilson will create the charts for it. Those are your assignments.
- 8. Our salaries will be reduced 5 percent. I don't like that.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 338)

Add this, that, or it to the blanks in the following sentences. Some sentences can use all three; for some sentences, one form may not be acceptable. Discuss this with a partner.

1.	You said "14." Don't you mean "40"? Oh yes,'s what I meant to say.	
2.	I love the clean air in this city is why I moved here.	
3.	Don't worry about the cost of the phone call really doesn't matter.	
4.	Dr. Labeque has just announced his resignation is why I called you to come to this meeting.	
5.	Patrick's dog was hurt by a car. I thought might happen. Patrick is always leaving the back gate open.	
6.	Charles left his checkbook in the library? I don't believe!	
7.	I think you should finish your degree. If you drop out of school, you'll regret in the future.	
8.	Don't tell me about the problem is why he's the supervisor.	
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 340) Identify the demonstratives that are followed by postmodifiers in any of these sentences. Write "PM"		
next to t	hose sentences that contain this structure. Not all sentences will contain this structure.	
1.	Compare your essay to that of your partner.	
2.	Carl heard about that job in the employment office.	
3.	Those who cannot hear the difference between "t" and "th" will have trouble on the pronunciation test.	
4.	He put those in the story.	
5.	The teacher gives As only to those she thinks know the material.	
6.	One must learn to tell the difference between that which is real and that which is not.	

TEST PREP

19-20

مجعزبانايانيان

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1.	Few people ate spinach ravioli.	
	a. a	c. the
	b. some	d. this
2.	Melinda, you must be sure to come to my party meet.	because there is that I want you to
	a. the friend	c. my friend
	b. some friends	d. a friend of mine
3.	When I heard the strange story about you, I said heard."	l, " the most ridiculous thing I've eve
	a. It's	c. That's
	b. This is	d. Is
4.	Pregnant women are said to eat pick	les when they are hungry.
	a. any	c. some
	b. the	d. Ø (nothing)
5.	At the computer store, they wanted to show me in the advertisement.	all the new PCs, but I was interested only in
	a. that	c. it
	b. the one	d. this
6.	We saw a movie with great cinematography and much to be desired.	d excellent acting, but screenplay left
	a. a	c. this
	b. some	d. the
7.	In the middle of the night I heard a terrifying s sound was coming from our baseme	
	a. the	c. any
	b. a	d. Ø (nothing)
8	. Which of two houses do you like be	tter?
	a. this	c. that
	b. these	d. Ø (nothing)

9.	"Ray, listen, you're brilliant at what you do, but what's holding up your career."	you're very slow in doing your work, and frankly
	a. it's	c. that's
	b. these	d. those
10.	Gloria is an unusually patient person, but the or talk on their cell phones in a movie theater.	ne thing she can't stand is people who
	a. the	c. some
	b. Ø (nothing)	d. that

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. (a) <u>Time</u> has come (b) <u>to let</u> management (c) <u>know</u> how we feel and (d) <u>to make</u> them listen to our demands.
- 12. (a) It's surprising to me that (b) the United Nations has (c) the post office that issues its own stamps for the more than 20,000 UN staff members scattered around (d) the world.
- 13. I'll (a) <u>let you go</u> because I know you're busy, but let me ask you (b) <u>one</u> last thing: Where did you buy (c) <u>that</u> picture that you showed me (d) <u>another</u> night?
- 14. Maria wishes she had (a) <u>some</u> seafood to add to her paella dish, but (b) <u>the</u> fresh seafood is hard to find, so she'll just put (c) <u>chicken</u> in with (d) <u>the</u> rice, vegetables, saffron, and other seasonings.
- 15. Sanghee feels somewhat lost when (a) <u>the</u> students in his dorm discuss (b) <u>baseball</u> and (c) <u>other</u> sports that (d) <u>the</u> Americans love.
- 16. We heard on (a) the news that, according to official sources, (b) the president is in perfect health, but (c) they with inside information know that (d) that is not entirely true.
- 17. The manager knows that for his department to succeed he has to get (a) his workers (b) improve their computer skills and he has to make them (c) work longer hours, or else the results will always be (d) the same.
- 18. Bill and Rosaura want to live in (a) <u>the</u> country, where (b) <u>the</u> air is fresh, (c) <u>the</u> water is clean, and (d) <u>the</u> nature is all around them.
- 19. (a) The glass is (b) a hard, brittle, transparent material that is made from (c) sand melted under (d) great heat.
- 20. Gail says that (a) its strange that (b) the phone (c) hasn't rung in (d) a month.

POSSESSIVES







EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 346)

Underline and identify the possessive structures in the following passage. Is each (a) a possessive determiner, (b) a possessive pronoun, (c) a possessive phrase, or (d) a possessive noun? The first two sentences have been done for you as examples.

(1) Last week, Anita and Jerry went looking for their first

house. (2) <u>Jerry's</u> cousin is a real estate agent. (3) He took them to see his new list of houses for sale. (4) First, he showed them pictures of each house. (5) Then he took them to see each house on his list. (6) Their reactions were mixed. (7) Jerry liked the garden of the condo, while Anita liked the kitchen of the last place they visited. (8) At the end of the day, Jerry's feet were tired and Anita's patience was gone. (9) Their enthusiasm for house hunting was replaced by a desire to return to a house that they already owned.





EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 348)

For each noun and possessive listed here, write the best possessive form in the blank. Add articles where necessary.

Examples: profits/business

The profits of the business were reinvested in the business.

whiskers/cat

The cat's whiskers were long and white.

1. golf clubs/friend/Bob

We borrowed _____

2.	symphonies/Beethoven:
	are performed all over the world.
3.	child/mouth
	They found the button they were looking for in
4.	friend Sally/child
	Bill gave the baseball to
5.	first page/book
	is often the hardest to write.
6.	second floor/Administration Building
	Mark asked me to meet him in the
7.	son/well-known French movie director
	Carla had dinner with
8.	seat/chair
	Michael broke when he stepped on it.
9.	store/Susan's cousin
	I bought that birthday gift at
10.	cause/dispute
	was the dog's bad habit.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 348)

With a partner, take turns using the possessive to describe people and things in your class, your family, your apartment building, and so on. Write five sentences on a separate piece of paper.

Examples: George's new pants are very nice.

My cousin's children all have red hair.

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 350)

Underline the possessive forms in the following sentences and identify the meaning of each. Do they indicate.

- (a) an amount or quantity
- (b) a part of a whole
- (c) a general relationship/association



- (d) an origin or agent
- (e) actual possession

a

Example: He gave me <u>five dollars'</u> worth of cheese for four dollars.

- 1. The cause of the common cold is still unknown.
- 2. Karen's dog is in the back of the store.
- 3. We studied the theories of Freud in Professor Randolph's classroom.
- 4. The cheeses of Holland are famous for their quality.
- 5. Mr. Tuttobene told us of his hikes in the wilderness of Yosemite.
- 6. The author revealed the killer in the book's last two pages.

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 350)

Are the following sentences correct ("C") or incorrect ("I")? Label each sentence with a "C" or an "I" and then correct the problem of any sentences identified as incorrect.

xample:	The lawyer's investigation's results show that his client is innocent. I The results of the lawyer's investigation show that his client is innocent.
1.	The house's roof was damaged in the storm.
2.	George's son's business is doing well.
3.	He was his own fame's prisoner when he died.
4.	England's wool sweaters are famous for their quality.
5.	Victoria's sister is leaving for a three-day vacation.
6.	A little-known singer's wife's stepdaughter will be playing the guitar tomorrow night.



QUANTIFIERS, COLLECTIVE NOUNS, AND COLLECTIVE ADJECTIVES



EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 358)

In the following passage underline the quantifiers and the noun phrases they modify. The first sentence has been done for you.

- (1) <u>Many students</u> apply to <u>several colleges</u> to be sure that they will be accepted by <u>at least one</u>. (2) There are plenty of colleges to choose from, but not all of them offer every major field of study. (3) For this reason, quite a few students start their studies at one college and then transfer to another. (4) Most students have to decide on, or declare, a major by the third year of school.
- (5) Almost all schools have counselors who can offer some assistance to students who can't decide on a major. (6) Many counseling departments require students to take a test to determine their interests.
- (7) Hardly anyone refuses, since these tests are free. (8) Quite a bit of the counselors' advice is guesswork.
- (9) More than one counselor told me that I should teach business or become a lawyer, but I enjoy teaching ESL (most of the time).
- (10) Not many students are fortunate enough to discover their major right away. (11) A lot of students take three or four courses in one area and then realize that the major isn't right for them. (12) Some people then have to take their hardest courses in their last year of school. (13) A few students have to return for a fifth year of school to complete their degree.

EXERCISE 2

(Focus 2, page 361)

Change the following statements concerning number or amount to sentences using quantifiers.

Example: I'm having a great amount of trouble finding the right birthday present for Sheila. I'm having a lot of trouble finding the right birthday present for Sheila.

- 1. There are a small number of open seats left in that class.
- 2. The vast majority of parents worry about their children.
- 3. An unspecified number of teachers work in the summer.

4.	The majority of homeowners in the United States have some kind of homeowner's insurance.			
5.	5. The total number of children in the United States must have vaccinations before they may selementary school.			
	-			
6.	It takes a large am	ount of money to b	uy a house.	
EX	ERCISE 3 (F	ocus 2, page 361)		
Describe				sing the quantifiers listed below. bbs that people have in different
Example:	most Most wome	n in the United State	s have to work outsid	e the home.
1.	all	4. a lot of	7. some	10. a great deal of
2.	a great many	5. a little	8. any	11. much
3.	quite a few	6. several	9. a few	12. a little
EX	ERCISE 4 (F	ocus 2, page 361)		
Decide	whether to use feu	or a few, little or	a little. Compare	your answers to those of a partner.
1.	Jack had	respec	t for those who chea	ated on the exam.
2.	There's	coffee le	ft. Do you want it?	
3.	Sam was very poor	as a child. As a res	ult, he had	advantages.
4.	Can I meet with y problems.	ou after class? I'm h	naving	trouble with these algebra
5.		ican child now has care has gotten bet		_ cavities during childhood. I suppose
6.	He spent so much tuition for the fall		ion that there's	money left to pay his
7.		wives would be	as understanding a	s Joan.
8.	There's	bit of he	ot water left. Go ah	ead and take a shower.



EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 363)

Change the following statements with plural count nouns to statements with *any*, *each*, or *every*. Remember to make any other necessary changes to preserve the original meaning of the sentence. More than one answer may be correct.

Example:	All animals have a basic instinct for survival. Every animal has a basic instinct for survival. Any animal has a basic instinct for survival.	
1.	All students want to get a good grade.	
2.	All postal carriers are warned about dogs.	
3.	Jack spends all his paychecks on his car.	
4. All e-mails will be answered by the Customer Service department.		
Choose a	ERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 363) among the quantifiers both, neither, either, both of them, and either of them to be used in the g sentences.	
1.	children went to the baseball game.	
2.	ate hot dogs and peanuts.	
	wants to leave the game early.	
4.	Christine likes job offers. She will accept offer.	
5.	José has applied for two loans. He will accept	

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 364)

Decide whether to use the quantifier in parentheses alone or with of in the following sentences.

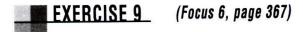
1.	(Some)	_ neighbors in my apartment building have pets.
2.	(Any)	_ cashier can assist you.
3.	(A little)	the money that Horace earned last summer is still left
4.	(No)	checks are accepted.
5.	(Almost all)	chemistry students require a tutor.
6.	(Most)	department stores accept credit cards.
7.	There's (hardly any)	sugar left in the bowl.
8.	(Several)	books that I lost turned up in the lost and found office

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 366)

Choose the correct form of the words in parentheses in the following sentences.

- 1. Hardly any students (attended/didn't attend) the rally.
- 2. Bob had to count (every/every one) before he closed the register.
- 3. Is it true that no money was collected at the fundraiser? Yes, (none/no) was.
- 4. Do you have (many/every/much) time to finish?
- 5. No problem. I have (lots/a lot).
- 6. Many students apply for scholarships, but only (not many/a few) get them.
- 7. José will need (any/none of/a great deal of) persistence to finish that task.
- 8. Can every student get a library card? Yes, (each/every one) can.





Read the following passages, underlining the words and phrases that refer to groups or categories of nouns. The first passage has been done for you as an example.

- 1. Anne and Jerry were quite upset when they returned from their vacation. Not only was there a bundle of bills waiting for them, but their garden looked like a pack of wild dogs had been living there for a week. All of the lawn chairs were overturned, and there were paper plates and cups everywhere. Their condominium association had used their garden for a meeting, but they didn't put the chairs away or cover the garbage cans.
- 2. Toshi went with some friends to visit an American zoo. He was surprised to see so many animals in such large groups. He saw a flock of pink birds . . . flamingos they were called. Then he saw a gaggle of geese . . . these birds made a lot of noise. There was a herd of goats next to a flock of sheep. When Toshi and his friends sat down to have lunch, they were surrounded by a swarm of bees that wanted their sugary soda!
- 3. A committee of professors will be sent to Switzerland to study the effects of noise pollution on herds of dairy cows. The professors will be escorted around several farms by a delegation of dairy farmers.
- 4. Both the government and the public have been angry with the media's presentation of election results. A group of unhappy citizens met with a team of media analysts to discuss what they considered to be unfair reporting practices.

EXERCISE 10 (Focus 6, page 367)

Decide whether you should use the collective nouns in the following sentences with singular or plural verbs and pronouns and choose the correct form. Although both choices may be grammatically correct, there may be a clear preference for one form instead of the other. With your partner, discuss why you have chosen one form over the others.

- 1. The committee of government agents (has/have) released (their/its) decision to the media.
- 2. The team (is/are) practicing (its/their) routines and moves before the game.
- 3. The media (are/is) responsible for (their/its) action in reporting the news.
- 4. The married couple voted to take (its/their) vacation in Hawaii (consecutively).
- 5. The middle class (is/are) unhappy and (is/are) showing (its/their) dissatisfaction in (its/their) voting.

EXERCISE 11 (Focus 6, page 367)

Decide whether the proper nouns in the following sentences are treated as singular or plural. Choose the verbs and pronouns in parentheses accordingly.

- 1. The French usually (drinks/drink) soda with (its/their) main meal.
- 2. The Supreme Court (have/has) decided to change (their/its) position on that matter.
- 3. The U.S. government (have/has) offered many scholarships to students in poorer states.
- 4. The Brooklyn Dodgers (was/were) moved to Los Angeles about 40 years ago.
- 5. The government of China (has/have) made it impossible for (its/their) people to have large families.
- 6. The Wilsons (is/are) going to take (its/their) vacation in Europe this year.

EXERCISE 12 (Focus 7, page 370)

For each the + adjective construction in the following sentences, rewrite the construction as noun + relative clause.

Example:	The media didn't protect the privacy of the victims. The victims = the people who were hurt or used. The media didn't protect the privacy of the people who were hurt or used.
1.	Fast bicycles and large pizzas are very popular with the young.
2.	Very few well-paying jobs are open to the illiterate.
3.	The shelters were opened to prevent the homeless from dying.
4.	Some hospitals in the United States specialize in diseases of the elderly.
5.	Porsches and Ferraris are generally considered to be cars for the rich.

TEST PREP

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1.	During, many doctors are on vacation	, so it's hard to get regular medical care.
	a. August's month	c. the month of August
	b. the August month	d. the month of August's
2.	In general, to be opposed to new taxe	s.
	a. the public seems	c. a public seems
	b. the public seem	d. the publics seem
3.	I'm afraid of the volunteers here tonig	ght won't be able to answer your questions, so
	perhaps you should ask the supervisor.	
	a. any	c. not all
	b. all	d. many
4.	Professor Warner is not my colleague but	
	a. a colleague of Peter	c. a Peter's colleague
	b. a colleague of Peter's	d. the colleague from Peter
5.	difficulty that students have with the	e schedule is with the early morning classes.
	a. Much	c. Much of the
	b. Plenty of	d. A great many
6.	Your research team has made tremendous progre	
	more work before you can publish your findings	
	a. a few	c. little
	b. few	d. a little
7.	The crew for their success in landing	
	a. praised	c. were praised
	b. was praised	d. is praising
8.	Dr. Kimble's new office is located right next to	•
	a. the office of Jeff's great ear, nose, and throat	doctor
	b. Jeff's great ear, nose, and throat doctor's offic	e
	c. the office of the great ear, nose, and throat do	octor of Jeff
	d. the great ear, nose, and throat doctor's office	of Jeff

9 students are allowed to use the general use computer lab.			al use computer lab.
	a.	Each	c. Any
	b.	Every	d. All
10.	Th	ne Boston Red Sox a long-standing	rivalry with the New York Yankees.
	a.	has had	c. are
	b	have had	d is

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. (a) <u>Hardly any</u> (b) <u>of the</u> staff in the (c) <u>registrar's</u> office (d) <u>is</u> coming to work the day before Thanksgiving.
- 12. The (a) <u>building management</u> (b) <u>has</u> decided that there will be (c) <u>no</u> security guards after midnight, which is precisely when we need (d) <u>a great deal of</u> them.
- 13. (a) <u>A few of our visitors know we have the doorbell by (b) the side entrance to our house, but (c) most of them just use (d) the front door's knocker.</u>
- 14. When Linda got a new apartment, like (a) most renters, she had to pay (b) an incredible lot of money: (c) the realtor's fee, a security deposit, and (d) two months' rent.
- 15. Like the (a) <u>earth's orbit</u>, (b) <u>Mars's orbit</u> is almost circular, but it is somewhat more off center than (c) <u>the orbits of</u> (d) <u>many of the</u> other planets.
- 16. Nowadays (a) each of the winner (b) of the Nobel Prize also (c) wins a (d) generous cash award.
- 17. Almost (a) <u>none of the software</u> produced by that company (b) <u>is</u> really useful for the (c) <u>general</u> public or (d) <u>the inexperienced</u>.
- 18. (a) <u>The University of Michigan's</u> team was proud of (b) <u>its</u> victory over (c) <u>ours</u>, but actually, (d) <u>neither</u> team played very well.
- 19. (a) A good number of talent has gone into creating this (b) production of "Phantom of the Opera," and (c) any audience would be impressed by it; but to me, (d) several key performers just weren't good enough as singers.
- 20. I would prefer (a) a little of your white soda, but actually I'd be happy with (b) either one, since (c) both of sodas seem excellent and (d) no guest seems to be complaining.



PAST TIME FRAME

Using Adverbs and Aspect to Indicate Time Relationships

EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 378)

1. By the time Janice got home, the ice cream had melted in the car.

What is the time relationship between the highlighted verbs in each of the numbered sentences? How is the time relationship indicated: by sequence? by adverbials? by aspect? by both? The first sentence has been done for you as an example.

	First action: <u>had melted</u>
	Second action: got home
	How indicated: aspect and adverbial (by the time that)
2.	Janice had been waiting in traffic when her cell phone rang.
	First action:
	Second action:
	How indicated:
3.	Janice returned to her desk and picked up her messages.
	First action:
	Second action:
	How indicated:
4.	Janice didn't pay her rent on Thursday because her paycheck had not yet been deposited.
	First action:
	Second action:
	How indicated:
5.	The water had been boiling for several minutes before Tom turned the heat down.
	First action:
	Second action:
	How indicated:
6.	The mayor signed the papers and ended the meeting.
	First action:
	Second action:
	How indicated:

EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 380, and Focus 3, page 381)

Read each sentence and select the answer (a or b) that correctly expresses the implied meaning.

- 1. Carol turned on the news while she was making dinner.
 - a. Carol was watching television, and then she started to make dinner.
 - b. Carol was making dinner, and she also watched television.
- 2. The two police officers were standing in front of the bank when I went in.
 - a. The police officers were already there.
 - b. The police officers arrived after I entered the bank.
- 3. While I was paying for my purchases, Sandra was still looking at clothes.
 - a. Sandra had been looking at clothes for a while.
 - b. Sandra only started to look at clothes when I went to pay for my purchases.
- 4. When the hurricane passed by the house, all of the windows broke.
 - a. The windows were already broken at the time the hurricane passed by.
 - b. The windows broke as a result of the hurricane.
- 5. The cat was sleeping peacefully when the owner decided to pet it.
 - a. The cat was sleeping, and then the owner petted it.
 - b. The cat fell asleep because the owner was petting it.

EXERCISE 3 (Focus 4, page 382)

Choose the appropriate form of each verb in parentheses in the passage below. There may be more than one correct choice. Discuss your answers with a partner.

(1) During the last few months of my two-year research trip to Italy, I (constantly looked/was constantly looking) in old bookstores. (2) I (was trying/tried) to find all of the research material that I would need before I (was returning/returned) home. (3) During the last month, I (was going/went) into one bookstore so many times that I got to know the owner. (4) Soon we (had/were having) coffee every day.

(5) As I (was looking/looked) through his database, I (was finding/found) the name of the exact book I (was needing/needed). (6) He (helped/was helping) me find the book the day before I (was leaving/left).

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 382)

Use the past perfect in the following sentences only if it is necessary to the meaning of the sentence. Otherwise use the simple past or past progressive.

1.	Charles (register) for the week	(go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor about the constitution (go) to talk to his advisor (go) to his	classes he
2.	The hurricanea disaster area.	(destroy) so many buildings th	nat the town was declared
3.	I	_ (look) everywhere for my keys when Jack _	(find) them.
4.	When Ted	(hear) that he	_ (received) a scholarship,
	he	(call) his parents long distance.	

5.	As soon as Bill got home, he (notice) that the dog
	(chew) his shoes.
6.	Carol (be) upset about paying her rent, since she
	(not get) any paychecks for two months.
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 385)
	whether the past perfect or the past perfect progressive is the appropriate tense for the parentheses.
1.	Catherine (search) for an excuse not to go to the party even before she noticed the flat tire.
2.	I (finish) my project, so I was able to go to the lake.
3.	It (rain) for three days when the bridge collapsed.
4.	Marilyn was upset because so many of her neighbors (use) her pool without asking permission.
5.	By the first week of the semester, Toshi (get) all the classes he wanted.
6.	In October, Larry finally received the check that he (wait) for since August.
Decide v	whether the verbs below should be in the past tense, past perfect, or past perfect ive. More than one answer may be correct. Discuss your answers with a partner.
	Christopher Columbus (try) to find a new route to India when he (discover) islands near what is now the United States.
	I (not be) satisfied with the way my car (run), so I (take) it to the mechanic.
3.	Tom (write) several letters of complaint to the company before he (decide) to call and speak directly to the manager.
4.	Eric (train) for the swimming competition for months before he found out that he was selected for the team.
5.	When I (get) to the supermarket, I realized that I (leave) my wallet at home.
6.	Professor Zardoff (spend) a great deal of time in the lab before the project was completed.
7.	Jack (go) back to the bookstore and (exchange) the book with the missing CD.
8.	Christine (listen) to their conversation for quite some time before they (realize) it.

MODALS IN PAST TIME

UNIT 2

مجعزبانايانيان



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 392)

Decide whether the following sentences are (a) requests or (b) questions about your past habits or abilities.

Example: Would you play doctor when you were a child? (b)

- 1. Could you tell me where the admissions office is?
- 2. Do you think that you could park the car without hitting the curb?
- 3. Could you write your name when you were 4 years old?
- 4. Would you mind not smoking?
- 5. Would you act as if you were older when you were in high school?
- 6. Could you drive when you lived in your country?



EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 393)

Complete the puzzle by writing the answers in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

- 1. You are supposed to ______ after a performance.
- 2. Eve was not allowed to eat this.
- 3. I was supposed to ______ the floor before I waxed it.
- 4. Catherine was allowed to _____ up late on weekends.
- 5. Students are not allowed to ______ gum in pronunciation class.
- 6. In his country, Mahtobe had to _____ up when the teacher entered the room.
- 7. You are not supposed to serve corn on the _____ at a formal dinner party.

1. <u>A</u>	P	P	L	A	<u>U</u>	<u>D</u>
2.		A	_	_	_	_
3	_	S	_			
4.	_	T	_	_		
5.	_	Н	_	_		
6	_	A	_	_		
7	_	В				
8.		I	_	_		
9.		T	_	_	_	
10	_	S	_	_	_	

		y		
10.	Many children are	not allowed to	the phone.	
EX	ERCISE 3 (F	ocus 2, page 393)		
ite fou temen	ir statements abo ts about things th	ut things that you were at you were not allowed t	allowed to do during summer va o do when you were studying du	cation. Write four
LOWEI)			
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
T ALL	OWED			
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
EX	ERCISE 4 (F	ocus 2, page 393)		
rite for	ur statements abo tates.	ut what you or somebo	dy you know had to do to get a	visa to come to t
1.				
2.				

8. "Would you ______ not smoking?"

3.	
4.	
EX	ERCISE 5 (Focus 2, page 393)
Rewrite	your partner's answers to Exercise 4.
Example:	I had to stand in line at the American embassy. When Toshi wanted to get an F-1 visa, he had to stand in line at the American embassy.
1.	
2.	
3.	
,	
4.	
Ask you	ERCISE 6 (Focus 2, page 393) The partner about four things that he or she was supposed to do when he or she was still living Report this information in the spaces below.
Example:	Eric was supposed to walk the dog every night.
1.	
2	
2.	
3.	
4.	

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3, page 394)

Decide whether the following statements refer to general ability or specific circumstances.

1.	Patrick wasn't able to finish his	computer program.	
----	-----------------------------------	-------------------	--

- 2. Jack could drive when he was younger.
- 3. I couldn't get the manager to accept my check.
- 4. Ludmilla could speak two languages.
- 5. Gary was able to do square roots in his head.
- 6. The government could change the rules.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 3, page 394)

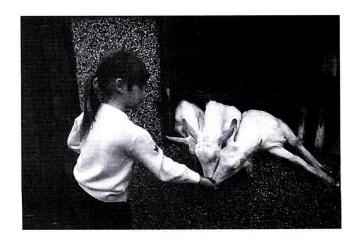
Decide whether *could* or *be able to* should be used in the following sentences. Then fill in each blank with the correct form.

Example: Was he able to go to France? No, he couldn't / wasn't able to go. But he was able to take a three-day vacation closer to home.

- 1. Patrick _____ find his passport. He _____ use it, however, since it had expired last year.
- 2. Mary broke her leg last month, so she ______ hike in the woods with us.
- 3. Mary _____ stay by the tent and prepare drinks for us when we returned from our hike.
- 4. Jack _____ find a hotel near his meeting, so he decided to return to the airport.

EXERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 396)

Determine whether the verbs in the following passage are best expressed with would or used to. In some cases more than one answer is acceptable.



(1) When I v	was a child, my family	v	isit my grandfather	's farm. (2) My
grandfather .		live in the country. (3) H	e	raise
		feed the cows ev		
over many m	niles because the farm	be	e quite large. (6) M	y grandfather
	let me	ride on the back of one of the	cows in the evenin	g. (7) I
	be able	e to visit the farm as an adult,	but not anymore. (8) My grandfather
sold it last y	rear.			
EXER	RCISE 10 (Focus 5, pag	ne 398)		
Underline a	all the modal structures t	hat refer to future events o	or intentions in the	ese passages.
ac he pr	ecounting classes in his spare to had saved enough money repared for the future.	o open his own business for a are time. (b) He would work to open his store. (c) Perry	for three other bos was definitely goin	sses before g to be
W	ould write up travel plans	army, he used to dream abou for the countries that he wa it many of these countries. (c y trips later.	nted to visit. (c) H	e knew that he
EXER	RCISE 11 (Focus 5, pag	ge 398)		
	nich form, would or was/u er may be correct.	vere going to, you should use	e in the following	sentences. In some
(c		to another college. (b) She — register for her new cou		
b	e posted. (b) Students	the exam were announced, the come to see ch other to discuss their grade	the results. (c) The	
p		at she o		

EXERCISE 12 (Focus 5, page 398)

Decide which sentences are correct and which are incorrect and write "C" or "I" next to each sentence. For the incorrect sentences, provide the correct responses.

Example:	I would mention the chocolate stain on the side of your new skirt, but maybe I shouldn't. I was going to mention
1.	My doctor would postpone my surgery, so I could work for one more week.
2.	Wouldn't you send me my contract? I haven't received it yet.
3.	We weren't going to extend our lease on our apartment, but we didn't have time to look for another one.
4.	Chuck didn't want to leave his car. It would start raining any minute.

INDIRECT QUOTATION





EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 406)

Change the following direct quotations to reported speech using the cues provided.

Example:	"The plans are close to getting the city's approval." The architect told us that The architect told us that the plans were close to getting the city's approval.		
1.	"Your son needs to come to school on time." The teacher told me		
2.	"He often bothers the smaller children." She didn't like the fact that		
3.	"The supermarket cashier dropped her change." Pauline was annoyed that		
4.	"Your cat needs more exercise." The veterinarian explained that		
	(FRCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 406) the following sentences as direct quotations, using "The manager said"		
Example:	She reported that costs have been going up very quickly. The manager said, "Costs are going up very quickly."		
1	She was unhappy that we would no longer have free coffee.		

ned that Mr. Romano hadn't gotten any new contracts last month.
ned that two employees had left for other jobs.
(Focus 2, page 408)
entences to reported speech using the verbs in parentheses. d, "You guys will have to work harder." (insist)
ted that the team members would have to work harder.
id, "Bill will probably need extra tutoring." (commented)
said, "I could have avoided the accident." (admitted)
aid, "Your father shouldn't continue eating so much sugar." (stated)
The data files are ready to be sent." (mentioned)
ent official said, "The new tax rates will be released tomorrow." (announced)
-

EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 411)

Change the following direct quotations into reported speech.

xample:	Jack said, "My students have to write a ten-page term paper." Jack said that his students have to write a ten-page term paper.
1.	Jack said, "My wife and your husband have a lot in common."
2.	Jack's wife said, "My husband thinks that I can read his mind."
3.	Jack's brother said, "My brother and I often go hiking in the mountains."
4.	Jack's mother said, "Jack needs to visit me more often."

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 411)

Change the following statements into reported speech.

Example:	Cecelia said, "I came onto campus to see my advisor, but he won't be back until tomorrow." Cecelia said that she had come onto campus to see her advisor, but he wouldn't be back until the next day.
1.	Last week Mary told me, "I have already taken all of the units I need for my degree."
2.	When Max saw his sister, he promised her, "I will definitely be there for your graduation."
3.	On Saturday evening, Peter mentioned, "I can go to your concert after all."
4.	When he stopped me, the INS agent said, "I want to see your green card and your driver's license."



EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 413)

Decide whether tense changes are required for all the verb phrases in the following sentences when they are changed to reported speech. If a tense change is not required, state why.

Examples:	My mother told me, "Honor has no price." No change. Timeless truth. Alicia's sister advised her, "Take your most difficult courses before you apply to graduate school." Alicia's sister advised her to take her most difficult courses before she applied to graduate school.
1.	Marilyn said, "If I knew then what I know now, my life would be very different."
2.	Just five minutes ago the child asked, "Are we there yet?"
3.	Last month my roommate asked me: "Do you mind if I copy your chemistry notes?"
4.	Paulette told us, "Carol is still in the hospital recovering from her surgery."
5.	Catherine warned her roommate, "I will be up late finishing my Internet search."

EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 413)

Underline the examples of reported speech in the following passages.

- 1. Theresa called me to say that she had been nominated "Engineering Student of the Year." She told me that there were five finalists. She commented that she was the only woman of the five. This was quite an honor.
- 2. When I was a little child, I was very curious about whether Santa Claus was real. I told my mother that I knew where the North Pole was. I announced that I had written Santa a letter. Naturally, I wasn't surprised when I received a return letter.
- 3. I wonder if you know how I can reach Mr. Zoltan. Do you know whether he's still teaching history? I would like to tell him that I'm getting my M.A. in history.

EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 414)



Change the following direct quotations into reported speech using the verbs in parentheses.

iple:	Pat said, "I came here to register, but registration is closed until Monday." (explain) Pat explained (said) that he had gone there to register, but registration was closed until Monday.
1.	When I saw Tomoko last week she told me, "The counselor won't be able to help me get into ESL classes until tomorrow." (mention)
2.	Yesterday the car mechanic said, "I won't be able to get the part I need to repair your engine until two days from today." (inform)
3.	Last week the apartment manager said, "Your apartment will be painted while you are on vacation." (promise) "You will have to move all of your things out of your room by tonight. The plumbers are going to fix the pipes in the room above yours."
	When I went to the embassy the official said. "These papers have to be signed and returned by

EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 414)

tomorrow at the latest." (point out)

Underline the reported statements in the following passage. Restate each one as a direct quotation. Be sure to make the other necessary changes of tense and reference. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: 1. Janice's boss said, "Don't wear black (red) nail polish."



Janice decided to leave college for a while and go to work. (1) During Janice's first week on the job, her boss told her not to wear black nail polish. (2) Her coworker told her that they never chewed gum while sitting at the front desk. (3) The woman who sold coffee from the coffee cart warned her that refills were not allowed. (4) On Friday, her boss reminded her that she couldn't leave early. (5) When Janice got home that evening, her mother told her that there was no food in the refrigerator for dinner. That was it! Janice decided to return to school and the peace of her dormitory.

2	
3	
4	
5. ₋	
EXE	RCISE 10 (Focus 6, page 415)
movies on	een spending time with Maryanne after school for a few months, and he wanted to take her to the a Saturday night. Maryanne's father, Mr. Barbato, was very strict, and he insisted on meeting Bob n Bob met Mr. Barbato, he had to answer quite a few questions.
Read t	the following story. Then write as quotations the questions that Maryanne's father asked Bob.
Example:	"Do you have a job?"
or not Bob how Bob v	rbato wanted to know if Bob had a job. (2) He asked what Bob's grades were. (3) He asked whether had had any speeding tickets or other problems with the law. (4) Mr. Barbato wanted to know was planning to pay for his education. (5) After fifteen or twenty such questions, Bob began to nether he really ever wanted to see Maryanne again.
EXE	ERCISE 11 (Focus 7, page 417)
Rewrite t	the following indirect commands and requests as direct quotations.
Example:	On the first day of student orientation, Akiko was told by her counselor to get an ID card. The counselor told Akiko, "Get an ID card."
1.	Another advisor told her to get an e-mail account right away.
2.	Akiko's new roommate ordered her to take the bed near the window.

3.	Akiko's host family asked her if she would like to go to the mall with them.
4.	Akiko's English professor warned her to check her Internet sources carefully.
5.	Akiko's friend asked her if she was happy in her new school.

TEST PREP

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

	•	
1.	When Daniel disappeared and there was abso his disappearance for a long time	
	a. planned	c. had planned
	b. had been planning	d. was planning
2.	We a ten-page paper for Professo pages, so I turned my paper in with an expla	r Danielson, but I said what I had to say in seven natory note to the instructor.
	a. must write	c. were supposed to write
	b. should write	d. should have written
3.	Maria said that she from a busine	ess trip the day before.
	a. was returning	c. returned
	b. would return	d. had returned
4.	The weatherman predicted that the snow	falling sometime the following afternoon.
	a. will start	c. was about to start
	b. would start	d. was supposed to start
5.	Carol her word, so now she had t	o make good on her promise.
	a. had given	c. was giving
	b. had been giving	d. gave
6.	Amy didn't think she had a chance of winni turning in an inspired performance of Proko	ng the piano competition, but she by fiev's Third Concerto.
	a. could win	c. was able to win
	b. could have won	d. had won
7.	When Tim asked why he had to go to bed, l bird the worm.	nis mother repeated to him the saying that the early
	a. was supposed to catch	c. caught
	b. was able to catch	d. catches
8.	As a child, Chris wondered why criticizing other people.	so much of their time complaining about or
	a. are people spending	c. people spent
	b. people spends	d. did people spend

9.	t she a Toyota.	
	a. would own	c. had owned
	b. used to own	d. was owning
10.	After the owner	up the café, he walked the dark streets of town until sunrise
	a. had closed	c. has closed
	h had been closing	d. closes

EDITING PRACTICE

Questions 11–20: Identify the *one* underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- 11. When José (a) <u>called</u> Sandra, he (b) <u>was</u> extremely nervous, partly because he (c) <u>hadn't talked</u> to her in such a long time but mostly because he (d) <u>had still been</u> in love with her.
- 12. The boss stated that if the company (a) is making a profit we would get a raise, but as far as he (b) could see, it (c) didn't look like anything (d) was going to change.
- 13. The manager who was interviewing me wanted to know (a) whether I (b) had ever supervised a large project, and I answered that I (c) did; I told him about the time I (d) directed the renovation of the McKinley Building.
- 14. At the age of 17, Joel (a) <u>already felt</u> ashamed of the time he (b) <u>wasted</u>, and he (c) <u>would dream</u> of all the great things that he (d) <u>would accomplish</u> in his life.
- 15. They (a) would cancel the flight, but then the weather (b) cleared up a bit and the runway conditions (c) improved, so the plane (d) was able to take off.
- 16. NASA (a) <u>calculated</u> that the average global temperature in 1990 (b) <u>was</u> 60°F, the warmest on record, and the British Meteorological Office reported that 2006 was the warmest it (c) <u>has</u> been since it (d) <u>began</u> keeping records in 1850.
- 17. Dr. Katz called her office to say that she (a) <u>had been working</u> on her research all night and that she (b) <u>had</u> so little sleep that she (c) <u>was feeling</u> quite sick, so she (d) <u>would not be coming</u> into the clinic that morning.
- 18. Andrew was panic-stricken that he (a) was going to to miss an important meeting because his alarm clock (b) had not rung when it (c) was supposed to and his car wouldn't start, so he (d) must have caught a cab to work.
- 19. Nick (a) was not really thinking much about the priorities in his life until he (b) got seriously ill, and then he realized (c) what was really important to him and (d) what he should do with the rest of his life.
- 20. With time for reflection while in the hospital, Nick decided that he (a) should definitely spend more time with his family and best friends, that he (b) might visit the places he had always wanted to see, and most definitely that he (c) must finally finish his college degree when he (d) felt better.

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