Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

# Grammar Dimensions

Form - Meaning - Use

4TH EDITION



**Gene Parulis** 



Series Director: Diane Larsen-Freeman

# **Grammar Dimensions**

# Form • Meaning • Use Workbook

Gene Parulis

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.

> مرجع زبان ایرانیان irlanguage



# **C**ONTENTS

Unit 1 Verb Tenses in Written and Spoken Communication 1 Unit 2 Verbs: Aspect and Time Frames 8 Unit 3 Subject-Verb Agreement 18 Units 1-3 Test Prep 25 Unit 4 **Passive Verbs** 28 Unit 5 Article Usage 38 Unit 6 Reference Words and Phrases Units 4–6 Test Prep 54 Unit 7 **Relative Clauses Modifying Subjects** Unit 8 **Relative Clauses Modifying Objects** Unit 9 Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses 73 Units 7–9 Test Prep 80 Unit 10 Relative Adverb Clauses 83 Unit 11 **Correlative Conjunctions** Unit 12 Sentence Connectors 98 Units 10-12 Test Prep 110 Unit 13 Modal Perfect Verbs 113 Unit 14 Discourse Organizers 122 Unit 15 Conditionals: If, Only If, Unless, Even, Though, Even If 130 Units 13-15 **Test Prep** 138

Unit 16 Reducing Adverb Clauses 141

Unit 17 Preposition Clusters 150

Unit 18 Gerunds and Infinitives 158

Units 16-18 Test Prep 171

Unit 19 Perfective Infinitives 174

Unit 20 Adjective Complements in Subject and Predicate Position 184

Unit 21 Noun Complements Taking *That* Clauses 190

Units 19-21 Test Prep 197

Unit 22 Subjunctive Verbs in *That* Clauses 200

Unit 23 Emphatic Structures: Emphatic Do, No Versus Not 205

Unit 24 Fronting Structures For Emphasis and Focus 210

Unit 25 Focusing and Emphasizing Structures: It-Clefts and Wh-Clefts 218

Units 22-25 Test Prep 229

# VERB TENSES IN WRITTEN AND SPOKEN COMMUNICATION



<b>EXER</b>	CISE	1	(Focus	1,	page	2)

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

(1) Five years ago, Raul	_ (arrive) in this country. (2) He	(never be) here
before. (3) At the moment, he	(study) computer science. (4) He	
(expect) that he (work) a	as a programmer in another year. (5) "If that j	job
(not work out)," he told me, "I	(go) back to school in another field.	"
(6) For the past two years, he	(live) in a small museum as a care	etaker. (7) He
(have) a tiny room of h	is own, but when the museum	(close), he
(have) the whole place	to himself. (8) The only time I	(ever be) to
a party in a museum (b	be) when Raul (invite) me	e a few weeks ago.
(9) " (ever thought)	about returning home?" I asked Raul the ot	ther day. (10) "Maybe
someday I(go) back," l	ne said, "but only to visit."	
(11) Raul said last week he	(speak) briefly to his brother who _	
(try) for months to get a visa. (12) Apparer	ntly, his brother (give up	b).
(13) This coming January, I	(know) Raul for three years.	



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

The following passage is from a popular novel, *The Kitchen God's Wife*, by Amy Tan. Cover the original version, which appears below, and then fill in the blanks with the correct verb tenses. After you have done that compare the original with your own work. How do you explain any differences?

And then there is my cousin Bao-bao, whose real name is Roger. Everyone in the family		
(call) him Bao-bao ever since he (be) a baby, which (be) what bao-bao		
(mean)—"precious baby." Later, we (keep) calling him that because he		
(be) the crybaby who always (wail) the minute my aunt and uncle		
(walk) in the door, claiming we other kids (pick) on him. And even		
though he (be) now thirty-one years old, we still (think) of him as		
Bao-bao—and we (be) still (pick) on him.		
Original		
And then there is my cousin Bao-bao, whose real name is Roger. Everyone in the family has been calling him Bao-bao ever since he was a baby, which is what <i>bao-bao</i> means—"precious baby." Later, we kept calling him that because he was the crybaby who always wailed the minute my aunt and uncle walked in the door, claiming we other kids had been picking on him. And even though he's now thirty-one years old, we still think of him as Bao-bao—and we're still picking on him.		
EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES		

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 4)

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 6)

Each of the following passages has one sentence with a verb tense that is inappropriate in the context. Identify those sentences and correct them.

- 1. (a) Earth is the fifth largest planet and the third from the sun. (b) It is the only planet in the solar system known to have water. (c) Its day length, caused by its rotation, is between that of Neptune (16 hours) and that of Mars (24.5 hours). (d) Earth's seasons are caused by its tilt; when the north pole of the planet is pointed toward the sun, it will be summer in the northern hemisphere, and when it points away, it will be winter.
- 2. (a) The moon is about 250,000 miles from Earth. (b) Its rotation takes exactly the same time as its orbit around the Earth; thus it always shows the same side to the Earth. (c) The moon wasn't solely responsible for raising and lowering the oceans of the Earth, but its pull is 2.2 times greater than that of the sun.
- 3. (a) Mars is about two-thirds the size of Earth. (b) It has a diameter of about 4200 miles. (c) The surface temperature of this planet varies from -207F to 80F. (d) Two very small moons orbited the planet Mars.

- 4. (a) Mercury is the second smallest planet in our solar system. (b) Because Mercury is so close to the sun, its year takes only 88 Earth days. (c) However, Mercury rotates much more slowly than Earth, so a day on Mercury will take almost 59 Earth days; therefore, its year is less than two Mercury days long.
- 5. (a) Predicting the movements of the planets was important to many past cultures, who believed that their fates were related to those of the planets. (b) Today, many cultures still follow the movements of the planets and have paid special attention to their positions on important days such as births, deaths, and anniversaries.
- 6. (a) The planets retained a special influence over our collective imagination. (b) Countless love poems deal with the moon and the planets—one of which, Venus, is also the name of the goddess of love. (c) And no pair of lovers can fail to appreciate the beauty of a full moon in a clear sky.
- 7. (a) We were discussing sports the other day. (b) Rob said he loved baseball. (c) Mary said she had always been crazy about soccer. (d) Tim tells us that he played basketball.
- 8. (a) We were amazed at the number of species we see in Costa Rica: 71 types of birds, plus monkeys, crocodiles, frogs, turtles, butterflies, and plants. (b) It was a wonderful experience that I will never forget.
- 9. (a) On the cruise you will be able to eat anytime you want. (b) You will have opportunities to explore ancient ports and ruins and listen to lectures by expert guides. (c) You will have enjoyed the trip immensely.
- 10. (a) A passion for hiking has long kept Czechs on the move—their national hiking club dates from 1888. (b) Partly inspired by the June 1990 issue of *National Geographic* magazine, Czechs and Austrians create the Czech Greenway, a 250-mile network of trails between Vienna and Prague.
  (c) Traversable by foot, bicycle, horseback, or canoe, the system connects medieval castles and towns with the countryside.

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 8)

Circle the correct verb forms in the following passages.

- 1. Today I live in a comfortable house with my family. When we first (a. arrive b. have arrived c. arrived) in this country, we (a. live b. have lived c. lived) in a tiny, dark apartment. I (a. don't see b. haven't seen c. didn't see) that place for several years. I remember that it (a. is b. has been c. was) always cold. I (a. visit b. will visit c. have visited) the old neighborhood next week to see what it looks like these days.
- 2. I graduate from high school next week. Next year I (a. go b. will go c. will have gone) to community college. I (a. take b. am taking c. will take) some computer classes, I think, but I'm not sure what I (a. do b. am doing c. will do) with the rest of my life! Everything today (a. has b. is having c. will have) to do with computers. My dad says that if I learn how to use one, he (a. buys b. is buying c. will buy) me one.

I used to go to a certain high school, but I (a. have gotten b. get c. was getting) straight Fs. My parents (a. switch b. have switched c. switched) me to another school; I (a. get b. have gotten c. got) As and Bs now. The new school (a. helped b. has helped c. helps) me a lot. In the old school I (a. go b. was going c. have gone) nowhere.

(Adapted from Gordon Mathews, What Makes Life Worth Living? How Japanese and Americans Make Sense of Their World. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996, p. 111.)

3. My wife is a real support to me. One night I (a. look b. have looked c. looked) at her and at our kids sleeping beside us. She (a. look b. have looked c. looked) so tired from taking care of them—I (a. feel b. have felt c. felt) I couldn't quit my job, however much I hated it. Later I did tell her I (a. want b. have wanted c. wanted) to quit; she said, "Go ahead." When I (a. ask b. have asked c. asked) her how we'd eat, she said we'd go to her parents' farm to live. If we could really do that, it'd be great.

In this country, most husbands don't listen to their wives; they just (a. gave b. give c. have given) orders, so their wives (a. became b. become c. will become) like dolls, deprived of their own feelings. I'm lucky my wife (a. was not b. is not c. have not been) like that.

(Adapted from Gordon Mathews, What Makes Life Worth Living? How Japanese and Americans Make Sense of Their World. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996, p. 84.)

4. I (a. am writing b. was writing c. have been writing) this column for ten years, and in that time, the number of subscribers to the magazine has more than tripled. Most of today's readers (a. probably never read b. are probably never reading c. have probably never read) the basic information that I (a. have written b. wrote c. write) about ten years ago. It (a. was b. has been c. is) all too easy to forget that the things I do automatically, after decades of photography, may be unknown to someone just starting out. I (a. am also learning b. also learned c. have also learned) many new things in the past ten years that can be shared with new and old readers of my column.

To find wildlife, you must know wildlife, and there is no better way of knowing wildlife than living with it. Raised on a farm in the hills of northwestern New Jersey, I (a. hunt and roam b. have hunted and roamed c. hunted and roamed) the fields and woods around the Delaware River since age 11. Even before that, I read about wildlife, observing it and taking notes, and I still (a. do b. did c. have done) that today.

(Adapted from Leonard Lee Rue III, "Finding Wildlife," Outdoor Photographer, June 1996, p. 18.)

5. As you journey through the lush, unspoiled western coast of British Columbia, before long you'll come upon a mystical white apparition—a white bear. Called "Spirit Bear" or "Ghost Bear" by the native Kitasoo who (a. are living b. lived c. have lived) here for thousands of year, this gentle variation of the black bear (a. wasn't b. isn't c. hasn't been) an albino. It (a. got b. gets c. has gotten) its pure white coat from a double recessive gene for white hair.

A Kitasoo legend tells of Raven, the Creator of all life, deciding to turn every tenth bear white to evoke memories of when ice and snow (a. cover b. covered c. has covered) the land. We now (a. knew b. know c. have known) this last ice age (a. ends b. ended c. has ended) 10,000 years ago. And when Raven (a. did b. does c. has done d. had done) his magic, he (a. issued b. issues c. had issued) a proclamation: Moksgm'ol, the white bear, (a. will live b. would live c. is living d. has been living) in this place, in peace, forever.

(Adapted from James Lawrence, "Spirit Bear," Outdoor Photographer, June 1996, pp. 40-41.)

6. Ask renowned nature photographer David Muench for the formula behind *Ancient America's* magic and you'll get a deceptively simple answer: Prepare thoroughly. Go to the sacred places. Wait. Look, Feel. Then shoot.

But the art of David Muench's photography (a. has never been painted b. is never painted c. was never painted) solely with the tools of location, light, pattern, texture, color, or technical mastery. Muench also (a. has known b. knows c. knew) how to let the miracles happen.

The seed of *Ancient America* (a. has been planted b. is planted c. was planted) in Muench's mind at the foot of a four-thousand-year-old bristlecone pine. "I always (a. have wanted b. want c. wanted) to do something with bristlecones," he recalls. "That desire (a. has expanded b. expands c. expanded) to the largest and the tallest trees, the sequoias and redwoods. And it (a. has gelled and formulated b. gels and formulates c. gelled and formulated) in my mind for maybe ten years or more. Nowadays, everything (a. has been becoming b. is becoming c. was becoming) so technical in the world. I (a. have felt b. feel c. felt) it was important with the book to touch on something [vital]—our natural beginnings. I (a. am not sitting b. was not sitting c. haven't been sitting) in judgment, but rather wanting to make sure we don't lose the purest sense of our natural world."

(Adapted from James Lawrence, "Ancient America," Outdoor Photographer, June 1996, pp. 30-36.)

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 8)

Rewrite this description of a past event in the present tense to make it seem more immediate.

A student took an exam in a large lecture course with over 300 students. At the end of the period, the professor announced that time was up and the students had to turn in their exams. All the students came to the front and put their exams in a pile, except for one student who remained at his seat for 10 extra minutes furiously filling in answers. When the student came to the front to hand in the exam, the professor told him that his grade would be lowered for taking too much time. Suddenly the student stiffened and indignantly asked the professor, "Do you know who I am?" The surprised professor replied, "No." The student replied, "Good!" and with one quick motion, he lifted the huge pile of papers and placed his in the middle.

### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 8)

Read the story below once or twice and then cover it up. In the space provided rewrite the story in your own words using the present tense.

Four students sharing a dormitory room stayed out late one night and were too tired to get up in time for

their early class the next morning. On the way to school, they all agreed on an excuse to tell their p They arrived near the end of class and went up to the professor to ask if they could make up the day The professor asked them why they were late, and they told him that it was because they had had a on the way to school. The professor told them to take their seats in separate corners of the room and take out a sheet of paper for their quiz. He then asked them each to write down which tire was flat.	is quiz. flat tire

# **VERBS**Aspect and Time Frames

#### EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 14)

Fill in each blank with the simple present, simple future, or simple past form of the verb in parentheses, as appropriate.

1.	I once (have) two beautiful Siamese cats.
2.	Our office (contact) you first thing in the morning. Don't leave until you hear from us.
3.	Chlorophyll(make) leaves green.
4.	In those days, we (decorate) eggs for Easter, using many different colors.
5.	Come January, we(own) our house outright and no longer be mortgaged to the bank.
6.	We(think) we (see) a ghost on the stairway, but it was only the moonlight and a puff of dust from a cracked window.
7.	The latest figures (reveal) that the average American family has pizza at least once a week.
8.	When I get to college, I (spend) a half hour every day writing in my journal.
9.	Buy the new improved Nutri-Milk. Every serving(give) a full day's supply of vitamin C and calcium.
10.	I (believe) you only when you present me with incontrovertible proof.

#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 14)

For each sentence, do the following: (1) Identify the tense of the underlined verb. (2) Decide which of the five uses in Focus 1 each verb represents and write the letter from the list below in the blank before the sentence.

- a. Expresses a general idea, relationship, or truth
- b. Describes a habitual action
- c. Describes a mental perception or an emotion
- d. Expresses possession or a personal relationship
- e. Establishes the time frame or a moment of focus

#### Example:



past, e 1. When I was a child, I loved going to school.	
2. I <u>had</u> the best teachers in the world.	
3. I <u>thought</u> Mrs. Casey was absolutely perfect.	
4. I always <u>sat</u> in the front row.	
5. Teachers <u>are</u> always larger than life figures for children.	
6. Mrs. Casey <u>believed</u> that her classes were the best in the school.	
7. She <u>was</u> very sad at the end of each school year.	
8. For many years, I <u>visited</u> her classroom every September.	
EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 18)	
Decide whether a simple tense or a progressive tense is appropriate for each verb and fill in the blanks, including any adverbs given.	in parentheses
1. Do you (a) (wonder) how to get into the best companies or how to ac	ccelerate your rise
to management? Many employers say they (b) (look for) people who (c)	
(have) an MBA degree in addition to their technical credentials.	
Major firms often (d) (look) more closely at technical people with	advanced
management degrees. Some firms expressly (e) (ask) for upper-level de	egrees. According
to one corporate recruiter, graduate management degree holders (f) (u	nderstand) not just
how products are made but also how corporations (g)(work).	
Stephanie Tran (h) (believe) that her master's degree in information	on systems has
helped her greatly. She (i) (feel) that the degree (j)	(give) her a view of
how technology is used in business. For example, Stephanie (k) (write	e, currently) the
specifications and instructions for a new system. Her technical knowledge (1)	(provide)
the detail the documentation needs. Her business knowledge (m) (he	lp) her understand
the needs of the workers using the system. She (n) (look, also) to the	future for new and
efficient technical standards the company might want to adopt.	
2. As she and her friends (a) (talk) about the classes they (b)	(want)

to take next semester, Lin (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) that Sang (d) \_\_\_\_ (seem) sad.

When she (e)	(ask) him what was wrong, he (f)	(tell) her that he
(g)	(have) doubts about next semester. Although he (h)	(go) to school
full-time last semeste	r, he now (i) (run) his sick father's business,	and he rarely
(j)	(have) enough time to study.	
3. Right now Tran (a	a) (study) English at a community college.	
She (b)	(hope) to transfer to a four-year college and study electric	al engineering.
She (c)	(be) the first in her family to go to college, and so she (d)	
(feel) a lot of pressure	not to fail. However, she (e) (have) very sup	oportive parents, who
(f)	_(do, constantly) everything they can to encourage her. Tran's r	nother often
(g)	(mail) her presents from home, and her father (h)	(tell, always)
her how proud he (i).	(be) of her.	
4. Kim (a)	(have) an RN degree, but she (b)	(work) as a waitress
until her English (c)	(improve) enough for her to pass her nursing	g exam. Every day Kim
(d)	_(work) from ten in the morning until late at night, sometime	es until one or two
o'clock. She (e)	(be) so tired when she gets home that she just (f)	
(take) a shower while	her dinner (g) (cook), (h)	_ (eat) dinner, and
(i)	(go) to bed without any time to study. She (j)	(realize) that
her schedule (k)	(take) away her opportunities to improve hersels	f, but she really
(1)	(need) the money.	
	(Focus 3, page 21)  with either a simple or a perfect form of the verb in parent	heses. More than one
	sible. Be prepared to explain your choices.	
For years, many Ame	ricans (1) (believe) that somewhere between	the ages of 40 and 60
people (2)	(suffer) something called a "midlife crisis." This (3)	(be) the
feeling that youth (4)	(be) permanently behind and only old age	(5)

(lie) ahead. The stereotypical response to a midlife crisis (6) (involve) some attempt to
regain youth, and indeed, there (7) (be) many newspaper stories about women having
plastic surgery and men having affairs with younger women.
Some recent studies, however, (8) (place) doubt on this stereotype, particularly for
people who (9) (possess) certain traits. One research group (10) (learn)
that people who (11) (be) happiest during their middle age (12) (look)
honestly at themselves and (13) (accept) the changes that (14) (come)
with age. At middle age, these people (15) (understand) that they (16)
(have, not) the same strength or beauty they (17) (have) when they (18)
(be) twenty. So instead of relying on their physical qualities, at midlife, these people (19)
(learn) to use the skills and wisdom the years (20) (give) them. Often they use these qualities
in ways that they (21) (not consider) before. Women especially (22)
(tend) to find surprising strengths in themselves at middle age. For example, the writers Kate Chopin and
Edith Wharton (23) (not publish) anything before the age of 40.
Studies on relationships at middle age (24) (find) a steady decline of stress in
marriages all the way from youth into old age. Researchers (25) (believe) that this
(26) (be) at least partly caused by what couples (27) (learn) about each
other when they are young. Finally, although in past studies middle-aged adults (28)
(score) lower than their younger counterparts on standardized cognitive tests, some researchers now
(29) (feel) that middle-aged people may simply see problems in equally intelligent but
different ways from the young. Although they may not compute problems as quickly, middle-aged people
(30) (collect) more experience to base their solutions on. A young gardener might make a
wonderful plan for his garden from the best books available, only to see his older neighbor's plot prosper from
his greater knowledge of the weather and soil in that area



### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 21)

Study the excerpts below and select the correct form from the verb choices in parentheses.

- 1. (A) My work alone (a. has awarded b. had awarded c. will have awarded) me a top place, and I was going to be one of the first called in the graduating ceremonies. On the classroom blackboard, as well as on the bulletin board in the auditorium, there were blue stars and white stars and red stars. No absences, no tardiness, and my academic work was among the best of the year. (B) My hair pleased me, too. Gradually the black mass (a. has lengthened and thickened b. had lengthened and thickened c. was lengthening and thickening) so that it kept at last to its braided pattern and I didn't have to yank my scalp off when I (a. have tried b. had tried c. tried) to comb it. (C) I hoped the memory of that morning would never leave me. Sunlight was itself young, and the day had none of the insistence maturity would bring it in a few hours. In my robe and barefoot in the backyard, under cover of going to see about my new beans, I gave myself up to the gentle warmth and thanked God that no matter what evil I (a. have done b. had done c. would have done) in my life, he (a. has allowed b. had allowed c. would have allowed) me to live to see this day.

  (From Maya Angelou, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings. New York: Random House, 1969.)
- 2. (A) There was, however, one Italian import whose vocabulary (a. has had b. had had c. had) an influence on the language out of all proportion to its significance in the American-Italian community: the Mafia. (B) Now treated as synonymous with organized crime (which it is not), the Mafia (a. has added b. had added c. added) terms like godfather, the family, and capo to the language. (C) Hollywood's love affair with "gangster movies" (a. has ensured b. had ensured c. ensured) a wide dissemination of criminal slang: hoodlum, racketeer, rough house, hatchet man, doing the dirty work, hot seat (originally "the electric chair"), protection racket and loan shark.

  (From Robert McCrum, William Cran, and Robert MacNeil, The Story of English, New York: Viking, 1986.)
- 3. (A) The hallmark of the United States (a. has been b. had been c. was) growth. (B) Americans (a. have typically defined b. had typically defined c. typically defined) this process in quantitative terms. (C) Never (a. has been b. had been c. was) that more true than in the first half of the nineteenth century, when an unparalleled rate of growth took place in three dimensions: population, territory, and economy. In 1850, Zachary Taylor—the last president born before the Constitution—could look back at vast changes during his adult life. (D) The population (a. has doubled b. had doubled c. doubled) and then doubled again. (E) Pushing relentlessly westward and southward, Americans (a. have similarly quadrupled b. had similarly quadrupled c. similarly quadrupled) the size of their country by settling, conquering, annexing, or purchasing territory that (a. has been occupied b. had been occupied c. was occupied) for millennia by Indians and claimed by France, Spain, Britain, and Mexico.

(From James M. McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.)

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 21)

Fill in each blank with either the simple future or the future perfect form of each verb in parentheses.

College students have to compare the value of their degree with the time that is needed to obtain it. A medical student, for example, might say to herself, "When I graduate, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) 28 years old and

(2) (go) to college for over 12 years. I (3) (spend) more than \$75,000 on
my education and (4) (have) most of that amount in loans. (5) (be, I)
satisfied with my profession enough to justify those expenditures?" Some students feel that school alone does
not guarantee their security or happiness; they worry that the job market (6) (change) by
the time they graduate or that they (7) (not have) enough work experience to compete for
the best jobs or that they (8) (spend) a lot of time and money on their degree only to learn
that they aren't satisfied with their career when they finally get a job. Therefore, more and more students are
choosing to study part-time while they work or to include cooperative education in their degree program so
they can gain more job experience and a greater understanding of just what their career (9)
(be) like.

## EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 25)

Decide whether the verbs in parentheses should express an action, an event, or a situation completed at a specific time in the past (simple past) or one that started in the past and continues to the present (present perfect or present perfect progressive). Write the appropriate form for each verb in the blank (more than one verb form may be appropriate for some blanks).

Lois and Omar (1) (be) married since 1991. Five years ago they (2)
(move) to Chicago from Saint Louis. It (3) (take) Lois two months to find a job, but she
finally (4) (get) a position as a nurse's assistant. Omar (5) (use) to play
in a band when he (6) (be) younger, and he (7) (find) work in a music
store. For the past two years, Lois (8) (work) at night and often on weekends, too,
because she and Omar (9) (try) to save enough money to buy a house. Since interest rates
(10)(go) down recently, Lois and Omar think that now is a good time to buy.
They (11) (look) at houses in the city but decided that a house in the suburbs would be
cheaper. Lately they (12) (talk) to a real estate agent about a house with a big yard near a
friend of Lois's. Their agent (13) (plan) to sell the house to another couple, but the
couple changed their mind, and so now Lois and Omar have a chance.

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 27)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

guests to arrive.

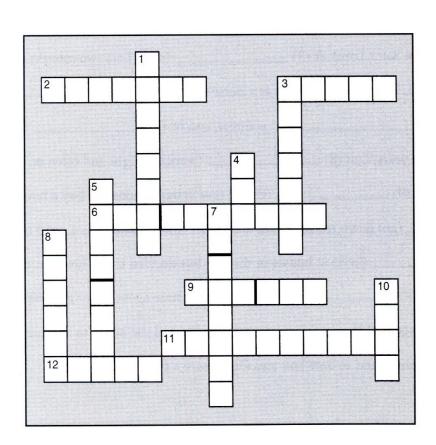
#### **ACROSS**

- I am presently \_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a paper about the impact of German immigration on the United States.
   Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball every Friday with a bunch of old friends.
   We haven't started yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the last two
- 9. Over the past three years, Kim \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in fourteen marathons.
- 11. Caffeine \_\_\_\_\_ (stimulate) most people.
- 12. Tex claims he's been playing the guitar

  he was four. Do you know whether it's true?

#### **DOWN**

- 1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) washing the dishes yet?
- 3. The present progressive tense is made up of a present form of the verb *be* plus a \_\_\_\_\_ participle.
- 4. Ssssshhhhhh. The baby has \_\_\_\_\_ fallen asleep.
- 5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) studying verb tenses for the past two weeks.
- 7. Sorry, Judy can't come to the phone now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bath.
- 8. A leap year \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) every four years.
- 10. The present perfect tense is made up of *have* or *has* plus a \_\_\_\_\_\_ participle.





## EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 27)

Fill in each blank with either a simple present, a present progressive, a present perfect, or a present perfect progressive verb. More than one answer may be correct. Be prepared to explain your choices.

Li Hong (1)	(feel) that her frien	ds and her family (2)	(be) her two
most important in-gro	ups. She (3)	(be) close to five friend	ds for a long time. All of them
(4)	(be) in the United States no	w, where two (5)	(study) nursing and
three (6)	(study) computer info	rmation systems. They (7)	(go) to
three different schools	in California, Virginia, and	New York. They still (8)_	(keep) in
close contact with each	other, though. In fact, Li H	Iong even (9)	(complain) a little abou
Yi Mei, who always (10	0) (call) ł	ner up late at night while	she (11)
(try) to study. For two	years now, the friends (12)_	(come)	to Li Hong's house for Chinese
New Year, since all the	eir families (13)	(live, still) in Taiw	an.
Li Hong's family (	14) (supp	oort) her both financially a	nd emotionally during her
stay in the United Stat	es. Her father often (15)	(send) her	money and letters of
encouragement, while	her mother frequently (16).	(mail)	her small packages of food and
(17)	(visit) her twice in the pass	two years. Li Hong espec	cially (18)
(look forward) to her fa	amily's phone calls.		
Fill in each blank with a simple present, simple past, past progressive, past perfect, or past perfect progressive form of the verb in parentheses. More than one answer may be possible. Be prepared to explain your choices.			
Many people (1)	(think) of drag	ons and heroes and monst	ers in the woods when they
(2)	(hear) the word legend. But t	there (3)	(be) other types of legends.
Did you ever hear abou	it the woman who (4)	(try) to dry l	ner poodle in a microwave
oven when the $dog(5)$	(explode	e)? Or the mysterious child	l hitchhiker who
(6)	(appear) on a strip of road w	here a child (7)	(be) killed years

earlier? If you (8) (hear) any of these or other stories that just (9)
(sound) a little too interesting, you likely (10) (hear) an urban legend.
American college campuses (11) (host) a number of persistent urban legends over the
years. Like legends from faraway places, these urban legends often (12) (deal) with
fantastic, grotesque, and odd occurrences. One famous legend (13) (be) that the
administration will give a student straight A's if his or her roommate (14) (commit)
suicide. Other legends (15) (concern) hidden lives of faculty members, such as the
professor who (16) (invent) a chemical warfare agent but (17) (be)
now prohibited from discussing it.
College students also (18) (appear) in more common myths, such as the student on
vacation who (19) (drinking) and (20) (wake) up the next day to find
a scar on his back where his kidney (21) (be). Another legend (22)
(concern) a student who (23) (buy) a sports car from a woman for 50 dollars. The
woman's husband (24) (run) away with another woman and later (25)
(wrote) his wife, instructing her to sell his beloved sports car for whatever she could.
Interestingly, some urban legends (26)(acquire) international status. Recently, an
Internet discussion group (27)(look) at urban legends from around the world. One
story (28) (concern) a little boy who (29) (die) of some illness and
(30) (need) to collect a huge number (say 10,000) of one essentially worthless item such
as bottle caps or business cards to purchase an iron lung or other piece of medical equipment. Confirmation
of this legend (31) (come) from New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Israel, and Norway,
among other places.

#### EXERCISE 11 (Focus 7, page 32)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

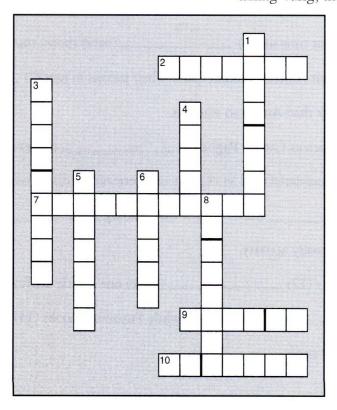
- 2. Marcia will be \_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) the office until Sydney gets back. Direct all questions to her.
- 7. Both the simple present and the present

  can be used to refer to future time.
- 9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) glad to give you a hand with your work this weekend.
- 10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to meet Susan on Wednesday.

#### **DOWN**

- 1. If you wait any longer, they
  \_\_\_\_\_ (have) closed the gates
  by the time you get there.
- 3. By the time I finally finish college, my family will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) nearly \$100,000 for tuition, room and board, and other expenses. Where's the money going to come from?
- 4. When the green light \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on above the door, call me right away.
- 5. In January, Emma will have been \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on her Ph.D. for ten whole years.
- 6. The train for Richmond

  (leave) from platform 3 in one hour.
- 8. Antonio \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) down to the carnival in Rio next week. I think he's taking Varig, the Brazilian national airline.





# SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT



EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	40)

For each sentence below, identify the subject and circle its head noun. Then complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Example: The reading habits of a group (give) some measure of its intellectual activity.
The survey of American reading habits in your textbook (1) (be) interesting. Most
Americans these days probably (2)(believe) that fewer, not more, people read regularly. One
of the reasons for this belief in declining reading habits (3) (be) the explosion of the number
of television channels available. Cable TV subscribers in an area like New York City (4)
(receive) more than 100 channels.
Another piece of evidence that Americans read less (5)(be) the well-documented decline
in U.S. students test scores, particularly in comparison to student scores in other countries, such as Japan.
However, some studies of student time use (6)(have) shown that average Japanese students
actually watch more TV than their American counterparts. Their success in part (7)(come)
from also doing more homework than American students.
Some prominent writers such as Camile Paglia (8) (have) argued that reading books
(9)(be) an outdated skill in this age of electronic media. Media critic Neil Postman, on
the other hand, (10) (have) argued that reading books (11) (remain)
a uniquely rewarding and necessary activity.
A quick look at their books (12) (leave) one a little confused. Paglia's book Sexual
Personae (13) (be) 736 pages long, while Postman's books (14) (have)
tended to have fewer than 200 pages.

#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 42)

First, identify the subject of the sentence and circle its head noun. Next, put brackets around any modifying phrases following the head noun. Finally, fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

Example:	The Library of Congress catalog (system) [which most U.S. libraries use,] <u>classifies</u> (classify) books as either "fiction" or "nonfiction."			
The kind	of fiction that each person likes to read (1) (be) a matter of individual taste.			
The four r	nost popular writers in the Gallup survey discussed in the textbook (2) (write)			
in a variet	y of genres.			
One th	ning that most of the favorite books have in common (3) (be) their designation			
as "popula	r," or mass-market, reading. This designation, which is made frequently by booksellers and			
reviewers,	(4) (be) hard to define. Generally speaking, a book that is unpopular with			
literary cri	tics (5) (be) considered "popular." Supposedly, this kind of book, compared			
with book	s typically taught in college literature courses, (6) (have) less depth of thought.			
Howe	ver, a review of books considered "popular" over the years (7) (show) that			
the design	ation can change. Charles Dickens, along with a number of other Victorian writers,			
(8)	(be) enormously popular with readers in his time, yet today his works are studied			
widely in	college literature courses. Even Shakespeare's plays, widely considered the paradigm of thoughtful			
literature in English, (9) (be) listed as "works of diversion" for students in an eighteenth-				
century catalog at Yale University.				
Whate	ever they are reading, readers inevitably find certain conditions that improve their reading. Some			
people (10	(find) that eyeglasses, as opposed to contact lenses, (11)			
(help) their reading. Others might prefer a special thing, such as a rocking chair or a cup of coffee. It is clear				
that desire	hat desire, not any innate abilities, (12) (make) an avid reader			



## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 44)

Fill in the blank with a form of the verb in parentheses. In some cases you may have to make additional choices in singular/plural nouns.

Example:	Both The Night Manager and The Spy Who Came in from the Cold were (be) best-sellers by author John le Carré.			
Although	both Sue Grafton and Elmore Leonard (1) (write) mystery novels,			
(2)	(his/her/their) styles are quite different.			
Despi	te the fact that neither Ralph Ellison nor Mary Shelley (3) (write) more than a			
few books	s, both Ellison and Shelley (4) (be) regarded as (5) (a major			
writer/ma	of gor writers). On the other hand, both Danielle Steel and Louis L'Amour (6)			
(have) wr	itten numerous best-sellers without being given much critical attention.			
Neith	ner Ray Bradbury nor most other science fiction writers (7) (appeal) much to			
Mariko, v	who says that either nonfiction books, such as histories and biographies, or a realistic fiction writer			
like Jame	es Clavell (8) (interest) her.			
(9)_	(have) either Wan-shan or the other Chinese students read Iron and Silk yet? Both			
that bool	that book and the movie of the same name (10)(tell) the story of Mark Salzman, an			
America	American English teacher in China.			
(11)	(do) either horror novels or a good suspenseful story appeal to you? If so, either			
Stephen	King or V. C. Andrews (12) (be) (13) (a good choice/good			
choices)	for you.			
If ne	ither the espionage novels of John le Carré nor a book like Red Storm Rising (14)			
(appeal) to you, neither a writer like Tom Clancy nor books like Day of the Jackal (15)				
(be) (16)	(be) (16) (a good choice/good choices). Both Tom Clancy and Danielle Steel frequently			
	(find) (18) (his/her/their) (19) (book/books)			
	op of best-seller lists.			

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 46)

Fill in each blank with the present tense form of the verb in parentheses. In some cases you will also need to choose a singular or plural form of a given pronoun. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Yassir's ESL class (1) doesn't have (not have) a textbook. Instead (2) (they/it)				
(3) (use) four novels. This method of teaching (4) (be) called				
"whole-language instruction." In this method, students are required to do large amounts of non-ESL reading				
and to respond to their reading in journals, which are read in groups. Vocabulary (5) (be)				
improved by students' selecting words to learn from the reading.				
Right now the students in Yassir's group (6) (write) in (7)				
(their/its) journals. The assignment (8) (be) for students to write on how they felt				
about this method. Some people (9)(like) it a lot. They feel that the information that				
(10) (come) from additional reading (11) (help) them to understand				
native speakers better. Other people (12) (like) the method less; they feel that the				
homework (13) (be) too time-consuming.				
Yassir's group (14) (have) some good ideas. Research (15)				
(not favor) any single method of language teaching; rather, education—using any method—that				
(16) (interest) students (17) (be) the kind that will be successful. The				
interested (18) (tend) to do well, while the uninterested usually (19)				
(do) poorly.				
EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 48)  Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.				
1. Fifty-five miles per hour (be) the speed limit on some unmarked rural roads in the United States.				
2. A pair of binoculars (be) necessary equipment for an ornithologist.				
3. Geriatrics (be) the medical field concerned with illnesses that afflict the elderly.				

4.	The pair of diamond-studded glasses stolen from the home of the (be) recovered yesterday.	famous actress Tessa Tang
	Predicting the influence of the stars on people's livesastrologers.	(be) the work of
6.	Fewer cases of AIDS (be) reported recently in	New York.
	The bends (be) caused by moving too quickly atmospheric pressure.	from a high to a low
8.	The Azores(be) located west of Portugal.	
9.	Hard Times (be) written by Charles Dickens.	
10.	Your extra-sharp pair of scissors (be) on the de	esk by the bookcase.
11.	Tongs (be) useful at a barbecue.	
	"Sports," "Travel," and the "Weekly Review"newspaper I had time to read yesterday.	(be) the only sections of the
13.	Having one flat tire is bad enough, but having two	(be) even worse.
14.	What we want (be) safer streets.	
15.	Before Pheidippides died in Athens from his 26.2-mile run, he de (be) pleasing to his generals: The Greeks had	
16.	That all children need lots of encouragement	(be) obvious.
17.	Migraine headaches (be) excruciating.	
	ERCISE 6 (Focus 6, page 51)  ch blank with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.	
Six of the	fifteen best-selling hardcover children's books of all time (1)	(be) written by
Dr. Seuss,	the pen name of Theodore Geisel.	
One-t	third of the paperback list (2) (be) filled with t	itles by Laura Ingalls Wilder.
A lot of h	er work (3) (deal) with pioneer children in the	American Midwest in the
nineteent	h century. A number of her books (4) (be) the l	basis for a popular American TV
program,	Little House on the Prairie.	
Amon	ng adults, nearly everything V. C. Andrews wrote (5)	(have) sold well.
Although	Andrews's books have been written by another writer since her de	eath, a lot of her audience
(6)	(know) this, and none of them (7)	(seem) to mind.

His fans quickly buy	almost every book Stephen King (8)	(have) written. Each of
King's books (9)	(have) been a best-seller.	
Every year, although a	a number of new information almanacs (1	0) (be) written, the
number of World Almanac	rs sold still (11) (continues	nue) to climb.
Nora felt that none of	f the clerk's advice (12)	_ (be) particularly useful as she perused
the books in the store. No	one of the books (13)	(be) what she was looking for for her
father. Her father always	made sure that everyone in the family (14	(have) an interesting
book to read. There (15)	(be) a large number of	interesting titles on the bookshelves at
home.		
<b>EXERCISE 7</b> Fill in each blank with	(Focus 6, page 51) the correct form of the verb in parent	theses.
A small but vocal minori	ty (1) (have) objected	to the inclusion of some well-known books
in school libraries. The m	najority of the complaints (2)	(have) centered around racial or
sexual themes in the book	ks. Although a 90 percent majority of par	ents surveyed (3) (be)
opposed to the removal o	f the problem books, in most cases, the co	omplainants were given a public hearing.
Typically, only a minority	y of the books in question (4)	(reveal) sustained prejudicial views
of the authors. Rather, th	ne offending passages are usually related to	prejudiced characters that the author
condemns.		
A sizable majority (5	(feel) that the right	to free speech is more important than the
right to be free from offe	ensive speech. Therefore, this kind of prot	est is rarely successful. And although they
make good news stories,	only a tiny minority of school districts—	-less than 1 percent nationwide—ever
(6)(f	ace) this problem.	
In regard to comput	er use, a recent survey reports that a surp	rising majority of people now
(7)(0	own) a personal computer. Of those survey	yed, only a very small minority
(8) (i	nsist) that computers are more of a nuisar	nce than a boon. The majority of those

who ow	on computers—71 percent, in fact—(9) (say) their primary use is for personal			
word pi	word processing. Of those who use an on-line service, the vast majority (10) (go) on line			
every da	ay.			
E	XERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 55)			
Fill in	nd Nigel are fishing together. Jack is a very informal person, whereas Nigel is always formal. the blanks of their conversation with the correct form of <i>be</i> according to the formal and al rules you studied in your textbook. The first one has been done for you as an example.			
	Would you please hand me a soft drink from the cooler?  (1)			
Nigel:	Either of them (2)fine.			
Jack:	Hold on a second. Neither of the colas (3) cold. And one of the ginger ales is a diet ginger ale. Which do you want?			
Nigel:	Either the colas or the regular ginger ale (4) fine. Oh, there (5)			
	some clean drinking cups as well, right?			
Jack:	Uh, no. There (6) some cups, but none of them (7) clean.			
	What's wrong with drinking from the can?			
Nigel:	Neither your dirty hands nor the can (8) free of the sorts of germs that could ruin a perfectly splendid fishing trip.			
Jack:	Oh, stop it. Either your fussiness or your complaints (9) going to ruin the trip.			
	You needn't be so rude. Neither you nor I (10) here to do anything but enjoy			
	ourselves.			
Jack:	Which, I might add, neither you nor I (11)doing as long as we're arguing			
	instead of fishing.			

# **TEST PREP**





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

1.	I here for over 15 years.	
	a. have live	c. have living
	b. have been living	d. have been lived
2.	"Until they bought that car, they walked everyw	here" describes something that happened
	in the	
	a. past	c. future
	b. present	d. an unknown time
3.	Tony got a new job last month so he	at 6:00 every morning.
	a. gets up	c. has gotten up
	b. got up	d. had gotten up
4.	The statement, "I think smoking should be band	ned,"
	a. expresses a relationship	c. describes a mental perception
	b. establishes a time frame	d. expresses possession
5.	The statement, "We will return at the end of the	month,"
	a. expresses a relationship	c. describes a mental perception
	b. establishes a time frame	d. expresses possession
6.	The statement, "I am constantly forgetting to w	ear my watch," expresses
	a. a repeated action	c. a period of time
	b. a temporary situation	d. an uncompleted action
7.	The statement, "They will still be studying whe	n the library closes," expresses
	a. a repeated action	c. a period of time
	b. a temporary situation	d. an uncompleted action
8.	Linda moved to San Francisco in 1998 and she	in the same apartment ever since
	a. has lived	c. is living
	b. lived	d. lives

9.	I have worked for the same company for five years and this year I a long vacation		
	a. take	c. am taking	
	b. had taken	d. will have taken	
10.	The swim team but they still aren't re	eady for the competition.	
	a. will practicing	c. have been practicing	
	b. has been practicing	d. will have been practicing	
11.	The statement, "Carol has just bought her first o	ar," describes	
	a. a mental perception	c. a recently completed action	
	b. a repeated action	d. an incomplete action	
12.	Marilyn home from work when she d	ecided to stop for a cup of coffee.	
	a. was driving	c. has driven	
	b. drove	d. has been driving	
13.	The statement, "I am going to finish this book be expresses	efore I go to bed no matter what,"	
	a. willingness	c. a prediction about a future situation	
	b. a strong intention	d. a possible plan	
14.	Choose the most formal statement.		
	a. None of the students are here.	c. There's four rooms on the first floor.	
	b. Neither of the rooms are very big.	d. Either of the restaurants is excellent.	
15.	Two times five ten.		
	a. are	c. equal	
	b. are equaling	d. equals	

#### **EDITING PRACTICE**

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

- 16. The (a) first two people (b) who walked through the door (c) was my mother and (d) his sister.
- 17. (a) <u>Until</u> you (b) <u>finish</u> your lunch, you (c) <u>can have</u> one of (d) <u>these</u> cookies.
- 18. I really (a) like the friends I (b) made at my (c) last job and I still (d) saw them from time to time.
- 19. David (a) lived with his sister for (b) a number of years, but now he (c) had a place of his (d) own.
- 20. I (a) usually take the bus home (b) from work, (c) but tomorrow I (d) will driven my car.
- 21. Gabriel (a) <u>started</u> studying English about ten years (b) <u>ago</u> and he (c) <u>goes</u> to this school (d) <u>since</u> 2005.
- 22. (a) By this time next year, we (b) are afraid (c) that global warming (d) melted part of the polar ice caps.

- 23. By the time we (a) <u>finish</u> (b) <u>paying</u> for all the food we (c) <u>will need</u> for the party, we (d) <u>spent</u> over \$200.
- 24. The two boys (a) whom you (b) saw at the park (c) are playing baseball (d) since 9:00 this morning.
- 25. (a) <u>All of</u> the students (b) <u>who</u> are in my English class (c) <u>try</u> to complete their term papers (d) <u>by</u> Friday.
- 26. (a) Several of the students (b) in this class (c) has read (d) at least three of the required novels.
- 27. One of the (a) <u>most</u> interesting (b) <u>changes</u> in students' attitudes (c) <u>are</u> how they (d) <u>feel</u> about money.
- 28. (a) Either a furniture store (b) or department stores (c) has exactly what (d) you're looking for.
- 29. The traffic (a) at this intersection (b) have become a lot (c) worse (d) during the past six months.
- 30. Only about one-third (a) of the members (b) has decided if (c) they want to go (d) on the trip.

# **PASSIVE VERBS**



#### EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 62)

Underline the passive verb in each sentence below and then explain the most likely reason for its use. In stating your explanations, refer to the following contexts:

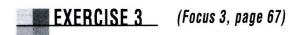
- A. The focus is on the receiver of an action rather than the performer or agent.
- B. The agent is obvious from the context.
- C. The agent is unknown.
- D. The speaker/writer wishes to avoid mentioning the agent.
- 1. \_\_\_ In Washington yesterday, a new law extending maternity and paternity leave was passed.
- 2. \_\_\_ Yes, it's true, many things have been neglected around the house lately, but this is going to change.
- 3. \_\_\_ In Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*, Mr. Darcy was at first rejected by Elizabeth Bennett
- 4. \_\_\_ Two church windows were cracked in the storm last night.
- 5. \_\_\_ Steps are being taken to find the terrorists and bring them to justice.
- 6. \_\_\_\_ Bullfrogs prefer large bodies of water but can be found in bogs and small streams when the ideal conditions are not available.
- 7. \_\_\_\_ If certain genes are damaged, cancer can arise in the organism.
- 8. \_\_\_ Science is driven by curiosity.
- 9. \_\_\_ This magazine welcomes new contributors. Unsolicited manuscripts, however, will not be returned unless accompanied by an SASE.
- 10. \_\_\_ The audience was deeply moved by the performance of the young violinist.

#### EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 64)

Rewrite each sentence below to put the focus on the recipient of the action rather than on the agent of the action. Delete the agent if you do not think it needs to be mentioned.

Example: The Olympic Committee included swimming in the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Swimming was included in the first modern Olympic Games in 1896.

1.	The Olympic Committee added diving events in 1904.
2.	They clearly mark the swimming pools in competitive swimming.
3.	They use antiturbulance lane lines to separate the swimmers and keep the water calm.
4.	In fencing, a long wire that passes underneath each fencer's jacket connects the sword tips to lights.
5.	A bulb flashes when a fencer makes a hit.
6.	People once thought of fungi as plants, but biologists now classify them as a separate kingdom.
7.	Legislation has advanced the status of women.
8.	Traders are buying and selling stocks in a frenzy of activity today on Wall Street.
9.	The next Jupiter space probe will transmit thousands of photographs of the Great Red Spot.
10.	Termites were slowly devouring the old Barlow mansion on the hill.



Underline all the passive verbs in the following essay. The first one has been done for you as an example.

#### PART A

In 1989, more motor vehicles <u>were produced</u> in Japan than in any other country in the world. Although the United States is the world production leader for trucks and buses, 25 percent more passenger cars were manufactured in Japan than in the United States. More vehicles are bought by people in the United States than in any other country, with one car for every 1.3 people. In Japan, one car is found for every 4.3 people. In France, the ratio is 1 to 2.5, and in Great Britain, the ratio is 1 to 3.

Enormous profits are made in automotive manufacturing. In the United States, the first and second largest corporations are car companies (General Motors and Ford), and large portions of the economies of Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, South Korea, and Brazil are devoted to automotive manufacturing. Cars are also manufactured in countries from Argentina to Sweden. In dollar amounts, more automobiles and automotive products are exported from the United States than any other commodity. Yet an even greater number of automobiles and automotive products are imported to the United States.

More people are killed worldwide in auto accidents than by any other type of accidental death. In fact, the rate is more than three times greater than falls, the second-leading cause of accidental death, and greater

than the total deaths for falls, drowning, fires, accidental shootings, and poisonings combined. Auto accidents are listed as the eighth leading cause of death in the United States. More lives are lost to auto accidents than to diabetes or AIDS.

There is some good news, though. Since 1970, the fatality rate for auto accidents in the United States has declined 30 percent. This decline was caused mainly by a number of improvements in the design of cars. Nowadays, cars in the United States are required to have air bags and passive restraints, such as automatic seat belts. Energy-absorbing frames are found in most cars, along with reinforced-steel passenger compartments. Some more expensive cars are outfitted with antilock brakes, and most cars carry smaller safety additions such as eye-level rear brake lights and childproof door locks. Since 1970, tougher drunken driving laws have been passed in most states, and mandatory seat belt laws currently exist in 36 states.

One issue related to car safety thought to have had little effect is the general trend toward the manufacture of smaller cars. Over an 11-year period, the best-selling car models changed from mostly full-sized cars in 1978 to mostly midsized and compact cars in 1989. This change is related both to rising gasoline prices and to a decline in consumer confidence in larger American-made cars.

PART B

Separate the passive verbs in the preceding essay into stative and dynamic passives.

STATIVE PASSIVE	DYNAMIC PASSIVE

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 69)

Underline the stative passive verb in each of the numbered sentences and state the use of each, based on the following categories:

- A. to describe location or position
- B. to describe characteristics or qualities
- C. to describe manner or method
- D. to describe part-whole relationships
- E. to describe purpose
- F. to describe connection
- G. to describe reputation or association
- H. to define or name

#### **Example:** A The nation of Cape Verde is found in the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Africa.

- 1. \_\_\_ Water is made of two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen.
- 2. \_\_\_ In the British system, liquids of less than a pint are measured in gills.
- 3. \_\_\_\_ The combination of one part oxygen and two parts deuterium oxide is known as "heavy water."
- 4. \_\_\_ Two-thirds of the earth is covered by water.
- 5. \_\_\_\_ The molecules of water are connected to each other by a process termed *ionic bonding*.
- 6. \_\_\_ A peninsula is surrounded by water on three sides.
- 7. \_\_\_ The sulfuric water found in geysers and hot springs is considered therapeutic.
- 8. \_\_\_ Water turbines are used to produce electricity from dammed water.
- 9. \_\_\_ Fish ladders are designed to allow salmon to swim over dams as they go upstream to spawn.
- 10. \_\_\_\_ Lakes Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior, which are collectively termed the Great Lakes, are found in the United States and Canada and are the largest body of fresh water in the world.

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

Underline the complex passives in the following passage.

#### Folk Customs and Lore: Doors to Mysterious Britain

- (1) There is always more to a nation than what we read in standard history books or economic surveys.
- (2) Folk customs and lore are especially rich sources of information that give us a certain feel for a place, a people, and the past and restore a sense of wonder generally missing in observations restricted to "the hard facts." (3) Britain, because of its antiquity, is fertile ground for study. (4) Add to this a certain endearing

eccentricity of character and what some would call "a haunted geography" and you have the promise of some intriguing revelations.

- (5) Take, for example, the Furry Dance at Helston in Cornwall, held annually on May 8. (6) It is reputed to be one of oldest examples of a communal spring festival dance still surviving. (7) It is claimed that the dance has been performed without a break—except in times of war and pestilence—since pre-Christian times. (8) According to one local legend, however, the dance is said to commemorate the victory of St. Michael the Archangel over the devil in a struggle for possession of the town. (9) Today the dancing begins at six in the morning with the town band parading through the streets followed by all the children. (10) It is considered appropriate for everyone to participate, and at noon the mayor, wearing his chain of office, leads all the dancing townspeople through all the main streets and into gardens, shops, and houses, in one door and, if possible, out through another, to bring the luck of summer to the owners and tenants and drive out the darkness of winter.
- (11) It is known that many customs have vanished since the Industrial Revolution, including one called "barring-out" the schoolmaster, which was believed to have taken place at varying times during the year and in many parts of Britain. (12) On the appointed morning, the children locked the schoolmaster out of his own school and refused to let him in until he had granted a holiday for that day or, according to some of the earliest accounts, promised a number of holidays during the coming months. (13) All his attempts to enter were fiercely resisted, and while the siege continued, it is said, the defenders shouted or sang traditional barring-out rhymes.
- (14) Every land has its share of ghost and spirit lore, but it is conjectured that Britain is the most haunted of them all. (15) Some spirit visitations are relatively benign, others grim. (16) It was recently reported that on the grounds of Holland House in the heart of London, a headless ghost (presumably the first owner's son-in-law, beheaded during the civil war) was seen walking in the moonlight. (17) Holland Park, in which the house stands, also has its mysteries, and it is said that people have seen their doubles there. (18) (Traditionally, to see one's double warns of death within a year.) (19) In Glencoe, in the Scottish Highlands, where a ghastly massacre took place in 1692, many people claim to have felt a brooding presence, a palpable oppression, and to have heard the sounds of sword against shield, faint cries, far-off moans, and calls for vengeance.
- (20) It is supposed that belief in the existence of fairies was still strong among the country folk of Britain until quite recently, and there are many stories telling of fairies' subterranean palaces, their hardworking helpfulness, and their love of music, dancing, and mischief. (21) Humans were thought to have been lured into fairylands to be entertained for what seemed a short while, only to find on returning home that a hundred years of our time had passed. (22) Stories are common of youths who, having passed a night or two in fairyland, return to find their poor cottages tall mansions, and their lords' castles ivy-clad ruins; the lords, while conversing with great-grandchildren, suddenly crumble into heaps of ashes.



(23) Though it is undoubtedly true that many a folk custom has not found its way into actual practice in the twentieth century, many still remain. (24) And while we may take a lot of folklore with a grain of salt, it must be admitted that a good tale, full of surprise and mystery, is what we all like to hear.

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 72)

For each of the following numbered sentence groups, choose and circle the sentence, (a) or (b), that best fits the context, using the principles of introducing or continuing topics as discussed in Focus 5. Read each numbered group as the beginning of a written article or spoken announcement.

- 1. It is believed that out of the roughly one hundred billion galaxies within range of our telescopes, each galaxy is home to a hundred billion stars.
  - a. It is surmised that half of these stars have planets.
  - b. Half of these stars are surmised to have planets.
- 2. a. After many years as king of Athens, the ancient Greek hero Theseus was said to have lost the favor of his people and to have been forced to leave the city.
  - b. It is said that after many years as king of Athens, the ancient Greek hero Theseus lost the favor of his people and was forced to leave the city. He retired to the court of Lycomedes, the king of Scyros, who at first received him kindly but afterward treacherously slew him.
- 3. a. It was reported today that the space shuttle *Discovery* nearly lost power as it came in for a landing.
  - b. The space shuttle *Discovery* was reported to have nearly lost power today as it came in for a landing. A malfunctioning fuse was thought to be responsible.
- 4. In India, it is considered dangerous to travel on either a Tuesday or a Saturday.
  - a. It is thought that the gods to whom those days are dedicated are tricksters quite capable of playing pranks on vulnerable humans.
  - **b.** The gods to whom those days are dedicated are thought to be tricksters quite capable of playing pranks on vulnerable humans.



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

The columns below have information about old British superstitions related to animals. Match the descriptions in the first column to the results in the second column to form superstitions. Express each situation and result in sentences with two complex sentence structures: a *that* clause complex passive and an infinitive clause.

**Example:** It was believed that if you saw a hare at the outset of a journey, the journey would not go well.

OR

Seeing a hare at the outset of a journey was believed to be a sign that the journey would not go well.

	ACTION/CONDITION	RESULT
	1. if a toad crossed your path	a. you would have a long life
	2. if a cat sneezed	b. bad luck would come to you
	3. if a lizard crossed the path of a bridal procession	c. a death was imminent
	4. if you saw a golden butterfly at a funeral	d. you would have good luck
	5. if a weasel squealed	e. a legacy would come your way
	6. if a beetle crawled out of your shoe	f. your children would do well in school
	7. if a spider fell on you from the ceiling of a house	g. the marriage would have problems
	8. if you fed horsehair to your children	h. it would rain
Hint:	Spiders, butterflies, and toads had positive association Beetles, lizards, and especially weasels had negative a Cats were associated with weather.	essociations.
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	O	
	EVEDCICE 0 (Feeting 6, mage 74)	

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 74)

Imagine that you are a journalist being interviewed by a panel of students. The following are questions you have been asked about past, current, and future events. Respond to each question by making a complex passive statement from the information in brackets. Include an agent only if you think it is necessary. Use one of the following verbs: *expect, rumor, believe, assume, allege.* 

#### Example:

- Q: Why did they stop construction of the Black River nuclear power plant? [Inspectors thought the foundation was faulty.]
- A: The foundation was believed to be faulty.

OR

It was believed that the foundation was faulty.

- 1. Why is the senator from Kansas vacationing in New Hampshire? [The consensus is that he will run in the primary elections.]
- 2. Why has Congressman Loren not been seen for two weeks? [Word has it that he is undergoing treatment in a clinic in Arizona.]
- 3. Why did the Rodax company take its new painkiller off the market? [The company thinks the results of the lab tests were misinterpreted.]
- 4. Why haven't we heard any more news about the Fisher case? [Most people guess it was settled out of court.]
- 5. What's the latest update about the fire that burned down the Surf Hotel? [Police think it was the work of arsonists.]
- 6. Is it true that we'll be seeing some new faces on the White House staff? [Our sources have it that there will be an announcement shortly about a major reshuffling.]

# EXERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 74)

Here are some additional facts from the World Almanac and purported facts from "Harper's Index" (Harper's magazine) and "Facts Out of Context" (In Context, A Quarterly of Humane Sustainable Culture). Information considered to be a fact is indicated by (F); information thought to be possibly true is indicated by (?). Your task is to rewrite the following information in complete sentences. Use the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

#### Example:

(?) Number of children admitted to hospital emergency room last year for injuries involving shopping carts: 32,866 (report)

It is reported that the number of children admitted to hospital emergency rooms last year for injuries involving shopping carts was 32,866.

#### OR

The number of children admitted to hospital emergency rooms last year for injuries involving shopping carts is reported to have been 32,866.

- 1. (?) There are approximately 75,000 edible plants found in nature (think)
- 2. (?) Estimated number of birds that are killed in collisions with TV broadcast towers each year: 1,250,000 (estimate)



3.	(F) Highest mountain in South America: Aconcagua, Argentina (know)
4.	(?) Estimated number of unsolicited phone calls made by U.S. telemarketers each second: 200 (believe)
5.	(?) Amount of time required to set the table for a banquet at London's Buckingham Palace: three days (speculate)
6.	(?) Maximum fine for parking illegally overnight in Tokyo: \$1,400 (report)
7.	(?) Earth's population around 8000 B.C., when farmers began harvesting domesticated plants: 4 million (believe)
8.	(?) Number of people born every 10 days in 1991: 4 million (say)

## EXERCISE 10 (Focus 6, page 74)

Circle the passive verbs in the following passages. Then explain why each passive is used.

- 1. These pets don't sting, they don't bark, and they won't replace hats. Still, the iguana is becoming fashionable in New York City. This summer, the iguanas, their nails cut to avoid scratching, could be seen perched on the heads or shoulders of their owners. When they were taken outside, usually when the weather was warm, many owners used harnesses.
  - (From The New York Times, Sunday, September 1, 1996.)
- 2. The most relentless borrowers of English words have been the Japanese. The number of English words currently used in Japanese has been estimated to be as high as 20,000.
- 3. Chinese writing possesses one great advantage over other languages: It can be read everywhere. Chinese is not really a language at all, but more a family of loosely related dialects. In some places one dialect is spoken over a very wide area, but in other parts of the country, particularly in the deep south, the dialects can change every two or three miles.

4. According to a Gallup poll, the crossword is the most popular sedentary recreation, occupying thirty million Americans for part of every day. The very first crossword, containing just thirty-two clues, appeared in the New York *World* on December 21, 1913. It had been thought up as a space filler by an expatriate Englishman named Arthur Wynne. It wasn't until 1924, when Simon & Schuster brought out a volume of crossword puzzles priced at \$1.35, that it became a hit. By the end of the year, a half a million copies had been sold, and crossword puzzles were a craze across America.

(Nos. 2, 3, and 4 adapted from Bill Bryson: The Mother Tongue, New York: William Morrow, 1990.)



#### **EXERCISE 11** (Focus 6, page 74)

After each sentence or group of sentences below, add a sentence with a passive verb to create cohesion, using the information given in parentheses.

1.	William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. (Before the publication of Harvey's work in 1628, people did not recognize the role of the heart in circulation.)
2.	After carbohydrates and proteins, lipids make up the third most important class of the molecules of life. (Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen build lipids.)
3.	Mars is only half the size of the Earth. Its "year" is two Earth-years long, and we can tell that it has seasons because we can watch the polar caps wax and wane. (Not water but frozen carbon dioxide makes up the polar caps of Mars.)
4.	Early in its history, the Earth had craters like those on the moon. (Since that time, however, the forces of erosion and weathering have destroyed almost all of the early craters.)
5.	The phylum cyanobacteria includes single-celled organisms that float on the surface of water. (We refer to them loosely as "blue-green algae." People believe that they were the first living things on Earth.)
_	Till 1 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
6.	Like the Earth, the sun has a magnetic field. (Scientists think this field reverses itself every 11 years.)
	(A) 16 T T T CI 1001 TH: T CI 11W AI (C' N W I D II I 1002)

(Adapted from James Trefil: 1001 Things Everyone Should Know About Science. New York: Doubleday, 1992.)

# **ARTICLE USAGE**

EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	84
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Fill in each blank with alan, the, or  $\emptyset$ .

The caravan entered between two ranks of guards. (1) traders continued on to (2)
market, while (3) guide took me to (4) inn of the foreigners. (5) guide
made (6) camel kneel down in front of (7) large pavilion-like (8) barracks.
When he carried my traveling bags inside, I realized that it was (9) inn. It was divided into two
wings separated by (10) extended reception hall; each wing contained (11) adjoining
rooms whose sides were constructed of (12) hair cloth. (13) room chosen for me was
simple, even primitive: its floor was sandy, and it possessed (14) bed (which consisted of
(15) wooden board laid on (16) ground), (17) chest for clothes, and
(18) cushions in (19) middle. No sooner had I finished checking through my bags
than I hurried to bed with (20) eagerness of someone deprived of (21) normal sleep
for (22) full month. I slept deeply until woken by (23) day's heat. As though
unwell, I rose from my bed and passed through into (24) reception hall, which was crammed
with (25) guests, all of whom were seated in front of their rooms having (26)
breakfast. (27) short man, slightly stout, wearing only (28) loincloth, came up
to me, "I am Fam, (29) owner of (30) inn," he said smiling. "Did you have
(31) good night?"
(From Naguib Mahfouz, The Journey of Ibn Fattouma [trans. Denys Johnson-Davies], New York: Doubleday, 1992.)



# EXERCISE 2 (Focuses 2 and 3, pages 88 and 90)

Fill in each blank with alan, the, or  $\emptyset$ . Indicate whether the noun is classified or identified by writing either  $\underline{C}$  for classified or  $\underline{I}$  for identified above it.

	I C
Example:	The earliest road vehicle powered by an engine was built in 1770.
1.	Ali is learning to fly plane.
	water in well is filled with algae. You shouldn't drink it unless it's been filtered first.
3.	mountains of Austria are some of the most picturesque in the world.
4.	"Oh, no, I hate peas and carrots," cried the little girl when she looked
	at vegetables on table.
5.	Author Paul Theroux is famous for taking trains all over the world.
6.	global economy is dependent on oil.
7.	I wish everybody would ride bicycles and leave their cars at home.
8.	sheep in field were marked with red dye.
9.	government was accused of corruption.
10.	I heard shot ring out through forest.
classified	the following questions with noun phrases. Use <i>alan</i> , <i>the</i> , or Ø to show that the noun is l or identified.  What kind of person is successful?  A person who is happy (classified)
	What feature of television don't you like? The commercials (identified)
1.	What kind of animal makes the best pet?
2.	What feature of English do you find especially difficult?
3.	What type of book do you enjoy reading?
4.	What feature of computers do you appreciate?
5.	What part of work do you dislike?

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 92)

Choose the correct article before each noun phrase and then refer to the explanations below to explain your choices.

- A. The is used with unique nouns.
- B. *The* is used before superlatives.
- C. The is used before ordinals.
- D. The is used before modifiers that make the noun that follows specific.
- E. The is used in phrases that refer to a specific part of a whole group.
- F. The is used with identifiable nouns followed by a modifying of-phrase.
- G. The is used before adjectives that represent groups of people.
- H. The is used with certain nouns as a general example of something.
- I. The is used before locations associated with typical or habitual activities.
- J. The is used with a noun that has been identified in some way.
- **K.** A/an or  $\emptyset$  is used to indicate a type, group, or class.

**Example:** (A/<u>The</u>) only reason that band is popular is because of (a/<u>the</u>) strange videos it produces. (The only reason—D; the strange videos—J)

- 1. We bid on  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  second item in  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  auction.
- 2. Barbara doesn't ride (a/the/ $\emptyset$ ) subway late at night unless she's with (a/the/ $\emptyset$ ) friends.
- 3.  $(A/The/\emptyset)$  end of  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  play was very stirring.
- 4. (A/The/Ø) moon was half full but still provided enough light for us to see (a/the/Ø) trail.
- 5. Both of  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  candidates are promising tax cuts to  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  rich.
- 6.  $(A/The/\emptyset)$  most challenging assignment I ever had was  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  physics project.
- 7. A lot of teenagers like to hang out at  $(a/the/\emptyset)$  mall.
- 8. Lots of paperwork waits in (a/the/Ø) in-basket in front of me. Reluctant to move toward (a/the) pile of forms, I stare out (a/the/Ø) window for (a/the/Ø) fiftieth time this drab Monday morning.
- 9. (A/The/Ø) function of (a/the/Ø) machine was not apparent at first.
- 10. Sixty-one percent of (a/the/Ø) population of Sudan is literate.
- 11. (A/The) main reason we went to (a/the) lecture was to get a look at (a/the) most famous living poet.
- 12. For (a/the) ignorant, (a/the) state of bliss is no longer guaranteed.

### EXERCISE 5 (Focuses 4 and 5, pages 92 and 93)

Find and correct the errors in the following sentences.

Example: The drug dealer was sentence to 20 years in the jail.

The drug dealer was sentenced to 20 years in jail.

- 1. We need to speak with total honesty to each other. It's time for heart-to-a-heart talk.
- 2. Laura's favorite meal is a breakfast.
- 3. They said they would let us know by the phone.
- 4. The time is the money.
- 5. I don't like to study during day.
- 6. The heart attack victim was declared dead on the arrival at the hospital.
- 7. We regretted that we didn't take the heed of the old man's warning about not crossing the desert at night.
- 8. After the rescue team pulled the drowning child from the water, one of them performed the mouth-to-the-mouth resuscitation.
- 9. The only way we could cross the river was on a horseback.
- 10. Catholics are obliged to go to the church on Sundays.

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 6, page 95)

For each of the following pairs of sentences check the option that makes a general rather than a particular reference about the italicized noun phrase.

**Example:** a. Plants make their food by photosynthesis.

- b. Mara's house is filled with plants.
- 1. a. A sinus problem can be the result of an allergy.
  - b. David developed a sinus problem when he moved to California.
- 2. a. The mouse on my desk has a sleek new design.
  - b. The mouse is a peripheral device used with a computer.
- 3. a. A cure for AIDS has been elusive.
  - b. The physician thought that chemotherapy might be a cure for the patient's cancer.
- 4. a. Some roller coasters have been declared national historical sites.
  - b. Roller coasters provide thrills for thousands of people in amusement parks around the world.
- 5. a. The tripod is particularly useful to nature photographers who want to capture detail.
  - b. The tripod I bought recently has a quick-release mechanism.
- 6. a. The telephone has changed a lot in the past 25 years.
  - b. The telephone I ordered has a built-in answering machine.
- 7. a. Poetry may have originally been sung or chanted.
  - b. Café Nuovo will present an evening of *poetry* starting at 7.
- 8. a. We explored caves in Borneo.
  - b. Caves commonly form in areas of limestone.
- 9. a. A tree can be either coniferous or deciduous.
  - **b.** A tree that everyone loves in the fall is the sugar maple.
- 10. a. The octopus is a mollusk, just as the snail is.
  - b. The octopus squirted a stream of ink at the shark.

#### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 95)

Some of the sentences below contain mistakes in usage of abstract generic the. Explain the mistakes and correct them.

Example: The eraser is used to remove pencil marks.
(Eraser is a simple inanimate object.)
Correction: An eraser
OR
Erasers are used to remove pencil marks.

1. The cheese is made from milk.
2. The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.
3. The blue whale is the largest mammal in the world.
4. Generally, the left-handed people die earlier than others.
5. The diamond is the hardest stone.
6. The hydrogen is the first element on the atomic table.
7. The nectarine is a cross between the peach and the apricot.
8. The tie is worn by many executives throughout the world.

#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 98)

9. The Arabian horses are prized for their speed and beauty.

Match each item in the left-hand column with one in the right-hand column and write a complete sentence with the information. When possible, write two complete sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1. redwood
- 2. Swiss
- 3. backpacker
- 4. smoker

- a. had a vast empire in the nineteenth century
- b. also known as sequoias
- c. believe in reincarnation
- d. live in the Four Corners region of the United States

5.	Hindu	e. tend to be thin and wiry
6.	British	f. believe they are being discriminated against today
7.	marathon runner	g. are the largest group of insects
8.	socialist	h. noted for their banks and their mountain scenery
9.	Navajo	i. must possess excellent mathematical skills
10.	jazz musician	j. advocate free universal medical coverage
11.	beetle	k. value lightweight equipment
12.	computer programmer	1. like to improvise
1.	Redwoods are also known as sequoias. T	he redwood is also known as the sequoia.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		,
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
EX	ERCISE 9 (Focus 8, page 99)	
Some of	the following sentences contain mistake	es in usage of the article $a(n)$ to describe a
	zed instance of something. Correct the s	
		The toward
Example:	A tongue is the strongest muscle in the b	·
	A cheetah is the world's fastest land anima	
	A seismologist studies the factors that pro-	•
	A photovoltaic cell is the heart of all mode	
	A compact disc was invented by RCA	
		region that blows from the east.
		red to have a Ph.D
	A liver is responsible for cleaning the bloo	
	A potato is native to the Americas.	
9.	A computer makes editing one's errors mu	ch easier.

10. A stomach digests food.

# EXERCISE 10 (Focus 8, page 99)

Fill in each blank with the correct body part and an article where necessary, and choose the correct form of the verb given.

Example:	The navel (is/are) the scar left on the abdomen from the removal of the umbilical cord.
1.	(pump/pumps) blood throughout the body.
2.	(cover/covers) the outside of the body.
3.	(filter/filters) waste from the bloodstream.
4.	(is/are) used to hear.
5.	(is/are) used to speak and eat.
6.	(is/are) skin covering the head.
7.	———— (is/are) enlarged through exercise.
8.	——— (enable/enables) humans to think.
9.	(is/are) used in breathing.
10.	(is/are) used to smell.

# EXERCISE 11 (Focus 9, page 101)

Fill in each blank with a word of your own choosing, plus an article where necessary.

Example:	A sail is a piece of material used to catch the wind and move a boat forward.
1.	is a black-and-white striped horselike animal found in Africa.
2.	are instruments used by astronomers to study the stars.
3.	is a tool used to pound in and remove nails.
4.	are medical personnel who fix teeth.
5.	is a sport played with nine players, a bat, and a ball.
6.	is an insect that begins life as a caterpillar before it acquires its beautiful
	wings.
7.	is water that has frozen.
8.	is a sweet, chewable substance made from chicle and sold under names such as
	Chiclets, Doublemint, and Juicy Fruit.
9.	is a household implement used to sweep floors.
10.	are lenses worn to overcome defects in vision.

# EXERCISE 12 (Focus 9, page 101)

Fill in each blank with the name of an illness given below. Underline the correct form of be. Change articles where necessary.

Example:	Arthritis	$(\underline{is}/are)$ a disease that	primarily affects the join	nts.	
	leprosy flu	rabies cholera	heart attack ulcer	AIDS cold	fracture mumps
1.		(is/are) spread primar	rily by animal bites.		
2.		(is/are) a common wi	nter illness that produces	mild body aches as	nd a runny
	nose.				
3.		(is/are) the popular n s caused by several ty	ame for an illness that is upes of viruses.	similar to the comr	non cold bu
4.		(is/are) a fatal, incura aminated IV needles.	ble disease transmitted p	rimarily through se	xual contact
5.		(is/are) a sudden occu	irrence of heart failure.		
6.		(is/are) an open sore,	often found in the stoma	ch and produced by	stress.
7.	by eating contamin		disease that produces a hi	gh fever and is ofte	n contracted
8.	glands.	(is/are) a communica	ble disease characterized	by swelling of the s	alivary
9.	lesions, white scabs		infectious disease of the s	skin and nerves cha	racterized by
10.		(is/are) a break in a b	one.		



# REFERENCE WORDS AND PHRASES

EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	110

Complete the crossword puzzle. One answer is a noun. The others are reference forms including it, they, them, this, that, these, those, and such.

#### **ACROSS**

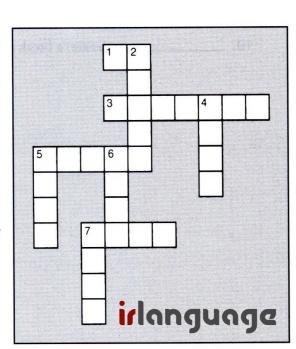
1. I had a very hard time with chemistry.	with chemistry was too difficult for	or me.
---	--------------------------------------	--------

- 3. John and Richard never get tired of visiting England. They find the \_\_\_\_\_ charming and delightful.
- 5. The conference will concern alternative forms of energy. \_\_\_\_\_ will be examined in detail.
- 7. Rita called last night to tell me Brenda got arrested. I still can't believe \_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### DOWN

- 2. The man got angry and started shouting, threatening, and waving his fist. \_\_\_\_\_ responses were completely inappropriate.
- 4. We scanned the horizon through a pair of binoculars to try to see the mountains.

  Unfortunately, the clouds were so thick that we couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_\_ at all.
- 5. Have you ever made crêpes? \_\_\_\_\_ are easy to prepare.
- 6. Lots of children today do not see very much of their parents. They also spend vast amounts of time watching TV. \_\_\_\_\_ conditions are hardly conducive to a healthy society.
- 7. Paul claims that the voting age should be lowered to 16. I can't agree with \_\_\_\_\_\_ at all.



# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 113)

Keeping in mind the referents in brackets, fill in each blank with *the* + a noun phrase or a demonstrative adjective + a noun phrase. The type of reference you should use—repetition of the entire referent, partial repetition, classification of referent, synonym, or paraphrase—is given in parentheses.

Example:	Most languages show some [gender-based differences].  These differences may show up in a variety of contexts. (partial repetition)
1.	[Sex-based differences] are found not just in tone and voice characteristics but in the way the language itself is written. In English, are found in the names of occupations and roles. (partial repetition)
2.	A number of [occupations and role names for men become derogatory] in their feminine forms.  has resulted in lessened or modified usage of the feminine forms of many word pairs such as major/majorette, star/starlet, master/mistress, and governor/governess. (paraphrase)
3.	[Men's names] are frequently modified for women, but the reverse rarely happens.  such as Robert, George, Louis, and Paul have feminine counterparts (Roberta, Georgette, Louise, and Paulette), but there are no male names for Elizabeth, Laura, Jane, or Katherine. (repetition of entire referent)
4.	Women's names are often given [the suffix -ie or -y] is found far less frequently in male names: Judy, Kathy, Patty, Tracy, Terry, and Betty are common adult women's names, but Billy, Jimmy, Robbie, and Johnny are more often associated with boys than with men. (classification of referent)
5.	In Japan, women also are traditionally given names with [the suffix -ko] is the written character for "child" and is found in the common names Masako, Takako, Hiroko, and Keiko. (partial repetition)
6.	Wives in English-speaking countries [have traditionally adopted their husband's names] but never the opposite—Mrs. John Smith, but never Mr. Mary Smith is changing, however. (paraphrase)
7.	There are also a number of [derogatory terms] for females that have no male equivalent
8.	A more subtle problem concerns [words] that have no overt sexual specification but become sexist in some contexts signifying hair color, for example, are gender-neutral as adjectives ("my brother has blond hair") but tend to signify females when used as nouns ("a brunette moved in next door"). (repetition of entire referent)
9.	Another [problem] is caused by the use of masculine pronouns for universal reference ("each student needs to bring his own pencil") is caused by the lack of a gender-neutral third-person singular pronoun in English. (repetition of entire referent)
10.	Offices and institutions often try to avoid sexist language with [guidelines] for nonsexist usage. However, multiply so quickly that people tend to resort to what they began with—their own best judgment. (synonym)

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 113)

Make up a sentence with a *the* reference or demonstrative reference to follow and elaborate each of the sentences below. The referent is underlined. Try to use a variety of reference types.

Example:	The finest friends never hesitate when you ask for their help.  These friends will come to your aid day or night.
	or
	They will come to your aid day or night.
1.	According to the great philosophers, generosity is the sign of a wise person.
2.	The abilities to concentrate completely on what another is saying and to understand the emotions behind the words are critical for good communication.
3.	A recent study has shown that there is a link between generosity and efficiency in the way organizations work.
4.	Is there really a way to take the savagery out of drive, ambition, power, and pride?
5.	Redefining excellence and achievement is a large part of the work of the next century.
EX	(ERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 116)
	whether it, they, them, or the + a noun phrase is appropriate for each blank. If the + a noun should be used, choose a noun phrase that fits the context. More than one answer may be
Example:	Angel and Luis both finished the season with 20 goals apiece.  The players tied for the league scoring championship. (They is also possible.)
1	Javier: I read that women tend to smile more when they speak.
	Beatrice: Don't believe! I know plenty of women, such as my boss, who never smile.
2	Pat is working on a thesis dealing with the difficulties of nonnative English speakers learning final s. She should finish by July.

3	The survey found that students in general were pleased with the college but would like to have more classes scheduled on nights and weekends, extended library hours, and better food in the cafeteria will be discussed at the next meeting of the college council.
4	. The Bulls and the Suns played a tremendous game. However, prevailed in the final minutes and won by a point.
5	. Sue is trying to decide whether to buy a Ford, a Dodge, or a Honda. All of are attractive in some way.
6	. Going to a Shakespeare play can be a real challenge because of the rich language and obscure allusion. Some of (a) may be archaic, and references are frequently unknown to
	people who haven't previously studied (b)
7	. The silk melons need to be fertilized every week, but the snow peas only need regular watering. While I'm gone, then, be sure to add some fertilizer when you water
8	. The doctors found that the mysterious illness was hereditary, passed on through the father, yet could be treated with changes in lifestyle and minor drug treatment were published in a medical journal.
9	. Pasta and seafood seem to make up most of the entrées on the menu. Luckily for us, are our favorite things to eat.
10	John said he had to abandon his solo hike in the mountains because of being bothered by flying saucers. Can you believe?
Put an than on	AERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 118)  appropriate demonstrative form in each blank: this, that, these, or those. If you think more the might be appropriate, discuss in class the contexts (including speaker attitude) in which eight be used.
1	. Tara: After I finish work on (a) project, I'll be free to help you.
	John: But you've been working on (b) project for months! Aren't you ever going to finish?
2	. I do not agree with people who oppose the council's recommendations.
3	. After leaving her country to live in Italy for a year, Nelly moved to Germany and then Canada before she settled here is why she entered college a few years later than she wanted.
4	. Who made muddy tracks on my clean carpet?
5	. I heard that Pham had spoken in favor of the nominee made everyone confident that she must be good.
6	
	During that same period, the divorce rate has more than doubled statistics lead one to expect that the birth rate has also declined—down 30 percent at the same time.

	You should beware of schemes in which you are offered a free vacation if you will only agree to come listen to a sales presentation for condominiums.
	Chapter 1 gave an overview of the nervous system. It gave descriptions and diagrams of the neuron, the brain, and the spinal cord. It showed the main nerves of the body and explained how sensory charges were translated from electrical impulses into sensations chapter also gave a basic description of the main areas of the brain.
	If we make our airline reservations immediately, we can save 50 percent seems like a great deal.
EX	ERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 121)
For the forefer to t	following contexts, use a demonstrative adjective and a classifying or descriptive noun to the information in brackets.
Example:	Cats are [fast, agile, strong, smart, and well-camouflaged].  These traits have made them formidable hunters.
1.	Cats have [extremely sharp teeth] makes it easy for them to devour their prey quickly.
2.	The candidate said he would [increase jobs, lower taxes, defeat crime, and make college affordable for everyone] have excited some people but made others skeptical.
3.	Certain cynics have claimed that [greed and self-centeredness] are important for motivation. If unchecked, however, can lead to the destruction of society.
4.	["Vanish into thin air," "play fast and loose," "be tongue-tied," "make a virtue of necessity"]— are among hundreds coined by Shakespeare.
5.	I've always liked [to stay up late at night and sleep until late in the morning]would get me nowhere, my mother always warned.
6.	[Impression: Sunrise, Haystack in Field, Dawn on the Seine, and Waterlilies] are a sampling of what is now on display at the National Gallery of Art by Claude Monet will remain on exhibit until the end of the month.
7.	If you want to expand your vocabulary, [you should read for at least an hour every day].  will give you a better command of the language.
8.	Early morning and late afternoon are [when the light is low and the colors are richest].
9.	[Carry traveler's checks; don't keep your wallet in your back pocket; make sure your hotel door is securely locked; don't drink the tap water unless you know that it's been purified].  ———————————————————————————————————
10	. She said she was late because [her car broke down and her dog was sick]. None of us in the office found that were very convincing.

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 123)

Put an appropriate reference form in each blank, following the instructions in parentheses when given. The referent is in brackets. Use one of the following forms: (1) it; (2) the + noun phrase; (3) demonstrative adjective this, that, these, or those + noun phrase; or (4) demonstrative pronoun this, that, these, or those. For some blanks more than one choice might be possible.

Example:	They're predicting hail over the weekend is going to damage the crops if
	they're not protected. (Also possible: The hail)
1.	Did you watch [the game] last night? I've seen a lot of championship games, but was the best ever. (emphasize the referent)
2.	Linda: Have you heard that [the writing lab is going to get new computers]?
	Pat: Yes, Dr. Wells told me about (put less emphasis on the referent)
3.	In the summer semester, classes meet at much closer intervals, so [there is much less time to complete assignments] is why you should carefully consider the type of class you take in the summer.
4.	We're planning [to visit St. Paul's] the same day we go to Covent Garden, but we're not sure whether there will be time for (emphasize the referent)
5.	[The book I'm reading now] is pretty boring, but you should read the one I read before (put less emphasis on the referent)
6.	Jeff: Did you know that [we always see the same side of the moon]?
	Amy: Be serious! Everyone knows
7.	What [a magnificent dinner]! is the best meal you've ever cooked!
8.	[This homework problem] kept me up until two o'clock last night. Do you know how to solve?
9.	Lia: Have you heard that the school is going to build a stadium and start up a football team?
	Reza: No, I hadn't heard
10.	[The judge fined the defendant \$2,000] for lighting a cigarette in a nonsmoking restaurant. Everyone thought that was excessive. (emphasize the referent)
EX	ERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 123)
Put an a	ppropriate reference form in each blank.
Several er	nvironmentalists were asked what the average citizen could do to help preserve and protect the
diversity	of life on the planet. Here is how one of responded to
"First	e, you must know and love your area. Get outdoors and experience Carry along
field guid	les and learn the plants and animals, not only their names but their life histories and ecological
relationsl	nips. As you become intimately involved with and their habitats—the forests,

grasslands	, rivers, lakes, marshes, deserts, and seashores—you cannot help but love And
what you	love you will want to protect.
"But i	n protecting local areas, it is essential to keep the big picture in mind. Talk with scientists and
profession	al conservationists to find out which of you know locally are in greatest need
of conserv	ation—for example, that are found nowhere else and have declined greatly or
	that are at great risk. Then work with conservation groups and other citizens to get
	protected can be done!"
	oss, quoted in "Ten Things (At Least) You Can Do To Save Life's Diversity," compiled by William Stolzenburg, <i>Nature</i> July/August 1996, p. 18.)
EX	ERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 125)
Fill in ea	ch blank with the appropriate reference using such.
Example:	The doctor said that Lisa needed to eat more spinach, kale, broccoli, and green beans while she was pregnant. Such vegetables are high in the kinds of vitamins that her baby needs.
1.	The social services board planned, among other things, to open another shelter and expand its present job training service were intended to reduce the number of homeless people in the city.
2.	The store was always filled with customers, but every day it seemed there were more unexpected bills coming in—a leaky roof that had to be fixed, an increase in fire insurance premiums, and a lawsuit from an angry customer eventually drove the company into bankruptcy.
3.	Rubella, mumps, and polio affect many children in poor countries. Sadly, are preventable, but only if enough money is available for vaccines.
4.	The business world was stunned by the company's relocation overseas. It was clear that had been undertaken only as a last resort.
5.	Just last month Rudy and Zelda swore they would never date again. And now they've announced they're going to get married. Who could imagine!
6.	In Coatesville, the team's fans overturned cars in the streets. In Glendale, they ran onto the field and tore down the goalpost resulted in the team's suspension from the annual tournament.
7.	A number of birds that were brought to the United States for their beauty later turned into pests.  are the starling and the mute swan.
8.	Patient: Ever since this project came up, I can't sleep at night, I've lost my appetite, and I'm always grouchy.
	Doctor: are common to stressful situations.
9.	The committee searched for a candidate with good credentials and a solid work history. However, could not be found.

10.	Abdul works late every night and rarely takes a day off to his work has earned
	him a promotion and bonuses but has also caused some problems with his marriage.
11.	You have to get along with people who are not like you are found everywhere
12.	The candidate loved to meet with people and talk for hours. She would often stay at rallies to
	discuss issues long after the news reporters had gone home. She answered her own phone and
	spent at least an hour a day reading and responding to letters from worried voters.
	built her reputation as someone voters could trust.

# EXERCISE 10 (Focus 8, page 128)

Correct the errors or inappropriate reference forms in each of the following sentences. More than one answer may be possible.

**Example:** Before you leave the building, turn off the lights and lower the thermostat. Such needs to be done before you turn on the burglar alarm. Correction: *These* need to be done before you turn on the burglar alarm.

- 1. The speaker last night believed that violent scenes in movies and on TV had a damaging effect on children. He said that violent scenes in movies and on TV dulled children's sense of right and wrong.
- 2. Dino is the kind of person who is never satisfied with anything, so don't worry about what he said about your paper. This person will always have something unkind to say about anything you do.
- 3. A story appeared in the newspaper this morning about some immigrants whose boat sank just as they got near the shore. This story said that most of them swam ashore but not all of them made it.
- 4. I had hoped to do my paper on deforestation and its effects on global warming, but someone else had already chosen it.
- 5. The basketball team acquired veteran forward Vitas Grazinskas. The coach hopes that such a player will help the team a lot.
- 6. Much classical music has its origins in folk music. One such example of this music is Dvorak's Slavonic Dances.
- 7. Norma: I think the drinking age should be lowered to 15.

Kathy: I disagree with this.

8. Bob: What are you going to see tonight?

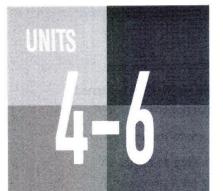
Ruben: Ghost.

Bob: But this movie came out years ago—why not see something new?

9. George: I read that an advice columnist found that 98 percent of her male readers felt that women had too many rights now. And then on the way to work this morning, I heard a radio talk show host say that 87 percent of his listeners had the same opinion.

Marian: Come on, George. I heard the exact opposite at a rally I went to last week. It all depends on who you're asking. To be valid, opinion polls have to be random; otherwise these statistics are worthless.

10. One evening last week there were three robberies and one assault on Main Street. It is giving our town a bad reputation.



# **TEST PREP**

# irlanguage

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

1.	In the sentence "They reported that several forest fires have been set recently,"
	a. the speaker doesn't want to mention the performer of the action
	b. the performer of the action is obvious
	c. the performer of the action is unknown
	d. the performer of the action is less important than the receiver
2.	Many area homes during the past month.
	a. have been destroyed
	b. are destroyed
	c. are being destroyed
	d. will have been destroyed
3.	The sentence, "This program is being broadcast live from Lincoln Center,"
	a. describes a condition
	b. describes a past activity
	c. describes a state of being
	d. describes a present action
4.	The sentence, "The amount of energy in food is measured in calories,"
	a. describes a purpose
	b. describes a method
	c. describes a connection
	d. describes a location
5.	The sentence, "It is believed that some employees plan to retire early,"
	a. contains an evaluation
	b. describes a past belief that is no longer true
	c. expresses a judgment
	d. describes information that has not been verified

6.	Hollywood film directors hope that	people will like their movies.
	a. no article	c. and
	b. a	d. the
7.	In the sentence "The rich are different," the wo	rd the is used
	a. before a unique noun	
	b. before an adjective that represents a group o	f people
	c. before a superlative	
	d. before a location	
8.	Ali is doing research into the musical tastes of	
	a. the Swedishes	c. the Brazilians
	b. the Frenches	d. the Britishes
9.	lunar eclipse happens very infreque	ntly.
	a. no article	c. An
	b. A	d. The
10.	Last week I had a serious case of dia	ırrhea.
	a. no article	c. an
	b. a	d. the
11.	Harry said that the fire was caused by the comp	puter. I don't believe claim.
	a. such	c. that
	b. those	d. it
12.	I can't eat peanutsfood makes me	very ill.
	a. The	c. This
	b. These	d. no article or determiner
13.	There is evidence that Miami will be under wa	tter one day, but I don't believe
	a. them	c. they
	b. it	d. an evidence
14.	people over in the corner are from .	Australia.
	a. This	c. These
	b. That	d. Those
15.	The word <i>it</i> in the sentence "She said I could t	ake some aspirin, but it won't be necessary"
	a. is used to show where the aspirin is	
	b. is used to emphasize who said these words	
	c. is used to avoid unnecessary repetition	
	d. is used to emphasize the word aspirin	

#### EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. We (a) are hoping that the new (b) addition to the school (c) will be finish (d) by early September.
- 17. It (a) thought that the original settlers (b) of the United States (c) came here (d) from Asia.
- 18. Los Angeles is (a) the very (b) large city located on (c) the west coast of (d) the United States.
- 19. Mr. Green and Ms. Able (a) saw (b) the accident. I (c) haven't interviewed (d) the two people yet.
- 20. I (a) enjoyed that show (b) about insects (c) on TV last night. (d) This included a section on spiders.
- 21. It (a) expects that all students (b) who wish (c) to take the college entrance exams (d) will attend this class.
- 22. (a) My friends and I had (b) the dinner at (c) a very expensive restaurant near (d) the post office.
- 23. My history professor (a) told the class (b) that tomatoes (c) were once (d) think to be poisonous.
- 24. The doctor used (a) <u>a</u> antibiotic to treat (b) <u>the</u> infection (c) <u>that</u> I got when I ate (d) <u>an</u> unwashed apple.
- 25. I believe (a) eating fruits and vegetables (b) is important and I (c) feel very strongly about (d) these.
- 26. Raoul (a) <u>suggested</u> that we sell (b) <u>our</u> car. I've never heard (c) <u>one such</u> silly idea (d) <u>in</u> my entire life.
- 27. (a) The unknown philosopher once said, "(b) The eyes are (c) the windows of (d) the soul."
- 28. (a) When I (b) was a child, mothers (c) were telling (d) to give their children formula instead of milk.
- 29. Most of (a) <u>a</u> population of the United States (b) <u>lives</u> at or near (c) <u>the</u> east coast or (d) <u>the</u> west coast.
- 30. (a) A kangaroo is (b) the animal that carries (c) its young in a pouch on (d) the front of its body.

# RELATIVE CLAUSES MODIFYING SUBJECTS





EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 136)

Complete the relative clauses of the numbered sentences on the next page, using the information given about the following three small countries.

#### LIECHTENSTEIN

Population: 30,000 Government: monarchy

Prime Minister: Hans Brunhart Location: between Austria and

Switzerland

Income: \$22,300 per person Capital: Vaduz—population

4,874

Brief history: The country was founded in 1719. It abolished the army in 1868 yet remained undamaged by any of Europe's wars since that time. The country is closely related to Switzerland, whose currency it uses. There is no unemployment, and taxes are low. Liechtenstein today has the distinction of being the world's largest exporter of false teeth.

#### **NAURU**

Population: 9,500

Government: parliamentary President: Bernard Dowiyogo Location: Pacific Ocean, 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii Income: \$10,000 per person Capital: Yaren—population

5,590

Brief history: The island was annexed to the German Empire in 1886. After World War I, the island was administered by Australia. During World War II, Japan occupied the island. In 1947, Nauru was put under the trust of the United Nations and again administered by Australia. Finally, on January 31, 1968, Nauru became an independent state. There are no taxes on the island, and the literacy rate is 99 percent.

#### SAN MARINO

Population: 20,000 Government: republic Co-regents: elected every

six months

Location: Northern Italy Income: \$17,000 per person Capital: San Marino—population

2,339

Brief history: According to tradition, San Marino has been in existence for over 16 centuries, making it the oldest state in Europe and the oldest republic in the world. Although it has a tradition of peaceful government and friendly relations, the country has been politically active, losing two soldiers in World War I, being occupied by the Nazis during World War II, and today maintaining a standing army of 80 soldiers. Its largest source of income is from the sale of postage stamps to collectors.

Example:	The country that has the highest standard of living isLiechtenstein
1.	The country is located in the Pacific Ocean is
2.	The country is actually the oldest in Europe is
3.	The only country is governed by a president is The other
4	countries are governed by a prime minister and co-regents.
	The country was administered by Australia for over 50 years is
	The country uses the Swiss franc is
	The country stamp collectors love to go to is
	The country lost two soldiers in World War I is
	The country became an independent state in 1968 is
9.	The country the Nazis occupied in World War II is
	ERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 136)  e the following by combining the sentence pairs using a relative clause.
Example:	The American president was assassinated in 1963. He was John F. Kennedy.  The American president who was assassinated in 1963 was John F. Kennedy.
1.	I gave money to a charitable organization. It turned out to be a fraud.
	The charitable organization
2.	I bought a synthesizer last week. It is now on sale.
	The synthesizer
3.	The company is probably going to be sold. Its employees are on strike.
	The company
4.	The cat has been hanging around our house. I rescued it from a tree.
	The cat
5.	People may have poor diets. They tend to get sick often.
	People
6.	You saw the young student in the hall with the dean. He's actually working on a doctorate in mathematics.
	The young student
7.	The painter just got another grant. His works were featured in last week's Time magazine.
	The painter
8.	The woman used to work with your mother. You gave your seat to her.
	The woman
9.	The company should take an honest look at itself. Its employees are always complaining.
	The company

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 139)

Make all the simple descriptions of the pictures more specific by adding a relative clause to each.

**Example:** The man is a diplomat.

The man who is on the phone at the desk is a diplomat.

1. The man is a businessman.



2. The students are all honor students.



3. The man tries to work out every day.



4. The woman is a park police officer.



#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 139)

Following are nine items that many people consider necessary for a long and happy life. For each item, add a relative clause that specifies the qualities of these items.

Example: a job

A job that pays a reasonable salary and is personally rewarding is necessary for a long and happy life.

1. a spouse

2. housing

4 fr	
	riends
5. le	eisure time
6. a	ı hobby
7. a	an education
8. a	a boss
9. a	a neighborhood
	RCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 142)  the sentences you wrote in Exercise 3. Delete all unnecessary words to reduce the relative
use.	
1 2	

# EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 142)

Where possible, reduce the relative clauses in the following sentences and make any other necessary changes.

1.	The manager whom we met was very polite.
2.	The computer that is at the end of the row is out of order.
3.	The crowd cheered the runner who was trying to regain the lead.
4.	Students who are dedicated can be found in the library on Saturday nights.
5.	Customers who do not have their receipts cannot return their merchandise.
6.	The paintings that we saw at the museum were impressive.
7.	The president who was elected in November saw his popularity decline in March.
8.	The parking place that is near the entrance is reserved for the employee of the month.
9.	Workers who were angry confronted the union leader about the new contract.
10.	Programmers who have experience with UNIX systems will be given first consideration.

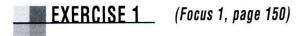
# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3, page 142)

Rewrite these sentences, reducing the relative clauses, to uncover the common sayings.

Example:	The bird who is early catches the worm.  The early bird catches the worm.
1.	You can't teach a dog that is old new tricks.
2.	A bird that is in the hand is worth two in the bush.
3.	A workman who is bad blames his tools.
4.	People who are in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
5.	A stone that is rolling gathers no moss.
6	A pot that is watched never hoils

# RELATIVE CLAUSES MODIFYING OBJECTS

مرجع زبان ایرانیان



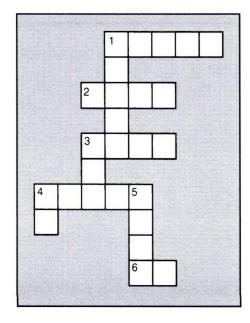
Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

1.	That journalist is a person	ideas I have a hard time understanding.
2.	She asked us	whom we were going to dine.
3.	I have no idea	you're talking about. Is it Hannah?
4.	Kant is a philosopher	whom I know very little.
6.	That is a place that I will never	r go

#### DOWN

The jury was finally shown the evidence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lawyer had alluded to.
 Thomas Jefferson was a practical man \_\_\_\_\_\_ had a great deal of ingenuity.
 Over in the corner there is a strange person \_\_\_\_\_\_ whom the children are staring.
 Have you seen the movie \_\_\_\_\_\_ is playing at the Paramount?



# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 150)

Combine the following pairs of sentences using relative pronouns.

Example:	The catapult was an ancient military weapon. It was used for hurling missiles.  The catapult was an ancient military weapon that was used for hurling missiles.
1.	I wanted to meet the famous singer. My brother had once interviewed him.
2.	We phoned our neighbors. We left our dog with them.
3.	We were awed by the mountain. From its summit flowed four great glaciers.
4.	I looked in vain for my keys. I thought I had put them in my briefcase.
5.	Gloria photographed the dolphin. She had thrown some fish to it.

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 152)

Write definitions for the items in column A by combining information from both columns B and C with relative pronouns. The first one is done below as an example.

В	C
A. process	a. it is used to detect and
B. award	record seismic waves cause
<ul><li>C. science</li><li>D. a treeless plain in the</li></ul>	by earthquakes  b. their necks can be spread to form a hood when alarmed
	vegetable fats
	d. he or she performs
	operations
	e. its soil is a thin coating
	over permafrost  f. it is given to individuals
j. poisonous snakes	from all over the world who have made outstanding contributions in their fields
	g. it is devoted to the study of insects
	h. it performs calculations
	i. in this race 3-year-old horses run over a one-and- one-quarter-mile course as Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky
	<ul> <li>j. water is artificially conducted to soil to promote growth by this process</li> </ul>
or who performs operations.	Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky  j. water is artificially conducted to soil to promote growth by t process
	A. process B. award C. science D. a treeless plain in the Arctic Circle E. device F. instrument G. spread H. horse race I. doctor J. poisonous snakes

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## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 154)

The following pictures and descriptions relate to fantastic creatures and monsters of ancient Greek mythology. Use each picture to provide the first relative clause and join it with the information provided to make one sentence with multiple relative clauses.

#### Example:



Every year, fourteen victims were sacrificed to the Minotaur. He lived in a labyrinth under the palace of King Minos of Crete.

Every year, fourteen victims were sacrificed to the Minotaur, who was half man and half bull and lived under the palace of King Minos of Crete.

1. People were frightened of griffins. These monsters destroyed anyone who strayed into their territory.



2. The most frightening of the three Gorgon sisters was Medusa. Medusa's glance could turn a person to stone.

3. The gates to the underworld were guarded by Cerberus. The dog threatened anyone who came too close.



4. As one of their tortures, the gods used the Harpies. The Harpies' claws tore at their unfortunate victims.





5. The monster that lay in wait for travelers on the road to Thebes was the Sphinx. The Sphinx dared those it stopped to solve a riddle or die.

6. Ulysses killed the Cyclops. The Cyclops lived in a cave above the shore and ate sheep and men.





7. Ulysses was fortunate to escape from Circe. It was Circe's pleasure to turn men into swine.

8. Ships were often wrecked because of the Sirens. Their irresistible song lured sailors to their doom.





9. Perseus was the hero who killed the Chimera. The Chimera had both a lion's and a goat's head and the body of a dragon, with a snake for a tail.

10. For the ancient Greeks, the only monsters that were essentially good were the Centaurs. The Centaurs became rude and uncontrollable only when they became intoxicated with wine.



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# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 157)

Rewrite the following sentences, deleting relative pronouns where possible.

ample:	The professor graded all the papers that we submitted last week.  The professor graded all the papers we submitted last week.
1.	I am often disappointed in movies that are made from books I have enjoyed.
2.	We rented the same house that our friends had lived in last year.
3.	Look at the deer that are hiding in the shadows!
4.	The students were frustrated by the computer program that mysteriously deleted much of their data.
5.	I felt overwhelmed by the papers that were scattered all over my room.
6.	The trekkers walked down a narrow trail that had a terrifying drop.
7.	So far we haven't found a candidate who is competent enough to get the job.
8.	Doris forgot to thank the woman whom she had received a gift from.
9.	Where can I buy a cup of coffee that is not overpriced?
10.	I went to the restaurant that you recommended.

# EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 157)

Look again at the answers you wrote for Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences in which relative pronouns can be deleted. If no deletion is possible, write NO on the line provided.

1.	
, -	
10.	
Rewrite	the last sentence in each short dialogue, changing it to more formal English, if possible. where no change is possible.
Example:	Lawyer: Do you have the necessary papers?  Client: Here are the deeds that you referred to.  Here are the deeds to which you referred.
1.	Ali: Consider the achievements of the Arabs in mathematics, architecture, and literature. Nancy: The Arabs have a culture that they are justifiably proud of.
2.	Art: Do you happen to know where the MaxTech company is? Betty: It's a tiny office that they work out of.
3.	Mrs. Phillips: All the applicants for the special grant seem rather weak this year.  Mr. Cabot: I absolutely agree. I don't think there are any that we can award it to.
4.	Student: Please, sir, could you repeat what you just said?  Professor Said: This is a seminar that we shall discuss nineteenth-century colonialism in.

5.	Craig: Do you actually think we will have to go back to where we started from? Eleanor: I'm afraid this is an obstacle that we cannot get around.
6.	Carol: Amanda seems peevish when she doesn't get her way.  Brenda: That's because she was a girl who nothing was ever denied to.
7.	Deepak: Modern biology could not exist without the contributions of Charles Darwin. Chandra: Darwin was a scientist that we all owe a debt to.
8.	Klaus: What have you discovered regarding the sixth Baron of Munchausen?  Frederic: Apparently he was a recluse who nothing is known about.
9.	Corinne: Do you know about Antaeus, Parabola, and the Bloomsbury Review?  Sylvia: Of course. They are all magazines that I subscribe to.
10.	Husband: Your cousins said they'd like to come and stay with us for a few days.  Wife: That's not going to be possible. They are a family that we just cannot put up.
	(ERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 159)  the following sentences to make them less formal.

Here is another letter from the young man whom we rejected. Example: Here is another letter from the young man we rejected.

- 1. Here is a challenge to which I hope you will rise.
- 2. Sam went to hear the music group whom your parents dislike.
- 3. There are a number of scams about which we have been warned.
- 4. Paul tried to avoid the man to whom he owed some money.
- 5. Tony Blair is a politician about whom everyone is talking.

6.	I found the letter that she tried to hide.
7.	The principal sent a message to the students whom the teachers failed.
8.	Helen of Troy was a beautiful woman for whom many Greek warriors sacrificed their lives.
9.	Racial superiority is an idea to which no intelligent person can subscribe.
10.	I remember the passage about which you are speaking.
11.	It was a very small, old man at whom the children were staring.

# NONRESTRICTIVE RELATIVE CLAUSES







# EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 166)

Complete the sentences below using a restrictive relative clause in (a) and a nonrestrictive relative clause in (b).

Example:	ple: a. The violin <u>that was used by Beethoven himself</u> sold for \$1,000,000.			
	b. The violin, which is an instrument   love, takes years to learn to play well.			
1.	a. The cellular phone hasn't been as good as I had hoped.			
	b. Cellular phones,, are banned in certain restaurants.			
2.	a. If you want more information, you'll have to consult the database			
	b. If you want more information, you'll have to consult a database,			
3.	a. The McDonald's is a favorite place for students to meet.			
	b. McDonald's,, is the largest restaurant chain in the world.			
4.	a. The dog once saved a child's life.			
	b. The dog,, has often proved useful to people.			
5.	a. Clouds are called fog.			
	b. My younger sister loves to lie on the grass and look at clouds,			
6.	6. a. I got an A on the paper			
	b. The history paper I turned in,, got an A.			
7.	a. The encyclopedia has just been shipped.			
	b. The encyclopedia,, has evolved over the centuries.			
8.	a. Personal computers are needed to run many new programs.			
	b. Personal computers,, are found almost everywhere in the world today.			
9.	a. The fax machine frequently has a long line of people waiting to use it.			
	b. The fax machine,, is used by children in Japan to exchange messages and compare homework assignments.			
10.	a. The horse was trained by my uncle.			
	b. The horse,, was first domesticated over 2,500 years ago.			

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 171)

You are a new student at a college, living away from home, writing a letter to your good friend Chris. You are including information about the following: the school, the students, your advanced English course, your English teacher, the town, and your living situation. Below is a group of nonrestrictive relative clauses. Find the best places to put the clauses in the letter that follows. You will also have to add information of your own and punctuate correctly.

- A. with whom I had a nice talk today at lunch
- B. which is a pleasant community
- C. which has four rooms in addition to a living room, kitchen, and bathroom
- D. which I check every day
- E. which has an enrollment of five thousand
- F. all of whom are students
- G. who come from all over the world
- H. whose courses, I understand, are very popular
- I. all of which make for some stimulating discussion
- J. which is a place I've always wanted to visit
- K. which so far has been challenging and quite interesting

Dear Chris,

I'm sorry I haven't written in a while, but life has been very busy these past weeks as I try to settle into college and a new routine. Let me tell you a little about the school, the advanced English course I'm taking, the town, and the place where I'm living.

The school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The students,	are
	with many ideas,
	I'm taking an advanced English course
	My English teacher
	is from San Francisco
	and has taught in
I feel fortunate to have this teacher	

The school is located	I managed to find a place to live
	I share
That's all for now. I'll w	rite more when I get the chance. Send
I hope that everything is we	ell with you and your family.
Your friend,	
EXERCISE 3	Focus 2, page 171)
Below are tools, instrume a field it typically is used	ents, and accessories from various fields. Describe the object and identify in.
Example:	The microscope, which is an optical instrument with a lens or a combination of lenses that magnify small objects, is used in scientific and medical research.
1. stethoscope	
2. hammer	

### 3. spatula



#### 4. hoe



# 5. handcuffs



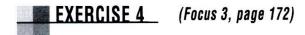
#### 6. compass



## 7. tripod



8.	periodic table	
	Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Gr Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Acr W Re Os Ir Pt Acr Sg Bh Hs Mt Ds Rg	
9.	wrench	
0.	scalpel	



Below is an informal story that Lydia is telling about her recent trip. Fill in the blanks with nonrestrictive relative clauses.

(8) When I asked the manager if she would help me replace any of the stolen items, she
said it wasn't her fault, so much that I left without paying.
(9) Outside the hotel, I called to report my stolen traveler's checks, and the agent was very helpful,
(10) However, because I couldn't tell her which checks had been stolen and which had
been spent, I could only cancel the checks I knew I hadn't spent, (11) My passport
replacement wasn't very difficult; I just went to the embassy with my photocopy, and they gave me a new
passport that afternoon,
EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 174)
Lydia is still talking about her trip. Fill in the relevant information using quantifiers in each nonrestrictive noun clause given.
<b>Example:</b> I visited several countries and really enjoyed meeting the local people, <u>most of whom</u> were very friendly.
(1) In Italy, I visited a number of art galleries, contained Boticelli's Birth of Venus.
(2) After I had so many problems staying in hotels, I enjoyed, I decided to stay in hostels,
were cheaper than even the lowest-priced hotels. (3) The hostels in France were
especially nice, was a converted seventeenth-century monastery. (4) The other people in
the hostels, were from Europe, Japan, or Australia, were fun to be with and had a lot of
good ideas about places I should see next. (5) I especially liked the Australians, I traveled
to England with. (6) In London we visited the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum,
we loved. (7) We also traveled north to the Lake District, where we hiked through
several small towns, was the home of the poet Wordsworth. (8) The Australians, had
relatives all over the country, had an apartment in Edinburgh, so we went north to stay
with her for a night. (9) The woman introduced us to some of her friends, took us to a
place that had all-night dancing.

# EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 174)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

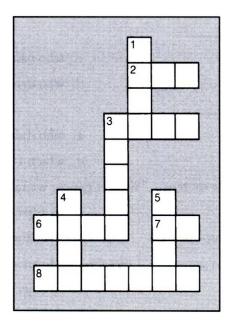
#### **ACROSS**

2.	I have many	good friends,	of whom I love dearly	٧.
----	-------------	---------------	-----------------------	----

- 3. Simon dated three young women in the past three months, two of \_\_\_\_\_\_ he found very charming.
- 6. The student handed in two essays, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of which need to be revised. (Each one had many errors.)
- 7. There were three small guest houses in the village, none \_\_\_\_\_ which accepted credit cards.
- 8. She had to choose between two candidates, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of which she particularly liked. (She didn't like one or the other.)

#### **DOWN**

- 1. Paula read three mystery novels recently, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of which she enjoyed. (She enjoyed every one of them.)
- 3. We have nine rooms in our house, three of \_\_\_\_\_\_need new carpets.
- 4. In my class there's Paul, Peter, Bonny, Kathy, Diane, and Tim, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of whom has blue eyes. (They all have brown eyes.)
- 5. I read several reviews of the film, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of which were good. (The critics were divided in their opinion of the film.)



# **TEST PREP**

# مجعزبانايانيان

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

1.	1. The person helps a dentist is called a hygienist.		
	a. whom	c. which	
	b. who	d. whose	
2.	The customer you saw leaving th	he store, didn't buy anything.	
	a. whom	c. which	
	b. with	d. whose	
3.	The televisions the storeroom do	on't work.	
	a. which in	c. that were in	
	b. that is in	d. which is in	
4.	I always like to go out with people with	I can have a good time.	
	a. whom	c. who	
	b. that	d. whose	
5.	Students families live in another	er country sometimes have high phone bills.	
	a. whom	c. whose	
	b. who	d. which	
6.	Did you see the man?		
	a. which I mentioned	c. who name we don't know	
	b. whom lives near me	d. who drives the red car	
7.	I ordered some clothes		
	a. which didn't arrive ever	c. who didn't arrive	
	b. that never arrived	d. which I didn't arrive	
8.	The underlined words in the sentence, "We	e got the car we talked about," are	
	a. a direct object	c. an adjective phrase	
	b. the object of a preposition	d. an indirect object	
9	. The underlined words in the sentence, "I li	like <u>the guy</u> I threw the ball to," are	
	a. a direct object	c. an adjective phrase	
	b. the object of a preposition	d. an indirect object	

10.	The dictionary is one source from you	can always get the right answer.
	a. whom	c. whose
	b. who	d. which
11.	The sentence "The man with whom she wrote the	e book is her brother" is
	a. very formal	c. quite informal
	b. quite formal	d. very informal
12.	I tried to remember the name of the man	I had met last year in Paris.
	a. whom	c. whose
	b. with	d. which
13.	The underlined words in the sentence, "I bought	a birthday present I forgot to give you," are
	<del></del> ·	
	a. a direct object	c. an adjective phrase
	b. the object of a preposition	d. an indirect object
14.	I visited that store your sister was talk	king about.
	a. who	c. which
	b. whom	d. whose
15.	The sentence, "We ate all the food they bought,"	is
	a. very formal	c. quite informal
	b. quite formal	d. very informal

# EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. We walked by (a) that tall building (b) that has round windows (c) whose look (d) like little eyes.
- 17. The man (a) to (b) which we sold the car (c) that didn't run is the man (d) that you met last week.
- 18. The man to (a) who I was speaking is (b) the one (c) who has a house (d) which is for sale.
- 19. (a) That dog (b) at (c) which we were laughing belongs to the woman (d) which you met yesterday.
- 20. I want to buy (a) the air conditioner (b) from you (c) whom I saw yesterday, (d) which will cool down my house when it is hot outside.
- 21. Most of the speakers (a) that I listened (b) to were people (c) who knew (d) who they were talking about.
- 22. (a) The suit (b) which I wanted to buy didn't come (c) which a second (d) pair of pants.
- 23. (a) That is the woman (b) whom works in the post office (c) which is near the subway (d) that I take.

- 24. The person (a) which you talked (b) to and (c) whose house you visited likes hobbies (d) that are unusual.
- 25. The man (a) to (b) who I gave the ticket (c) that you bought me is the one (d) whom we met last week.
- 26. We (a) took a flight (b) that was rough and (c) which bothered my sister (d) who stomach isn't strong.
- 27. People (a) whose eyes are blue and (b) who (c) have blond hair (d) is susceptible to sunburn.
- 28. This is the kind of food (a) which I love and (b) who is good for people (c) like me (d) who are overweight.
- 29. The girl (a) who was carrying two bags (b) which she almost (c) dropped is the one (d) which I mean.
- 30. Is (a) that the book (b) that Celia bought (c) for the student (d) which is taking a test next week?

# RELATIVE ADVERB CLAUSES





EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 182)

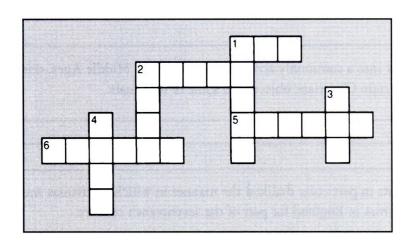
Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

1.	When you are in a foreign land, you may have culture shock if you can't accept the
	people do things there.
2.	There are not many schools in you can get an advanced degree in only a year.
5.	The the exam was canceled was that the power was out.
6.	The intermission is a time which we can get refreshments.

#### **DOWN**

The house \_\_\_\_\_\_ we are living is a rambling Victorian structure.
 1967 was the year \_\_\_\_\_\_ Jerry was born.
 I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ my parents felt, but I was sad the day we moved.
 The town \_\_\_\_\_ which we began our walk was built in the Middle Ages.



# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 182)

Substitute relative adverbials for prepositions + which whenever possible and make other necessary changes.

The Christmas season, during which some retailers do more than half of their annual business, is

the busiest holiday in the United States.
The Christmas season, when some retailers do more than half of their annual business, is the busiest holiday in the United States.
The day on which Christmas is celebrated for Protestants and Roman Catholics was set by the Roman Church in 336 A.D.
One of the reasons for which December 25 was chosen was a preexisting festival in the ancient Zoroastrian religion.
Early Christian leaders were worried about the way in which Zoroastrians practiced their religion because of its resemblance to Christian rites.
They hoped that the way in which they overlapped the holidays would enable Zoroastrians to easily convert to Christianity.

7.	Santa Claus is the name which eighteenth-century New Yorkers gave to Saint Nicholas, a fourth-century bishop from Asia Minor (now Turkey).
8.	The feast of Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of children, was celebrated on a holiday apart from Christmas, on December 6, at which time someone dressed as the bishop and distributed presents to small children.
9.	There were many reasons for which the two holidays, Saint Nicholas's feast day and Christmas, merged.
10.	In general, both holidays have themes of gratitude and generosity, especially toward children, which might account for the way in which December 25 now is marked by an infant (Christ) and a large man in a red suit who gives presents to children (Santa Claus).

# EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 184)

#### **PART A**

Match each of the time periods in the first column with an event in the second column. Then write complete sentences, using relative adverbials + an appropriate head noun.

Example: July 4/Americans celebrate their independence

July 4 is the day when Americans celebrate their independence.

- 1. Ramadan
- 2. Asian lunar New Year
- 3. The nineteenth century
- 4. 1969
- 5. From noon to one o'clock
- 6. 1945
- 7. Winter
- 8. The Meiji Restoration

- a. World War II ended
- b. many workers stop for lunch
- c. the first Japanese constitution was written
- d. Muslims refrain from eating in the daytime
- e. most Asians cook delicious meals and give gifts of money
- f. Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain
- g. Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon
- h. people go skiing

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#### PART B

Match each place in the first column with an event in the second column. Then write complete sentences, using relative adverbials + an appropriate head noun. Try to use nouns other than *place* if possible.

**Example:** Istanbul/Europe and Asia meet

Istanbul is the city where Europe and Asia meet.

1. downstairs	a. the 1978 and 1986 World Cup champions are from here
2. Mecca	b. people are buried here
3. north	c. a government meets in this building
4. Saudi Arabia	d. a house is coolest here
5. the capitol	e. a compass needle points here
6. a cemetery	f. every Muslim must make a pilgrimage to here
7. Argentina	g. about one-third of all the world's oil is located here
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#### PART C

Match each reason in the first column with a statement in the second column. Then write complete sentences.

**Example:** its strength and light weight/titanium is used in aircraft because of this Its strength and light weight are reasons why titanium is used in aircraft.

**	a chance for a better life	a. the ozone layer is healing because of this
2.	their better gas mileage	b. sharks have no natural predators because of this
3.	its irregular spelling	c. people immigrate for this
4.	higher worker productivity	d. people buy compact cars for this
5.	their size and aggressive behavior	e. people like Charlie Chaplin for this
6.	decreased use of fluorocarbons	f. writing in English can be difficult because of this
7.	his sense of humor	g. businesses use machines for this
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5.		
6.		
7.		
PART D		
		olumn with a statement in the second column. Then
write co	mplete sentences, using either the he	ad noun way or the adverb how.
Example:	studying hard/most top students make	e top grades
Example:		
Example:	Studying hard is how most top stud	
Example:	Studying hard is how most top stude OR	ents make top grades.
Example:	Studying hard is how most top stud	ents make top grades.
	Studying hard is how most top stude OR	ents make top grades.
1.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top s	ents make top grades.  students make top grades.
1. 2.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is how most top studying	ents make top grades.  students make top grades.  a. projects fail because of this
1. 2. 3.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is how most top studying hard	ents make top grades.  students make top grades.  a. projects fail because of this  b. clients are kept by giving this
1. 2. 3. 4.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is the way most top studying training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference	ents make top grades.  a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top studying hard is the way most top studying training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes	ents make top grades.  a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details good customer service	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this g. basketball games tied at the end are decided this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	OR  Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details good customer service cutting back on the use of fossil fuels	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this g. basketball games tied at the end are decided this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 1. 2.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details good customer service cutting back on the use of fossil fuels	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this g. basketball games tied at the end are decided this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 1. 2. 3. 4.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details good customer service cutting back on the use of fossil fuels	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this g. basketball games tied at the end are decided this way
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 1. 2. 3. 4.	Studying hard is how most top studying hard is the way most top so weight training letting cilantro go to seed giving a press conference an overtime period of five minutes inattention to details good customer service cutting back on the use of fossil fuels	a. projects fail because of this b. clients are kept by giving this c. athletes build strength this way d. you get coriander in this way e. politicians disseminate information this way f. the atmosphere will remain clean if we do this g. basketball games tied at the end are decided this way

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 188)

Complete the sentences below using a relative adverb without a head noun and any other necessary words.

Example:	his is how you put a new roll of	of fi	lm in the camera.
1.	I am studying Engli	sh.	
2.	I have always wondered about		
3.	my parents were ma	rrie	d.
4.	I have never understood		
5.	I usually go to bed.		
6.	I lived when I was a	. chi	ild.
Match ea	ERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 188)  ach of the places and times in the first essentences using relative adverbs wi		olumn with the events in the second column. Write ut head nouns.
Example:	Egypt/the great pyramids are here Egypt is where the great pyramids a	re la	ocated.
1.	1990	a.	Asian Lunar New Year falls
	Italy		. the world's tallest mountains are found here
	7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.	c.	the Berlin Wall fell
4.	February 14	d	. Valentine's Day is celebrated
5.	between January 21 and February 19	e.	Ferrari, Alfa-Romeo, and Lamborghini cars are
6.	evening		made here
7.	Nepal	f.	rush hour occurs in many large cities
		g.	. people eat dinner
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7			

# EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 189)

#### **PART A**

Rewrite six of the sentences used in Exercise 3 (two each from Parts A, B, and C) using the form of head noun without a relative adverbial. Make any other necessary changes.

Example:	North is the direction where a compass needle points.
	North is the direction a compass needle points to.
1.	
2.	
PART B	
Rewrite f adverbial	four of the sentences used in Exercise 5 using the form of head noun without a relative. Make any other necessary changes.
Example:	1990 is when the Berlin Wall fell.
	1990 is the year the Berlin Wall fell.
1	
2	
3	

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 190)

Decide whether the form given in (a) or (b) in the numbered sentences would be more typical or appropriate for each context. Explain your choice by referring to one of the following conditions.

#### A HEAD NOUN IS USED

- A. To focus on or emphasize time, place, reason, or manner
- B. When the meaning of the head noun is specific
- C. When the context is more formal
- D. When the head noun is the subject of a sentence rather than part of the predicate

#### A HEAD NOUN IS NOT USED

E.	When the meaning of the head not	ın's phrase is general	
F.	When we can infer the head noun	from the context or from general know	rledge
G.	When the context is informal		
1.	This special day is	families come together from all ov	er the country.
	a. a time when	b. when	Condition:
2.	I'm sorry to have to call you into nunacceptable.	ny office, but I must tell you that	is
	a. the manner in which you have behaved	b. how you behaved	Condition:
3.	Bella: Do you remember when Ing	grid is coming?	
	Luigi: Let me think oh yes, she	e's coming I'll be o	ut of town.
	a. when	b. during the week in which	Condition:
4.	Do you knowt	he mail comes?	
	a. the time in which	<b>b.</b> when	Condition:
5.	Did Jane saysh	ne wasn't coming?	
	a. why	b. the reason for which	Condition:
6.	Greta showed me	I could buy stylish and inexpensive	e clothes.
	a. a second-hand store where	b. where	Condition:
7.	students could	study in groups would be nice.	
	a. A place where	b. Where	Condition:
8.	The thieves drew a map of	they buried the money.	
	a. where	b. the cemetery where	Condition:
9.	did you want r	ne to make your coffee, dear?	
	a. In what manner	b. How	Condition:
10.	November is A	Americans celebrate Thanksgiving.	
	a. when	b. the month when	Condition:

# EXERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 190)

Fill in the blanks with relative adverbials or a head noun + a relative adverbial.

Example	:	Bhutan is a remote country in the Himalayas, <u>a country that</u> until recent years has remained closed to most tourists.
1	1.	They began their trip in April, the flowers were beginning to bloom and the world was beautiful.
2	2.	We had a great vacation in the Caribbean, the temperature was 20 degrees warmer than it was here.
3	3.	1968 was a significant year in U.S. history, both Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were assassinated and U.S. troops sustained a major defeat in Vietnam.
4	4.	I'll never forget my childhood, I didn't have to worry about work or bills.
į	5.	While we were in Taipei we visited the Palace Museum, we saw, among other things, a cabbage that was made of jade.
Compl	et	ERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 190)
		e the sentences beginning with a relative adverbial and then with ideas from your own knowledge and imagination.  The caravan set out to cross the Sahara desert,
		knowledge and imagination.
	1.	knowledge and imagination.
2	1. 2.	The caravan set out to cross the Sahara desert,
:	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	The caravan set out to cross the Sahara desert,  The fourteenth century was a harsh time,
3	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	The caravan set out to cross the Sahara desert,  The fourteenth century was a harsh time,  The expedition began its bid to conquer Mount Everest,

# CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS



EXERCISE 1	(Focus 1, page 19	8)

Andy Morgan recently participated in a survey. Some of the questions asked are reproduced below along with the survey taker's notes. Make at least seven sentences using correlative conjunctions for emphasis.

Does anyone in your household smoke? no

How many members of your household work? he, wife (Emily)

Do you have any children? son, daughter, grown up.

Do you plan to make any major purchases within the coming year? car

What make? undecided, Dodge/Toyota

Do you subscribe to any magazines? Newsweek, The Atlantic Monthly, National Geographic, Home

Where are you planning to spend your next vacation? undecided, Mexico/Brazil What do you like to do on vacation? explore/meet people/use other languages/try different foods/snorkel/walk

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 198)

As the manager of data operations for a small company, you need to hire someone to join your team of hardware and software experts. Evaluate the qualifications of the applicants in the following chart. Respond to the questions using correlative conjunctions for emphasis.

TONY PEREZ	EMMA SINGH	LAURA PARK
B.S. in electrical engineering	B.S. in computer information systems	B.S. in electrical engineering
Experience with DOS and UNIX systems	Experience with DOS and UNIX systems	Experience with DOS
3 years' experience as programmer	6 years' experience as programmer	8 years' experience as programme
Trained in microcomputer repair	Not trained in microcomputer repair	Trained in microcomputer repair
Proficient in Pascal	Proficient in Pascal	Proficient in FORTRAN
Advanced knowledge of circuit design	Proficient in C	M.B.A.
Can start immediately	Can start by the first of the month	Can start at the end of the year
Applied to this company before	First-time applicant	First-time applicant
Yes, both Tony Pere	Most experience limited to microcomputers  ants have engineering backgrounds?  and Laura Park have B.S. degrees in e	
Example: Do any of the application Yes, both Tony Pere	microcomputers  ants have engineering backgrounds?  z and Laura Park have B.S. degrees in e ez or Laura Park have an advanced degre	microcomputers  lectrical engineering.
Example: Do any of the application Yes, both Tony Pere  1. Does either Tony Pere  2. Can any of the application and the applic	microcomputers  ants have engineering backgrounds?  z and Laura Park have B.S. degrees in e ez or Laura Park have an advanced degre	microcomputers  lectrical engineering. e in engineering?
Example: Do any of the application Yes, both Tony Pere.  1. Does either Tony Pere.  2. Can any of the application.  3. If I wanted someone	microcomputers  ants have engineering backgrounds?  z and Laura Park have B.S. degrees in e ez or Laura Park have an advanced degre  ants work in UNIX?	microcomputers  lectrical engineering. e in engineering?  as use them, whom could I hire?

6.	Do any of the applicants know Pascal?
7.	What computer languages does Emma Singh know?
8.	We need someone soon. Can any of the applicants start before the first?
9.	Does Laura Park or Emma Singh have experience with mainframe computers?
10.	Other than Tony, have any of these applicants applied here before?

#### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 200)

You are an advisor at New World Alternative College. Below is a partial list of offered courses for the fall on the college's two campuses. Advise students of course offerings, using correlative conjunctions where possible.

English Composition	M	19:30-22:00	Philadelphia Campus
	TTh	9:30-11:00	Wilmington Campus
Technical Writing	MWF	13:00-14:00	Wilmington Campus
	TTh	19:00-20:30	Wilmington Campus
Linguistics	W	17:00-19:30	Wilmington Campus
	TTh	8:00-9:30	Philadelphia Campus
Philosophy	T	17:00-19:30	Wilmington Campus
	M	17:00-19:30	Philadelphia Campus
Economics	MWF	13:00-14:30	Philadelphia Campus
Anthropology	T	19:30-22:00	Wilmington Campus
Astronomy	Th	19:30-22:00	Wilmington Campus
	F	11:00-13:30	Wilmington Campus
Physics	W	19:30-22:00	Wilmington Campus

Example:

Tom: I need to take English composition and a social science course, but I can't drive to

Wilmington.

Advisor: You can take both English composition and economics at the Philadelphia campus.

1.		Can I complete my humanities requirements at the Wilmington campus?
2.		What can I take this fall to fulfill my social science requirement?
3.		I can only come on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the daytime. Is there anything I can take this fall?
	Advisor:	
4.		I'm registered for philosophy right now. Is that the only course you offer on Tuesday nights?
	Advisor:	
5.		I'm registered for technical writing on Tuesday and Thursday nights, but my boss might move me to the night shift next week. Do you offer the course at any other time?
	Advisor:	
6.		When can I take astronomy?
7.		Where can I take linguistics?
	Advisor:	
8.	Jon:	I need to take a science course, but I work from 1:00 to 9:00 P.M. Do you have anything I can take?
	Advisor:	
9.		Can I take a humanities course at the Philadelphia campus?
10.		I need a physical science course, but I work during the day. Do you have anything for me?

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 203)

Read each sentence. Write OK after sentences that are well-formed, parallel, and not repetitious. Rephrase the rest for concise, formal style.

Example:	Bridgeport won not only the game but also they won the league championship.  Bridgeport won not only the game but also the league championship.
1.	Since I left my country, I have become more responsible and a more independent person.
2.	In the fall, not only will I take accounting but also biology.
3.	I both have been working very hard at my job and have been working very hard at school.
4.	You either can come with us now or you can come with Lisa later.
5.	Not only did Imelda get into the honors program, but also Nelson.
6.	The board of directors decided both to open a Miami branch and to close the branches in Austin and Madison.
7.	People from both the Middle East and Latin America attended the conference.
8.	Marcus told me that either he would take his children to the museum or take them camping this weekend.
9.	You will need to either present a driver's license or a major credit card to write a check in that store.

۱.	In Britain a truck is known as a lorry. In Australia it is called an ute.	

#### | EXERCISE 5-REVIEW (Focuses 1-3, pages 198-203)

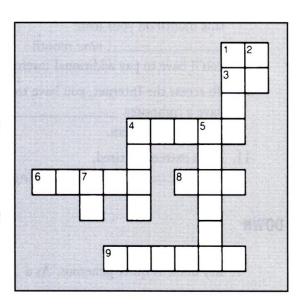
Complete the crossword puzzle. Use these words: reason, place, during, time, way, where, when, in, to, on, and at.

#### **ACROSS**

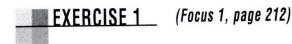
- 1. The club \_\_\_\_\_ which I belong meets on Thursday nights.
- 3. The room \_\_\_\_\_ which the meetings are held is very large.
- 4. The building \_\_\_\_\_ we meet is near the post office.
- 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ we have our parties is downtown.
- 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ the club makes money is by selling candy.
- 9. The season \_\_\_\_\_ which we sell the most candy is winter.

#### DOWN

- 1. Seven o'clock is the \_\_\_\_\_ we usually meet.
- 2. The street \_\_\_\_\_ which the building is located is very busy.
- 4. I remember \_\_\_\_\_\_ I first attended a meeting.
- 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ I decided to attend was that my friend, Rob, belonged to the club.
- 7. It was the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ which the club elected officers.



# SENTENCE CONNECTORS



Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ she exercised every day, she was never satisfied with the way she looked.
- 6. Sue Grafton always uses a letter of the alphabet in the title of her crime novels. For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, *K* is for *Killer*.
- 8. You haven't paid the full amount this month on your loan.
  \_\_\_\_\_, next month
  - you'll have to pay additional interest.
- 10. To access the Internet, you have to have a computer. \_\_\_\_\_ you need a modem.
- 11. I was extremely tired,
  \_\_\_\_\_ I kept studying.

# 

#### DOWN

- 1. My uncle is quite generous. As a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of fact, he just gave \$3,000 to an orphanage.
- 3. The Smiths' dog is usually well-behaved. \_\_\_\_\_\_, he did bite a mail carrier once.
- 4. Professor Reed is famous for giving low grades. In \_\_\_\_\_\_, nearly half of his students received only Cs last semester.
- 5. We might go to a movie tonight. On the other \_\_\_\_\_\_, we just might stay home and read.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the moon rose, it was pitch dark in the forest.
- 9. In July the outdoors is predominantly green in the north, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in January everything is white.

# **EXERCISE 2** (Focus 1, page 212)

For each of the following sentence pairs, write the relationship of the second sentence to the first: an added idea, an example, a similarity, a contrast (used two times), or a result.

Example:	Sigmund Freud found Greek myths to be useful in explaining psychological states. Carl Jung saw in Greek myths ways of explaining dreams.
	Relationship: <u>a similarity</u>
1.	One of the most fascinating and compelling myths of the ancient Greeks was that of Persephone and Hades. Their story accounts for the seasons, the annual cycle of death and rebirth.
	Relationship:
2.	Hades was the god of the underworld, of darkness and stillness. His brother Zeus was the god of the sky and lord of storms.
	Relationship:
3.	Persephone was the daughter of Demeter, the goddess of fertility and agriculture. Like her mother, Persephone was associated with the ripening crops.
	Relationship:
4.	Hades was known as the "generous one" because he refused no one his hospitality, but he was also greedy and possessive. When he saw Persephone for the first time, he wanted her for himself.
	Relationship:
5.	Because of Demeter's pleading with Zeus, Hades was not allowed to keep Persephone in his realm perpetually. He had to allow her to return to the surface of the earth for half of each year.
	Relationship:
6.	Persephone rises in the spring and remains with her mother throughout the long, warm days of summer. In the fall, as the days get shorter and colder, she descends to Hades.
	Relationship:
EX	ERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 215)

Use an appropriate connector from the following list to signal the addition relationship expressed in the last sentence of each pair or group of sentences. More than one connector may be appropriate for most contexts. Try to use a different connector in each sentence.

actually

as well

in addition

moreover

also

besides

in fact

what is more

as a matter of fact

furthermore

In fact,

Example: California is particularly prone to earthquakes. I experienced one just last week while I was there on a short trip.

(Other possible connectors: all intensifying additive connectors)

- 1. Fiona loves learning alphabets and can read and write the Cyrillic. She has a grasp of Arabic, Hiragana, and Runes.
- 2. After Helen's operation, the doctor prescribed a potent antibiotic. Helen was given a painkiller.
- 3. I don't know how I'm going to manage to stay in shape this week with my crazy schedule. I have a luncheon and dinner date every day of the week. I've even invited some people for tea tomorrow.
- 4. Nature is Patti's chief focus in life. When she's not working designing nature programs for children, she's out walking or sitting somewhere with binoculars or a magnifying glass.
- 5. Medical science has defeated many formerly fatal diseases. Smallpox has been eradicated. The incidence of tuberculosis and pneumonia has been greatly reduced or controlled.
- 6. The object of the game is to capture all of your opponent's pieces. You have to avoid capture by your opponent.
- 7. We could listen to classical music. We could listen to rock.
- 8. It was brilliantly clear last night. I could see all the individual stars of the Pleiades constellation. I could see stars that I had never seen before.
- 9. I'm afraid I can't go out tonight because I'm broke. I can't even pay the electric bill this month.
- 10. A recent medical survey found that more than half of the patients sought alternative treatments such as massage, vitamins, and herbs. Some patients tried acupuncture, biofeedback, and meditation.

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 219)

Match each statement in column A with one in column B. Then rewrite the statement in column B, using an alternative connector. Number 1 has been done for you as an example.

#### A B

- 1. I'm considering taking a course in medieval history next semester.
- 2. Bob and Sheila are thinking about celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary with a weekend in New York City.
- 3. You already asked your sister for a loan.
- 4. The new Fords have a sleek, attractive design.
- 5. The city council announced a plan to attract businesses to the community.
- 6. We might put up a fence around our house.
- 7. The critics praised the novelist for her thrilling plots and beautiful language.
- 8. To keep the insects away, spray this repellent all over your body and clothes.

- a. Why don't you ask your well-off cousin in Dallas?
- b. They could have done more to bring in tourists.
- c. They found that her use of historical data was often inaccurate.
- d. I might enroll in a more practical course such as accounting.
- e. We could plant a hedge.
- f. Let's call up the theaters right now.
- g. Consider using thicker clothing and wearing a net around your head.
- h. They might take the whole family on a week-long beach holiday in Maine.

- 9. I guess I should have my old camera repaired.
- 10. Let's get a newspaper on the way home and check the movie listings for this evening.
- i. The Toyotas get better gas mileage.
- **j.** Maybe I should buy a new one and get something more reliable.

1.	I'm considering taking a course in medieval history next semester. On the other hand,
	I might enroll in a more practical course such as accounting.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
B.	
6.	
7	
/ •	
8.	
9.	
9.	
10.	

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 221)

Use an exemplifying, identifying, or clarifying connector from the following list that would be

appropriate for each b	lank in the numbered sen	tences. Use each only one time	me.
for example for instance	to illustrate in particular	that is in other words	namely specifically
1. Commerce ha	s never been shy to borrow a	nd profit from classical myths.	
(a)	, we have Mercury a	utomobiles, Midas mufflers, A	jax detergent, Zephyr
and Belleroph	on books, and Electra record	ls, to name but a few. Mobil ga	s stations,
(b)	, fly the banner of the	he winged horse Pegasus.	

2.	The critics found the book tedious, sloppy, and juvenile;, they detested it.
3.	Medicine has borrowed heavily from Greek and Latin. Psychology,, with names such as the <i>Oedipus complex</i> to describe primal inner drives, owes a major debt to the ancients.
4.	There is one thing you can do before you leave;, you can make sure that all the documents we worked on today have been backed up.
5.	Greek and Roman place names crop up everywhere in the eastern United States. Just glance at a map of New York State, There we find the towns of Troy, Ithaca, Rome, Carthage, and Corinth, among others.
6.	You should never make anyone lose face;, you shouldn't do or say anything that will embarrass a person in front of another person.
7.	I don't understand the part about business expenses on the new tax form. $\_$ , how does line $h$ on page 2 relate to line $q$ on page 4?
EX	(ERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 225)
	ollowing sentence pairs, the second sentence is repetitious. Rephrase or condense the ation in these sentences and add a similarity sentence connector.
Example:	To gain the status of hero, Theseus conquered the Minotaur. Perseus conquered Medusa to gain the status of hero.  Revised: Likewise, Perseus killed Medusa to become a hero.
1	. Among some of the people of the Pacific there is an attitude that a person belongs to a specific piece of land even if he or she leaves home for a long time. Among the Greeks there is an attitude that a person belongs to a specific piece of land even if he or she leaves home for a long period.
2	. In the Middle East it is taboo to eat with your left hand. In India it is taboo to eat with your left hand.
3	bicycle whenever he can. Suraiya shows that she is environmentally aware by recycling paper products and by composting organic matter instead of just throwing things in the trash.
4	4. T-cells help to maintain a healthy body by destroying abnormal cells before they proliferate. B-cells help to maintain a healthy body by manufacturing antibodies.

Bonaventure Island, off the tip of Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula, is the site of a spectacular seabird
colony during summer. The Klamath Basin in California is the site of a spectacular waterfowl
concentration during autumn.

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 225)

The chart on page 104 gives information about some commonly used herbs. Imagine that you are a student investigating medicinal herbs and that you have been asked to write a summary of the ways in which these herbs are similar. As preparation for your summary, use the information in the chart to make at least five pairs of sentences expressing similarity. Use a similarity connector with the second sentence of each pair.

Example:	Ginger promotes circulation. Cayenne likewise aids this important bodily function.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Name of Herb	Ginger	Dandelion	Chamomile	Echinachea	Cayenne
Part Used	root	root or leaf	flower	root	fruit
Systems Affected	stomach, intestines, circulation	liver, kidneys, gallbladder, pancreas	nerves, stomach, kidneys, liver	blood, lymph	stomach, heart, circulation, blood, respiratory
Properties/ Actions	stimulant, antigas, induces sweating	diuretic, laxative, tonic	nervine, tonic, induces sweating, sedative, antigas	blood purifier, antimicrobial, antiseptic	stimulant, antigas, antispasmodic, antiseptic, tonic, blood purifier
Indications	promotes circulation, relieves fever, supports digestion	stimulates kidneys, reduces inflammation, relieves congestion of liver & gallbladder & rheumatic pain	general calming action for restlessness, nervous stomach, & insomnia, relieves inflammation in mouth, throat, & eyes, supports digestion	helps rid body of infections, restores proper bodily functions, increases health & vitality	promotes circulation, supports digestion, relieves colds, headaches, & rheumatic pain, strengthens heart, relieves throat ailments
Preparation and Dosage	Pour a cup of boiling water onto 1 teaspoon of fresh root and let infuse for 5 minutes. Drink whenever needed.	Put 2–3 teaspoons of root into one cup of water, bring to a boil, and simmer 10–15 minutes. Drink 3 × daily.	Pour a cup of boiling water onto 2 teaspoons of flowers & let infuse 5–10 minutes.	Put 1–2 teaspoons of root in 1 cup of water and slowly bring to a boil; simmer for 10–15 minutes. Drink 3 × daily.	Pour a cup of boiling water onto 1/2-1 teaspoon & let infuse 10 minutes. A tablespoon of the infusion should be mixed with hot water and drunk whenever needed.
		Leaves may be eaten raw in salad.	For throat, decoct half a cup of flowers in 2 liters water. Allow to cool.		

(Information from David Hoffman, The Holistic Herbal, Findhorn, Moray, Scotland: The Findhorn Press, 1985, and Michael Tierra, The Way of Herbs, New York: Washington Square Press, 1983.)

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 227)

Use the information in the chart from Exercise 7 to make up five sentence pairs expressing differences between the herbs, their uses, and preparation.

Example:	Cayenne is a stimulant. Chamomile, on the other hand, is a sedative.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Some of	the following sentences contain the wrong sentence connector. Find any errors and them. If there are no errors, write OK.
correct	mem. If there are no errors, write OK.
1.	Judy got As in English, French, and history. She didn't do so well, nevertheless, in chemistry.
2.	The new Jeep is said to be environmentally friendly because its air-conditioning system does not use CFCs. In fact, it doesn't get very good gas mileage.
3.	She thought everybody would laugh at her new hairstyle. Even so, hardly anyone noticed.
4.	I think that Hamid is probably at home right now. On the other hand, he might still be in transit.

5.	Chen didn't have a lot of money. In contrast, he made contributions to local charities.	
	Parsley is a very flavorful and useful kitchen herb. In fact, it's excellent for the digestion.	



### **EXERCISE 10** (Focuses 1-7, pages 212-231)

The following chart gives information about individual achievements that involved overcoming certain difficulties. Use the information to make up sentence pairs linked by a concession connector. Use a variety of connectors. The choice of subject nouns or pronouns is up to you, as is any other information you wish to add.

Example: The expedition encountered blizzards, extreme cold, and avalanches. Nevertheless, they reached the top of Mount Everest.

DIFFICULTY	ACHIEVEMENT
1. blizzards, extreme cold, avalanches	reached the top of Mount Everest
2. lost parents at an early age	became renowned diplomat
3. addicted to alcohol and other drugs	kicked the habits and became a better musician
4. settling into a new community	new friends and a sense of inner strength
5. car breakdowns	got across the country
2	
3.	
4	
5	

### EXERCISE 11 (Focus 7, page 231)

Charts A and B contain information about various characters from history, myths, and legends. Use the information from Chart A to make sentence pairs expressing reason-result relationships. Use Chart B to make sentence pairs expressing purpose relationships. For all sentence pairs, use an appropriate sentence connector.

**Example:** Ariadne, the daughter of King Minos of Crete, gave Theseus a ball of thread. As a result, he was able to find his way out of the labyrinth after slaying the Minotaur.

#### **CHART A**

CHARACTER(S)	EVENT/SITUATION	RESULT
Ariadne, daughter of King Minos of Crete	gave Theseus a ball of thread	find his way out of the labyrint
2. King Henry VIII of England	wanted a male heir	divorced his first wife
3. Adam and Eve	ate the forbidden fruit	were cast out of the garden of Eden
4. Tristan and Iseult	drank the love potion intended for King Mark and Iseult	they fell deeply and tragically in love
5. Inanna, Sumerian sky goddess	descended into the underworld and underwent death	bring her beloved husband back to life
1		
2		
3.		
4		

#### **CHART B**

CHARACTER(S)	ACTION/EVENT	PURPOSE
1. The Aztecs	sacrificed prisoners of war	keep the sun in motion and increase the bounty of nature
2. Ulysses	had his men plug their ears and had himself roped securely to the mast of his ship	hear the song of the sirens and survive
3. James Bond	risked his life	save the world from megalomaniacs
4. Johnny Appleseed	sowed seeds wherever he went	spread apple trees around the United States
1		
2		
3		
4.		

### EXERCISE 12 (Focus 8, page 234)

Provide the correct punctuation of the connectors in the following sentences, if needed.

Example: Heracles was much admired by the gods however he was despised by Hera.

Heracles was much admired by the gods; however, he was despised by Hera.

- 1. Ancient Egyptians saw the earth as an egg guarded at night by the moon, a great white bird. Similarly the early Christian gnostics saw heaven and earth as a world egg around which coiled a giant serpent.
- 2. The study of geography owes a lot to Ptolemy who lived just less than two thousand years ago.

  The grid system that he adopted and improved remains in fact the basis of modern cartography.

3.	Ptolemy drew upon the works of Strabo, another ancient geographer. Strabo was also an historian and one of the great travelers of his day.
4.	Ptolemy's influence was considerable however he made some significant miscalculations.
5.	Ptolemy prepared Europe for world exploration though having rejected the notion of the earth as a disk surrounded by the river Oceanus.
6.	Spiders are a very misunderstood group of arthropods. For example when people see spiders, some feel disgust, while some try to kill them, and some scream and run away.
7.	Spiders are often feared by people. They are also much maligned.
8.	Most spiders are actually very helpful. The most important predators of insects in the world, spiders protect plants for instance by eliminating many harmful insects.

# 11-12

# **TEST PREP**

### irlanguage

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

1.	Morning is the time which I do	most of my work.
	a. during	c. on
	b. in	d. at
2.	Do you know the reason he deci	ded to quit his job?
	a. where	c. how
	b. why	d. what
3.	we should go on our honeymoon	n is something we haven't decided yet.
	a. Why	c. How
	b. Who	d. Where
4.	The head noun in the sentence, "Tomorrow	is the day we are going to the museum," is
	a. Tomorrow	c. we
	b. day	d. museum
5.	This is the corner you should tu	nrn right.
	a. where	c. why
	b. when	d. how
6.	They were noisy, they were also	dirty.
	a. neither	c. both
	b. either	d. not only
7.	Early morning is we usually go	jogging.
	a. where	c. why
	b. when	d. how
8.	The head noun in the sentence, "That is ju	st the way she likes to do things," is
	a. That	c. she
	b. way	d. things
9.	The children were both excited	tired after their day at the amusement park.
	a. but	c. and
	b. or	d. also

10.	They visited the museum not only to see the	e paintings,
	a. but to see an art movie	c. but also to have lunch
	b. but also seeing the sculptures	d. but to relax for a while
11.	I really love chocolate ice cream, but I like o	ther desserts
	a. for example	c. while
	b. as well	d. even though
12.	He can repair small appliances. He can also	fix cars
	a. moreover	c. besides this
	b. furthermore	d. as well
13.	There are a lot of inexpensive things on the	menu pizza and sandwiches
	a. On the other hand,	c. For example,
	b. Moreover,	d. Whereas,
14.	There is a shortage of gasolinet	his problem, gas prices have risen.
	a. Due to	c. Hence
	b. Therefore	d. Accordingly
15.	India and Pakistan have large M	uslim populations.
	a. Either	c. Neither
	b. Both	d. Where

### EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. This is the place (a) where we go (b) when we (c) want to relax. That's (d) how we're here now.
- 17. Sleep is (a) <u>not only</u> something we enjoy, it is (b) <u>either</u> a time (c) <u>when</u> the brain recharges (d) <u>itself</u>.
- 18. (a) Not only was the apartment (b) where they lived expensive, (c) and it was (d) also very large.
- 19. We painted (a) both the kitchen (b) and bathroom (c) on Sunday. (d) As well, we cleaned out the garage.
- 20. I know a place (a) which you can buy good fruit, (b) although the street (c) where it's located is not (d) nearby.
- 21. They told us (a) when to arrive (b) which is (c) how we had to get up (d) so early this morning.
- 22. Hawaii is (a) one of the (b) places (c) when people like to go (d) to for relaxation.
- 23. (a) Neither the snow (b) that falls (c) or the cold weather (d) where they live keeps them indoors.
- 24. Watching TV is (a) what I do (b) when I'm tired. (c) Namely, Rita reads magazines (d) to relax.
- 25. Can you explain (a) to me (b) why to bake a cake? The (c) last time I baked one was (d) when I was 10.

- 26. The beach is (a) one place (b) where you might enjoy yourself. (c) Either it (d) might be very crowded.
- 27. Midnight is the (a) <u>reason</u> they like (b) <u>their</u> children (c) <u>to get</u> home. It's (d) <u>when</u> they start to worry.
- 28. They spoke (a) not only French (b) when they were in Europe, (c) but also German (d) similarly.
- 29. This is the sunny office I do (a)  $\underline{most\ of}\ my\ work$  (b)  $\underline{in}$ . That's (c)  $\underline{how}\ I$  get a lot done (d)  $\underline{why}\ I$ 'm at work.
- 30. (a) <u>Both</u> (b) <u>to work</u> two jobs and staying home every night were ways (c) <u>which</u> Joe used (d) <u>to save</u> money.

## **MODAL PERFECT VERBS**



**EXERCISE 1** (Focus 1, page 242)

#### **PART A**

Example:

Carol and Dave decided to stop seeing each other. Both of them have been thinking about the reasons their relationship went bad. Fill in each blank with the active voice of the modal perfect verb given.

Carol thinks she (1) \_\_\_\_\_(could, be) more patient with Dave when he forgot her birthday;

Carol wonders whether she <u>could have treated</u> (could, treat) Dave better.

Dave thinks he often (2)(may, spend) too much time with his friends instead of with		
Carol. Carol feels that she (3) (should, not expect) Dave to know how hurt she was about		
the birthday incident without telling him; Dave knows that he (4)(should, not hang up)		
on Carol when they got into their last argument. Both of them feel that they (5) (could,		
do) a lot of things differently to improve their relationship.		
PART B		
Fill in each blank with the passive form of the modal given.		
<b>Example:</b> Dave knows that some things should have been left (should, leave) unsaid.		
Carol's brother agreed that their last argument (6) (could, handle) better; Dave's sister		
insisted that she (7) (should, told) about the problems they were having. Carol feels that		
there (8) (might, not be) so many problems between them if they had only talked more;		
Dave feels that there were a lot of things that (9) (should, not say). Both of them feel		
that their problems (10) (could, avoid) if they had seen them more clearly.		

### **PART C**

Fill in the blanks with the modal perfect and present participle form of the verb given.

	Carol thinks that Dave <u>must have been dreaming</u> (must, dream) when he asked if they could still be friends.
Carol wone	ders what she (11) (must, think) when she told Dave she hated him. Dave
wonders w	hat on earth he (12) (could, hope for) when he tried to make things better by
calling Car	rol at 2 A.M. to talk. Both of them feel that they (13) (should, pay) more
attention t	to each other instead of worrying about other things.
In your te	ERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 244)  extbook, review the meanings expressed by the modals should have, could have, and might he following exercise, underline the word(s) in each sentence that provide a clue to help
you choos	se the best modal. Then fill in the blank with the appropriate modal. Some blanks have n one possible answer.
Example:	I regret that I yelled at you. I should have been nicer.
Carol was	really annoyed when Dave said that their problems were all her fault. She felt that he
(1)	(accept) some of the blame.
Dave	felt that Carol (2) (do) a lot to help a friend of his who worked with her.
It was we	ll within her abilities as office manager to prevent him from getting laid off.
Carol	believed it was really thoughtless of Dave to volunteer to work overtime on Christmas Eve.
He (3)	(work) overtime almost any other night of the year.
Dave	told Carol that he really regretted some of his actions and that he (4) (be) more
thoughtfi	ıl.
Carol	was really angry at Dave when he showed up an hour late for a dinner date. She felt that at least
he (5)	(call).
Dave	thought that Carol made a really rude comment to his sister about her prom dress. Carol

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the decency to keep her negative thoughts to herself.

Despite b	being aware that Dave had an exam the next week, Carol felt that he was perfectly able to help	
her move into	o her new apartment and that he (7) (help) with some of the heavy items.	
Dave stro	ongly criticized Carol for saying that she wasn't feeling well one evening when she later went	
out with fries	nds. She (8) (tell) him the truth.	
Carol rep	roached Dave for the same offense, saying that he (9) (remember) the time	
that he had sa	aid he had to work overtime but went fishing instead.	
Both of t	hem know that they did some pretty thoughtless things and that they (10)	
(think) before	e they acted.	
EXER	CISE 3 (Focus 3, page 247)	
Betty and Elizabeth are housemates. Betty is always informal, whereas Elizabeth is always formal. Fill in the blanks in their conversation below with the correct form of either be supposed to have on be to have.		
Elizabeth:	You know that we (1) finished our group projects by next Tuesday. The instructor expects to have them graded by Thursday.	
Betty:	I thought we (2) turned them in by last Friday. Oh well, I didn't turn in anything, anyway.	
Elizabeth:	Our bibliographies (3) turned in by then. Don't you remember?	
Betty:	I guess I forgot. When (4) completed our term papers? By the end of the semester?	
Elizabeth:	No, silly. We (5) them done two weeks before the end. You'd better get busy!	
Betty:	By the way, (6) paid this month's rent last Friday?	
Elizabeth:	Betty, you poor thing. You're all confused. We (7) paid it by this coming Friday. Do you have your share?	
Betty:	I hope I will. My parents (8) send me a check soon.	

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 4, page 248)

#### PART A

Fill in the blanks with must have, can't have, should have, or would have.

Mahmoud:	Uh-oh, the clock on the wall in the computer lab is four hours behind. The power (1) gone off during the night.	
Najat:	Oh, dear. I hope our project wasn't lost. Hakim was working on it last night. He's fairly reliable. He (2) made backup copies while he was working. Let's check the directory and see.	
Mahmoud:	There's nothing here. The power (3) gone off before he backed anything up.	
Najat:	Wait a minute—that (4) happened! Hakim (5) left a note if something had gone wrong while he was here. He always finishes exactly at 3, and the clock says 11:10 now, so the power (6) gone off after he left.	
PART B		
The following is an excerpt from the script of a cowboy movie. One group is waiting to ambush another group. Fill in the blanks with <i>must have</i> , <i>can't have</i> , <i>should have</i> , <i>would have</i> , or <i>wouldn't have</i> .		

oave.	
First Cowboy:	Well, where are they? We've been waiting here more than two hours. They
	(7) been here by now.

Second Cowboy: Someone (8) \_\_\_\_\_ tipped them off. Do you think it was one of our bunch?

First Cowboy: Impossible. It (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ been one of ours. They're all tried and true.

Second Cowboy: What about our latest member—that young Billy?

First Cowboy: No, it (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ been him. We didn't tell him anything about this.

He (11) \_\_\_\_\_ known.

### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 5, page 250)

One of the tasks of an attorney in court is to weaken opposing witnesses' testimony by inducing uncertainty wherever possible. One way to do this is by asking questions expressing uncertainty or possibility as opposed to certainty. Read the following dialogue and write in the missing questions. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Attorney: On the night of the murder, did you see my client enter room 132 of the Tropicana Motel?

Witness: Yes, I did. I was sitting on a bench on the sidewalk when I saw a tall, thin man go into one of the rooms.

Attorney:	(1) Could it have been someone else?
•	Oh, no; the person was definitely your client.
Attorney:	(2)?
	Definitely not. Nobody else looks like your client. I recognized his mustache and hat.
Attorney:	(3)?
Witness:	It may have been. There are a lot of doors on that side of the building. But I went back the next day to check after I read about the murder in the newspaper.
Attorney:	(4)?
	No, I don't think so. I clearly remember the location of the door. I just wasn't sure of the number of the door.
Attorney:	Do you remember exactly what time it was?
	Yes. The sun had gone down just a little while before I saw your client, so it was 7:00.
Attorney:	(5)?
Witness:	I guess it could have been later, but not much later.
Attorney:	Why were you sitting there anyway?
	I was just killing time.
Attorney:	(6)?
	Well, I had a little bit of wine with me, but it wasn't much.
Attorney:	(7)?
Witness:	That depends—how much is a lot?
Attorney:	There was a nearly empty bottle of wine beside the bench you were sitting on.
	Well, that's not a lot for me. I can drink much more than that.
Attorney:	(8)?
	Well, I've been in some treatment programs, but I wouldn't call myself an alcoholic.
Attorney:	(9)?
Witness:	Okay, so I may have been a little drunk. I still remember everything clearly.
Attorney:	Thank you. That will be all.

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 250)

Each numbered group of statements expresses certainty about the cause of a situation. For each, give an alternative explanation, using a perfective modal that expresses possibility. An example is given for the first one. Can you think of any others?

1.	My computer's not working. Joe was using it yesterday. He must have done something to it.
	Alternate explanation: The fuse in the power cord may have blown.
2.	Look! Isn't that our cat that just ran into the bushes? I could've sworn I locked him in the house.
	Alternate explanation:
3.	I left my briefcase here on this table, and now it's gone. Somebody must have stolen it.
	Alternate explanation:
4.	My shirt doesn't fit anymore. It must have shrunk in the wash.
	Alternate explanation:
5.	Ramon is driving an expensive new car. He must have won the lottery.
	Alternate explanation:
6.	The Joneses didn't send us a Christmas card. They must not care about us anymore.
	Alternate explanation:
E)	(ERCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 252)
L	(Little 1)
is being modals	angry at his son's choice of clothing for a job interview. Larry's wife Connie feels that Larry too hard on the boy and that a lot of the outcomes he predicts are not certain. Using the would have, could have, and might have, make Larry's predictions as certain as possible and is less certain and more polite. The first two have been close for you as examples.
Larry	: I can't believe he didn't get a haircut before the interview! If he had gotten a nice crewcut like mine, he (1) <u>would have</u> gotten that job!
Connie	: Now, dear, you never know. Crewcuts aren't as stylish these days. The boss (2) <u>might have</u> felt the boy's hair was fine.

And his clothes! What possessed him to wear those outlandish clothes to a job interview? If he had worn that suit I gave him, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ gotten more respect. I did when I wore

it to my first interview.

	time machine!	
Larry:	And he (5) been impressed! My boss was!	
Connie:	You (6) forgotten a few details, dear. I recall that it took interviews before you got your first job.	you a half-dozen
Larry:	But the point is that I got it—just like our son (7) if he respectably.	had only dressed
Connie:	Honey, the boss (8) actually looked at our son's credential clothes. Our son has an excellent education, you know. And you shouldn't be didn't get the job—he (9) Didn't they say they would cause week?	e so sure that he
Larry:	They (10) called by now if he had gotten the job.	
Connie:	They (11) had a hard time deciding. There were a lot of the job.  (Telephone rings; Connie answers it and sounds excited.)	other candidates for
Connie:	You (12) been a little more tolerant of your son. That was calling—he got the job!	as his new boss
Larry:	Oh, really? Well, that's my boy, a chip off the old block! You know, dear, it that I (13) been just a little bit wrong this time.	is slightly possible
EX	ERCISE 8 (Focus 7, page 255)	
happene	information in the first and second columns to express what will most d by the time period in the third column. You may want to add an <i>if</i> o tence to qualify your statement.	likely have r <i>unless</i> clause to
Example:	June the workers will be on strike December	
	By December the workers will have been on strike for six months.	
8:00 a.m		8:00 p.m.
1900	the Anderson family own their farm	2020
January	Jason, at 260 pounds, promises to lose 10 pounds per month	June

Connie: If he had worn your ancient suit, the boss (4) \_\_\_\_\_ thought he'd stepped out of a

present	our club will elect its first president for a two-year term two nor	
1997	Hong Kong becomes a part of China	2027
2008	Lisa begins work on her bachelor's degree	2011

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ have ignored that remark she made. I don't know why you didn't.

### A Company of the Comp

### EXERCISE 9 (Focus 8, page 256)

Solve the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

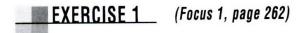
3.	They surely hav	we given you a ride if they'd known you needed one.	
4.	You were depos	osited the check yesterday. Why didn't you?	
5.	By this time next month we will (walk) 300 miles of our projected hike along the Pacific Crest Trail.		
6.	I left my umbrella in the library. It was one of the places I went after the rain stopped.	5	]
7.	"I shouldn't have listened to her advice" means I having listened to her advice.	6       7	
9.	The speaker is expressing in the following sentences. "Why did you pick up the phone? You could've just let it ring."	9	
10.	You were to have had your car inspected last month.	10	

### DOWN

1.	The statement "Abraham Lincoln would not have approved of the debate" is actually
	to fact.
2.	Look at that woman with the braids and all the makeup and nail polish. Shespent hours doing that.
	Ihave been playing with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra if only I had practiced more.
8.	I have filled the tank up at the last station. Now I've run out of gas in the middle of the desert.

# **DISCOURSE ORGANIZERS**

irlanguage



Solve the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

2.	. We have examined some of the prevalent theories concerning the origin of diseases.			
5.	"Isn't the quality of the air we breathe of any concern to the average person today?" This sentence is an example of a question.			
7.	Overall, briefly and in short are examples of connectors.	5   6   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1		
9.	Words such as second, third, after that and lastly are used to show the of topics, points, and events.	7		
DOWN		8		
1.	There + be is often used to a topic.	9		
3.	we have spent three hours discussing the issues. Now, how are we going to solve our most pressing problems?			
4 & 8.	"My talk will cover three main areas. (4), the importance			
	evolution of ports and port cities."	ers on human history, and (8),	the	
6.	several things you need	d to know before you buy a computer.		

### **EXERCISE 2** (Focus 2, page 264)

Fill in each blank by choosing the correct sequential connector.

1.	Looking at	the whole book	, we can certainl	y see that the main characters had their share of
		in the end		, everything worked out for the better. in conclusion
2.		, allow	me to reiterate—	-the surest way to prevent burglary is to install a home
	security sys			
		In the end		To conclude
3.				mysterious cloud that lingered on the horizon all
				of wind and dust. (B) we found
		sumption was n		mi C
	(A) (a)			The first
	(B) (a)			Next
4.				eat the oven to 400° F.
		at first		first
5.	My old car	broke down fiv	e times in Janua	ry, I had no choice but to replace it.
	(a)	Subsequently	(b)	Next
6.	The	me	ost common tax	error is using the wrong tax table.
	(a)	secondly	(b)	second
7.	Our	we	ord of warning is	not to consume alcoholic beverages if you are taking
	this medic			
	(a)	) at last	(b)	final
EV EV	EDUICE	(Focus 2,	264)	
EA	EURINE	(rutus 2,	Jay 6 204)	
				1164
				connector that could follow each of the sentences
below. 1	ry to use a	variety of con	nectors.	
F.,,,,,,,,		1.1		
Example:	•	always a proble		igh of it
	10 Start	WILH, I HEVER SE	<u>em to have enol</u>	igit of it.
1.	Money is a	always a probler	n.	
2.	Building a	a house involves	many different a	activities.
	8		•	
3.	When I w	as a child I had	several daily cho	res

5.	I can make some recommendations about how to learn a language.
6.	Bringing up a child is no simple task.
7.	Today, stress is a fact of life.
or the se	ERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 264)  entence below, write a list of ideas that could follow, using beginning, continuation, and
ncludi	ng sequential connectors in your list. Try to use a variety of connectors.
ample:	If I won the lottery and became a millionaire, I would be overjoyed.  First of all, I'd throw a big party. Next, I'd find a beautiful place to live. Finally, I'd take a long vacation and travel around the world.
1.	Writing a research paper is hard work.
2.	Summer is a great time.
3.	Staying in good shape takes commitment.
4.	To keep my car running smoothly, I do some important things.
5.	Reading is one of the best ways of improving your language.
6.	Sleep is wonderful.
7.	A good husband (wife or companion) has the following characteristics.

4. To make a pot of tea, follow these steps.

### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 268)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases. Use different forms of connectors for each passage. Add commas where needed.

1.	two basic of spiders are web builders.
	are wandering spiders.
2.	three major of rocks, classified into groups determined by
	how they were formed is igneous rock, which crystallizes from molten magma
	or lava is sedimentary rock, which forms in layers or strata
	and often has fossils is metamorphic rock, which has been changed
	considerably from its original igneous or sedimentary structure and composition.
3.	several significant in which Marx went beyond the
	philosophy of history of his day, the activity of human working populations
	was more important to him than philosophical abstractions, he replaced a
	closed system of speculation with a critical philosophy that attempted to unify theory and
	practice, he asked revolutionary questions, such as what constitutes the
	alienation of labor, he turned his history of human labor into a criticism of
	labor in society.
	(Information from Kevin Reilly, The West and the World, A Topical History of Civilization, New
	York: Harper & Row, 1980.)
4.	a few regarding the extinction of the dinosaurs.
	, and perhaps the most popular, is that the earth was hit by a meteor and the
	dust from the impact blocked out the light necessary to maintain adequate plant life.
	theory holds that rather than something coming from outer space, a gigantic
	volcanic explosion threw huge quantities of dust into the atmosphere,
	the more far-fetched explanations, such as the expansion of the swift and
	stealthy mammal population, which had developed a great appetite for dinosaurs eggs.
5.	four remarkable about the universe that encourage us to
	investigate whether we are alone is that space is transparent. A ray of starlight
	can speed unimpeded through space for thousands of millions of years, the
	universe is uniform. Wherever we look, everything appears to be built out of the same chemical
	elements we find at home, the universe is isotropic, which is to say that on
	the large scale it looks pretty much the same in every direction—every observer sees galaxies
	stretching off into all parts of the sky, just as we do, the universe is abundant.

Within the range of our telescopes lie perhaps one hundred billion galaxies, each home to a hundred billion or so stars. From such considerations has arisen the endeavor called SETI—the search for intelligent life in the universe.

(From Timothy Ferris, The Mind's Sky, Human Intelligence in a Cosmic Context. New York: Bantam Books, 1992.)

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 271)

Write a summary statement for each of the following sentences or brief passages, using the summary connector indicated in parentheses. For statements that introduce topics, make up a sentence that fits the context.

Example:	This report will examine the impact of the arms industry on the increasing violence in the world. (briefly)  Briefly, there is a strong link between the arms industry and the rising tide of violence in the world.
1.	My presentation will focus on the effects on the globe of greenhouse gases. (briefly)
2.	Ladies and gentlemen of the jury: We have heard here today the testimony of expert witnesses. It is now well established that my client was miles from the scene of the crime when the events in question took place. What is more, the weapon found in the glove compartment of my client's car could not have fired the bullet found lodged in the door at 76 Ocean Boulevard. (in short)
3.	The consensus has too often been that the 1950s were a dull decade characterized by bland mediocrity and timid conformity. Recent books, however, have begun to alter our perceptions of this misunderstood period. When we look closely at the canvases of Pollock and de Kooning, when we listen carefully to the music of Miles Davis, the poetry of the Beats, and the voices of the burgeoning movements for social justice, we recognize passion and creativity, not caution. (all in all)
4.	So far, I have examined some prevalent ideas about lung cancer. (as has been previously mentioned)
5.	Biological diversity is the key to mankind's survival. Only by conserving the vast variety of plant and animal life, using and sharing it wisely, can we hope to feed everyone adequately and meet future challenges of a rapidly changing the world. (in summary)

- 6. Our company has never had a better year. Our stock has made gains consistently throughout every quarter. We've more than doubled our profits over those of last year. We've added five hundred new employees to our payroll, and on the drawing board are plans for a new production plant. (overall)
- 7. These are a few health tips to take into consideration when visiting Nepal. Watching what you eat or drink while in Kathmandu and on the trail is critical. Tap water and river water are strictly off limits unless boiled briskly for at least 20 minutes. Some people have successfully used water filters. Raw fruits and vegetables should be avoided unless they've been completely peeled. (in summary)
- 8. The lifesaving benefits of automotive air bag systems are well known. What isn't well known is that many components, including the bag itself, are made of plastic. Plastic makes a lot of things safe. For example, plastic packaging keeps medical equipment sterile and harmful medicines out of the hands of children. Plastic wraps and trays keep food fresh and safe. And shatter-resistant plastic bottles have prevented thousands of accidents. (briefly)

### EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 273)

The following excerpts are from the beginning paragraphs of books, articles, or essays. For each, predict what the rest of the text might be about.

- 1. Why should there be such an extraordinary variety of animals all doing the same things? Why should a whale have warm blood and lungs, whereas a similarly sized swimming monster, the whale shark, has cold blood and gills? Why do indigenous Australian mammals rear their young in a pouch, whereas mammals in the northern hemisphere retain their offspring within a womb and nourish them by means of a placenta?
- 2. Does it take you more than ten minutes to find a particular letter, bill, report, or other paper from your files (or piles of paper on your desk)? Are there papers on your desk, other than reference materials, that you haven't looked through for a week or more? Do magazines and newspapers pile up unread? Do you frequently procrastinate so long on a work assignment that it becomes an emergency or a panic situation?

127

	How many times have you thought about giving money to a cause but you can't find one that addresses more than one issue? Is there a way to ensure your donations affect both cultural and environmental preservation?
4.	Thinking about buying a computer that the whole family can use? How will it serve everyone using it? Is it for entertainment, education, tracking family finances, running a small business, or all of the above?
5.	Do we want to wait five minutes or more every time we have to cross the street? Does every green space have to be filled with a house or a shop? Do we all have to breathe fumes? When is enough enough?
I EV	EDCISE Q (Focus 6 name 274)
e the	
e the	Should your children have to struggle with the same difficult and confusing dictionary you had?  They shouldn't have to struggle with the same difficult and confusing dictionary you had.  You've fought the good fight. You've reached the top. Now isn't it time you treated yourself to

4.	The generals announced their long-awaited truce with an aerial bombardment (fireworks, their press called it). Freedom of speech meant shutting up anyone who had anything to say. This is liberty? This is peace?				
5.	With the new Voyager GPS 2000, you can find your way back to any landmark, destination, or campsite, anytime. The handheld GPS 2000 uses satellite navigation technology to instantly pinpoint where you are, where you've been, and where you're going. It's rugged, waterproof, compact, and surprisingly affordable. Isn't this exactly what you've been waiting for?				
Write a l	ERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 274)  eading question to express each of the following opinions. More than one form is possible, e ideas may need to be rephrased, not just transformed into a question. State the positive ion of each in parentheses.				
Example:	(Opinion) Tropical rain forests are important for the whole planet.  (Possible questions and implications include these)				
	Aren't tropical rain forests important for the whole planet? (They are.)				
	Doesn't the whole planet benefit from tropical rain forests? (It does.)				
	Shouldn't we preserve tropical rain forests? (We should.)				
1.	All young children need to be vaccinated.				
2.	The sales of powerful herbs should be regulated.				
3.	We waste too much money on the administrative side of our health care system.				
4.	Winter is a great time for a vacation.				
5.	It's better to be safe than sorry.				

# **CONDITIONALS:**

### If, Only If, Unless, Even Though, Even If

EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1, pa	age .	282)

Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.

1.	If Martin Luther King, Jr., (be) alive today, what he
	(say) about the current state of race relations?
2.	It is not unusual to hear people talking about things they regret not having done. If I
	(take) such and such a course or (study) with so and so,
	I (have) a much more interesting job.
3.	If you(look) up at the stars tonight around ten o'clock, in the northwest, you
	(see) the planet Jupiter near the constellation Draco.
4.	Norma is an exceptional gymnast, and it's too bad she didn't get to be on the Olympic team. I
	have no doubt that if she (train) just a little harder, she (be
	on the team.
5.	If my father (take) a book with him on vacation these days, it usually
	(be) a thriller.
6.	If you (smoke) and (eat) fatty foods, you
	(run) the risk of having heart problems.
7.	I'm glad my children are all grown up. If they (be) teenagers now, I
	(not allow) them to watch MTV.
8.	If you (want) to drive while you are in Europe, you (have
	to) get an international driver's license before you go.
9.	Why didn't you say something? You know that if you (ask), I
	(help).

10.	If I (buy) stocks in Microsoft ten years ago, I (be able) to retire already.					
11.	Petra's family was very strict about eating. If the children (not eat) all their meat and vegetables, they (not get) any dessert.					
12.	If I (study) German seriously throughout the year, I (not feel) as lost as I did when I was there last summer.					
13.	. My grandfather told me that if I (graduate) summa cum laude next May, he (buy) me a car.					
EX	ERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 286)					
Rewrite necessary	the following sentences using <i>only if</i> instead of <i>unless</i> and making other changes as y.					
Example:	This program will not run properly unless you increase your RAM.  This program will run properly only if you increase your RAM.					
1.	1. You will not qualify for a scholarship unless you maintain a B average.					
2.	2. Our team will win tonight unless our three top players get injured.					
3.	You shouldn't take out a loan unless you are sure you can repay it.					
4.	No one was invited to the reception for the president unless he or she had contributed a lot of money to the campaign.					
5.	We did not get second helpings at dinner unless we asked politely.					

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 289)

Express these statements from an automotive manual more emphatically by beginning each sentence with *only if* or *not unless*. Make any other changes you think are needed.

Example:	You should use the jack to change a flat tire only if your vehicle is on flat ground.  Not unless (or only if) your vehicle is on flat ground should you use the jack to change a				
	flat tire.				
1.	Your engine will not run smoothly unless you change the oil regularly.				
2.	The tread of your tires will wear evenly only if you keep the tires properly inflated.				
3.	You need to add a special antifreeze solution to your windshield washing fluid only if you live in a climate where temperatures drop below freezing in the winter.				
4.	When checking transmission fluid, you will obtain an accurate reading on the level gauge only if the temperature of the fluid is between 60° and 80°C.				
5.	Your vehicle will not be able to run on leaded gasoline unless it was built before 1980.				

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 289)

Match the conditions and results and write a complete sentence beginning with *only if* or *not unless.* Make any other necessary changes. The first one has been done for you as an example.

CONDITION	RESULT
1. You get a good job	a. You should buy a complicated and expensive camera
2. I am totally exhausted	b. I was allowed to use the family car
3. You are a serious photographer	c. You should light up a cigarette in someone else's house
4. I exercise every day	d. I feel healthy and relaxed
5. The book is overdue	e. I can fall asleep in a noisy hotel
6. The danger of frost has passed	f. They turn on their heat

7.	They are freezing	g.	I will agree to marry you
8.	You ask and receive permission	h.	You have to pay a fine
9.	I washed it and cleaned it	i.	I will plant my flowers
1.	Only if you get a good job will I agree	e to	marry you.
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
9.			
parenthe cases wh	Some months ago, the former admir her job, that she would have trouble department. Terry is pleased that she had done so, she wouldn't know (do so/not know where the books were)  Maria is having an easy time revising the computer because	nistra keep e con w who	ary to fact. Use if not or unless as appropriate. In any words or phrases you think are needed.  Attive assistant warned Terry, who was about to take over ping track of the reference books circulating in the impiled a database of all the reference books because unless ere the books were.
	(not know word processing/have to		
2.	This morning I received an urgent l support. It says that	etter	from an environmental organization looking for my
	(not stop the timber industry/virgin	fore	est be destroyed)
3	When I saw her yesterday, my friend Gertrude broke the bad news of her having been turned down once more after a job interview. Gertrude wondered whether "Honesty is the best policy" was the best maxim in looking for a job. Actually		

(not be so frank and outspoken/get the job she wanted)

	Richard is going to France this summer and feels confident and excited. He told me that
	(not find someone to practice French with/not feel so confident)
5.	My grandparents came from Russia and never really learned to speak English well, and I never learned much Russian. Now that they are gone, I really regret this because
	(not speak only English/understand more about grandparents)
6.	It's not difficult to discover one of Virginia's passions. Go into her apartment and you'll see tapes and CDs all over the place.
	(not such a great music lover/not have so many tapes and CDs)
7.	Most people admit that violent crime is a major problem. Although the gun lobby feels otherwise, many believe that
	(be harder to get a gun/number of murders decrease)
8.	Tony has been feeling sick for the past two weeks. His friends have been urging him to make an appointment to see a doctor.
	(have health insurance/go to see a doctor by now)
9.	The south of the country has been experiencing a drought. Farmers are worried because
	(rain soon/crops be ruined)
EX	ERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 292)
se t	the correct form—even though or even if—for each blank.
1.	he is confined to a wheelchair and is deprived of speech, the British astrophysicist Stephen Hawking has made major contributions to our understanding of the universe
2.	Speak to any successful writer about finding a publisher; he or she will tell you that you have to keep trying you receive a hundred rejections.
3.	Because of his good sense of humor, his wonderful ability to mimic, and his dramatic use of gestures, my friend Sam makes himself understood no matter where he travels he speaks no more than a few words of any foreign language.
4.	During the Great Depression of the 1930s, many people, they had college degrees, wound up having to scramble for whatever work they could get. My lawyer grandfather, for example, sold leather belts on street corners for a time.

5.	I am utterly amazed that she still smokes her uncle, a heavy smoker, recently died of lung cancer.				
6.	When my great grandmother was growing up, she lived on a farm, and everyone in her family had to rise early in the morning it was cold and dark and everyone was still tired.				
7.	he had a good lawyer and a plausible alibi, the defendant was found guilty by the jury and was sentenced to a prison term.				
8.	8. Along with Henry David Thoreau and John Muir, Aldo Leopold is among the most frequently quoted authors in conversation circles today, the public has had limited access to his work.				
9.	The Victorians found it impossible to dismiss Darwin many were repelled by his ideas that we share a common ancestor with the apes.				
10.	In a democratic society, people must accept the decision of the majority it runs contrary to their own viewpoint.				
EX	FRCISE 7 (Focus 6, page 294)				
Decide	whether if, only if, even if, or unless should be used in each blank.				
The Stru	ggle for Equality				
A major	theme throughout history is the struggle of particular groups against prejudice and segregation.				
	years ago, in many parts of the American South, (1) you were white you couldn't				
	front of a bus or eat at certain restaurants. Furthermore, African-Americans were barred entry to				
	iversities and colleges in the South (2) they had excellent high school grades.				
	the school had established quotas for minority students was there any chance of being				
	d. In some cases, African-Americans were admitted (4) they had scholarships.				
	rights legislation enacted in the 1950s and 1960s played a significant role in overcoming				
	ty and discrimination.				
•	ertheless, even today, restrictions barring certain people have not been lifted from many private				
	) you are African-American or a woman, there are still places—country clubs				
	rooms especially—where you will not be likely to gain admittance. So exclusive are some of these				
clubs that (6) you are a white man, you will be granted access (7) you					
	mber and are wearing a suit and tie.				
Flight In	nformation				
For dom	estic flights you should be at the airport two hours ahead of time (8) you do not				
	have any bags to check in, in which case you can show up 1 hour before the scheduled departure. Once				
aboard t	he aircraft, you should put your carry-on bag in the overhead compartment (9)it				
cannot f	cannot fit beneath the seat in front of you. Thanks to the efficiency of computer networks, your travel agent				

EX When metips about and advi		you pay a penalty.  In in the columns below will be a list of travel as by combining information in the condition as: if, only if, unless, even if, or even though.
	ADVICE	CONDITION
<ul> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> <li>9.</li> </ul>	don't get on the tube in rush hour take the riverboat up the Thames to Hampton Court don't rent a car go to visit the crown jewels on a weekend check to see that the flag is flying over Buckingham Palace expect to pay 15 percent VAT (value added tax) when you purchase anything except food or books be sure to visit the London Museum at the Barbican be prepared to encounter accents and dialects that will perplex you always say "sorry" when you bump into someone take a stroll on Hampstead Heath,	<ul> <li>a. you feel comfortable driving on the left</li> <li>b. you are a foreign visitor</li> <li>c. you want a feeling of the countryside</li> <li>d. you're prepared to stand</li> <li>e. you want to know about the history of the city</li> <li>f. it's not your fault</li> <li>g. you have studied English in North America for several years</li> <li>h. your time isn't limited</li> <li>i. you want to know when the Queen's in residence</li> <li>j. you don't mind waiting in line for at least an hour</li> </ul>
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>	London's largest park	

can give you your seat assignment and boarding pass in advance but (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you purchase

8	
9	
10	

### EXERCISE 9 (Focuses 1-6, pages 282-294)

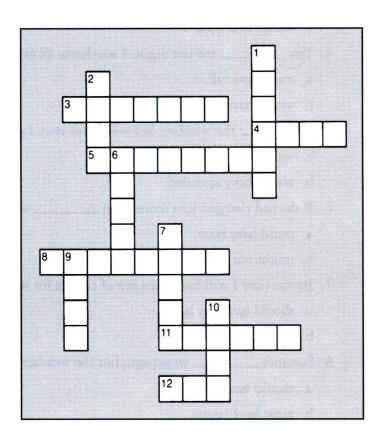
Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

3.	Even though means " the fact that."
4.	Ben likes fishing so much that he goes if it's cold and raining.
5.	Only if is used at the beginning of a sentence for
8.	When describing the past, if not indicates that the condition is to fact.
11.	Even he went to many parties, Max never enjoyed himself.
12.	unless the forest is moist and relatively warm will there be any mushrooms

### **DOWN**

1.	I don't think I would've understood the physics lecture I had done special research.				
2.	If I her, I wouldn't be so proud.				
6.	If you hadn't sat down next to me on the bus, we never have spoken to each other.				
	If you mentioned it, no one would have known.				
	if you go will I go bother to see that film unless you like being appalled by violence				



# UNIS 13-15

# **TEST PREP**

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

1.	I didn't hear the phone. I		
	a. should have been sleeping	c.	should have slept
	b. could have slept	d.	must have been sleeping
2.	The sentence "You shouldn't have taken my car w	itl	nout asking" expresses
	a. an obligation	c.	a judgment
	b. a past expectation	d.	a guess
3.	I my medicine before breakfast, but I	for	rgot.
	a. will have taken	c.	was supposed to have taken
	b. would have took	d.	could taken
4.	You me last night. I was home all eve	nii	ng and I didn't get any calls.
	a. must have called	c.	can't have called
	b. would have called	d.	shouldn't have called
5.	I the wedding last week, but then I $g$	ot	sick.
	a. was supposed attend	c.	am supposed to attend
	b. was to have attended	d.	would to attend
6.	If she had changed jobs sooner, she so	uı	nhappy all those months.
	a. could have been	c.	might have been
	b. might not be	d.	wouldn't have been
7.	By the time I will have been out of college for te	n y	years, I my loans.
	a. should have pay back	c.	could pay back
	b. will have paid back	d.	have paid back
8.	Summer weeks ago, but the weather	is s	still cold and damp.
	a. should have start	C.	was supposed to have begun
	b. must have begun	d.	will have started
9.	The sentence "How would we live without cars?	" is	s an example of
	a. a rhetorical question	C	. a topic shift
	b. a sequential connector	d	. a summary connector

10.	A sentence that states a conclusion would probably begin with the word				
	a. Then	c.	Finally		
	b. Subsequently	d.	Next		
11.	There are three reasons why all citizens should vo	te.	, it's protected by the Constitution.		
	a. Overall	c.	In conclusion		
	b. Then	d.	In the first place		
12.	The words "All in all" are used to				
	a. introduce a new topic	c.	indicate a shift in topic		
	b. introduce a summary	d.	begin a presentation		
13.	One use of rhetorical questions is to				
	a. ask for information	c.	predict the future		
	b. introduce a topic	d.	express certainty		
14.	If I had a car, I to work every day.				
	a. drove	С.	would drive		
	b. will drive	d.	drive		
15.	We can't buy a new car				
	a. unless we can get a loan	С.	unless we can't get a loan		
	b. if we can get a loan	d.	even though we can't get a loan		

### EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. (a) <u>Subsequently</u>, he (b) <u>must have been using</u> the wrong map. (c) <u>Eventually</u>, he (d) <u>must have found</u> the right one.
- 17. (a) May Carol (b) have seen that movie already? She (c) was to go with us but she (d) changed her mind.
- 18. If she (a) had (b) practiced more, Alice (c) might had (d) passed her driver's test last week.
- 19. (a) Even though it (b) wasn't cold outside, the windows (c) should have been (d) close.
- 20. (a) To conclude, there (b) is several reasons they (c) should have done something (d) sooner.
- 21. Ray (a) could have (b) visit Mexico last year if he (c) had (d) wanted to.
- 22. (a) <u>First of all</u>, (b) <u>if</u> the door (c) <u>has been unlocked</u> last night, we (d) <u>would have been able</u> to get in.
- 23. The train (a) was to (b) had left at 1:00 so we (c) should have (d) been here then.
- 24. If they had had money, Joe (a) <u>would have</u> (b) <u>bought</u> a car and Susan (c) <u>will have</u> (d) <u>gone</u> to college.
- 25. We (a) would have (b) come to get you in a taxi if we (c) had know when you (d) were arriving.

- 26. They (a) <u>must not have</u> (b) <u>gone</u> home right after class because I (c) <u>must have</u> (d) <u>seen</u> them if they had.
- 27. (a) When we (b) were living in Florida, if we (c) want oranges, we just (d) picked them in our own backyard.
- 28. You (a) could have watched TV (b) after dinner (c) because you had something (d) better to do.
- 29. (a) <u>Unless</u> the weather (b) <u>was</u> really bad (c) <u>did</u> the coach (d) <u>allow</u> us to skip soccer practice.
- 30. I (a) <u>used to go swimming</u> in the ocean (b) <u>even if</u> the water (c) <u>was</u> cold and the wind (d) <u>is blowing</u>.

# REDUCING ADVERB CLAUSES







**EXERCISE 1** (Focus 1, page 302)

The following letter from your intrepid Aunt Nelly concerning her latest trek in the Himalayas contains a number of full adverbial clauses. Underline them and then rewrite the letter using the reduced form for each.

Greetings from the roof of the world!

While I am waiting for a helicopter to arrive, I'm taking advantage of the time to write you a quick letter. Let me go back to the beginning. After we spent a couple of days in Kathmandu, we took a bus to a little village where our porters were assembled. It was wonderful to get on the trail. When we started out, we were at a low elevation in a semitropical landscape, but the trail led ever upward, and in three days, we were among steep cliffs and towering mountains. I've never seen so many waterfalls. After we had trekked for a week, we came to the snow zone. I was glad I had brought a lot of warm clothes. The water in my canteen froze every night! Before we climbed the high pass, we had to stay in one place for a couple of days so we could get used to the altitude. If you don't acclimatize, you can get very sick. Even so, while I was huffing and puffing my way to the top of the pass, I had a headache and wobbly knees. But the pain was worth it. The view was spectacular—jagged peaks everywhere, like a frozen stormy sea.

Unfortunately, there was an accident on the way down. While he was scrambling over loose rock, Pete, a member of our party, fell and twisted his ankle. Luckily, the next village wasn't far. But Pete can't continue; his ankle is very swollen, and he can't walk. We radioed for help, and a helicopter is on the way. I'm sending this letter with poor Pete, so bye for now, and see you in a few weeks.

Nelly

mmended. Th	ost forget to tell yo ey've been great.	,	, 1	8

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 302)

Complete the following sentences by adding reduced adverb clauses of time. Use before, after, while, and when to introduce the clauses.

Example:	Before choosing a class, you should read the course description in the catalog.
1.	you should talk to a counselor.
2.	, you should buy the required texts.
3.	, you should take notes.
4.	, you should raise your hand and ask a
	question about it.
5.	, you should contribute thoughtfully.
6.	, you should try to get some physical exercise
7.	you should get a good night's sleep.

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 304)

Rewrite the following folktale, transforming each full adverbial clause into a reduced form.

### Don't Count Your Chickens Before They Hatch

There once lived a woman called Truhana, whose family members were beekeepers. Because she wasn't very rich, Truhana had to go to the market every year to sell the family's honey.

As she had a long way to go, Truhana had a lot of time for her thoughts to wander. Along the road she walked, carrying the jar of honey upon her head. Because she was daydreaming, she began calculating the money she would get for her honey. "First," she thought, "since I will get a good price for the honey, I will buy eggs. The eggs I'll then set under my brown hens, and in no time, there will be plenty of little chicks. Soon they'll become plump chickens, and I'll sell them and buy lambs."

Truhana then began to imagine even grander things. "Because they love lamb so much, everybody will be willing to pay dearly, I'm sure. And since I'll make so much money, I'll soon be richer than my neighbors. That will be so wonderful. I can hardly wait to see the looks on their faces when they see me dressed in finery! And as I'll be rich and respected, I'll marry off my children to the wealthiest people in town!

people would say that it was remarkable how well-off she, who was once so poor and low, had become. Because she was taking so much pleasure in her fantasy, Truhana began to laugh gaily and preen herself. Suddenly, she struck the jar with her hand, and it fell from her head, smashing upon the ground. The honey became a sticky, dirty mess. Since she saw clearly now the ruin of her dreams, Truhana collapsed on the ground and wept bitterly.

Trudging along in the hot sun, Truhana could see her fine sons and daughters-in-law and how the

# EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 304)

The famous Sherlock Holmes and his assistant Dr. Watson were staying in an old hotel in the country. During the night, Watson tapped on Holmes's door to tell Holmes he heard strange noises below. Suggest a reason (cause) for each of Holmes's actions by adding a reduced adverbial clause to each sentence below.

Example:	Hearing someone at the door, Holmes got out of bed.		
1.	, Holm	es went softly but quickly down the	
	stairs.		
2.	, Holm	es thoroughly inspected the room.	
3.	, Holm	es went to the window, which he	
	noticed was open.		
	f, Holm		
	5, Holm		
6.	ś, a you	ng boy trembled.	
7.	7, Holm	es gently put his hand on the boy's	
	shoulder.		
8.	3, Holm	nes asked the boy what he'd been	
0	doing in the house.	tald Halman sha smith	
	), the b		
10.	), Holm	nes laughed.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	e a reduced clause for each sentence in the following story.  1. Hitting a reef in a storm, the ship was destroyed.  2. A man,	a day. nked God for sparing his life.	
	6. He began to explore,		
	7, he made a meal.		
8.	8. Fortunately for him, he found,,	some useful tools.	
9.	9. He made a crude shelter,		
10.	0. One day,, he wondered who else	was on the island.	
Continu	EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 306)  The story from Exercise 5. Use reduced clauses in different members of your class.	erent positions. Share your story	

### **EXERCISE** 7 (Focus 3, page 306)

Match the following main clauses and participial phrases. Try placing the participial phrases in different positions, using commas as necessary.

Example: The Panama Canal, completed in 1914, allowed ships to pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without having to make the long journey around Cape Horn. (3, g)

### PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

- 1. Rising 1,250 feet,
- 2. Built by Shah Jahan in the seventeenth century as a mausoleum for his wife,
- 3. Completed in 1914,
- 4. Extending over 1,500 miles,
- 5. Hoping to control floods, create new arable land, and supply electricity,

- 6. Completed by the emperor Titus in 80 A.D.,
- 7. Derided by many when it was finished in 1889,
- 8. Installed in 1856,

### MAIN CLAUSES

- a. the Great Wall of China, which was begun in the third century B.C., was not completed until more than a thousand years later.
- b. the Coliseum in Rome was used for gladiatorial contests and wild beast displays.
- c. the Eiffel Tower has become a beloved symbol of Paris.
- d. the Empire State Building in New York City is one of the highest buildings in the world and a top tourist attraction.
- e. the bell in the great clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in London was named "Big Ben" for Sir Benjamin Hall, commissioner of works.
- f. the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, is considered by many to be the most beautiful building in the world.
- g. the Panama Canal allowed ships to pass between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans without having to make the long journey around Cape Horn.

h.	Egypt, with Soviet assistance, built the huge Aswan High Dam between 1960 and 1970.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

# EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 308)

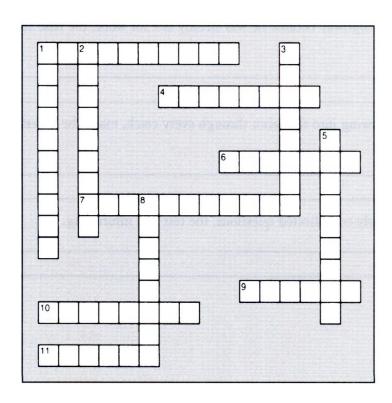
Complete the crossword puzzle using these emotive verbs: bore, puzzle, embarrass, amuse, shock, frighten, frustrate, irritate, confuse, annoy, and intrigue. Use the correct form of each verb.

### **ACROSS**

1.	The child, by the shadow on the wall, dove beneath the bedcovers.
4.	The book was banned because of its content.
6.	No one can be without good manners.
7.	by the unwanted attention, the young visitors could hardly wait to leave the
	reception.
9.	Her smile and the twinkle in her eye clearly showed that she was
10.	as the manuscript was, the scholars found it a fabulous find.
11.	and unworthy of its reputation was how all of us found the celebrated film.

### DOWN

He tore up his paper, \_\_\_\_\_\_ by his poor grade.
 The speaker, though \_\_\_\_\_ with his audience, continued to smile as he answered their rude questions.
 The tourists were utterly \_\_\_\_\_ in the railroad station by the crowds and the noise.
 \_\_\_\_\_ by the title, Edward decided to see the film.
 \_\_\_\_\_ the picnickers, the black flies buzzed around their heads.



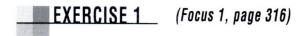
# EXERCISE 9 (Focus 5, page 309)

Some of the following sentences are correct and others are incorrect because of dangling participles. Mark "correct" those sentences without errors. Rewrite the sentences that have dangling participles.

Example:	After working for hours, the garden looked beautiful.  After working for hours, Jane made her garden look beautiful.
1.	Sniffing under the hedge, Sam spotted an opossum cleaning the yard.
2.	The dolphins, leaping up to catch fish, delighted the spectators at the aquarium.
3.	After hiking all day long, the thought of a tent and a sleeping bag was very attractive.
4.	The hunter shot the rhinoceros charging down on him.
5.	Having planted bulbs in fall, many flowers grew in spring.
6.	Racing down the highway because he was already late for work, the road seemed very long to Robert.
7.	The icy wind, blowing into the cabin through every crack, made the hikers huddle together for warmth.
8.	Frustrated by overly complicated questions, the test was infuriating.

9.	Hoisted up to the fifth floor with a heavy rope, the movers brought the piano in through the window.
10.	Putting on sunglasses, the glare wasn't so bad, he thought.

# PREPOSITION CLUSTERS



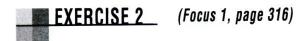
Complete the sentences below by choosing a verb and a preposition from those listed in the following chart. Use each verb only once. Each preposition can be used multiple times.

	VERBS		PREPOSITIONS		
	approve	decide	about	on	
	comment complain consent	pay praise rely	for of	to	
	count	think			
Example:	The Olympic team <u>was</u> You can't		extraordinary dedication an r being nice every day.	d discipline.	
2.	I refuse to	the repair	of a machine under warra	anty.	
3.	The teacher	the excel	llent work of the class.		
4.	The couple	getting n	narried quickly and with	out ceremony.	
5.	The candidate	withd	rawing from the race rath	ner than risking defeat.	
6.	It doesn't make sense		winning the lottery.		

8. None of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in public places.

7. I advise you to \_\_\_\_\_ the impact your example will have on your younger brothers

and sisters.



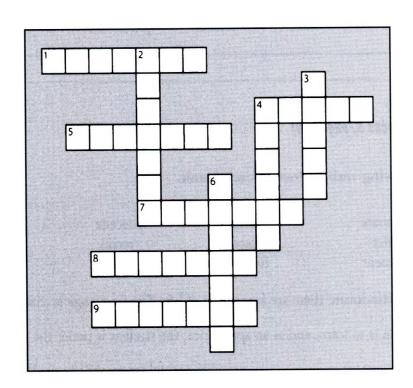
Complete the crossword puzzle with verbs relating to emotion, sight and facial expressions. Use the correct forms of these verbs: *smile*, *scowl*, *gape*, *stare*, *look*, *glance*, *grin*, *frown*, and *anger*. Verbs may be used more than once.

### **ACROSS**

1.	The child at her little brother after her mother blamed her for making the mess
4.	It's not polite to at people.
5.	"Look, that clown is at us! I wonder why."
7.	I had so much work to do last night that I only at the first pages of the report before going to bed.
8.	The teacher at the student's paper, which was folded and smudged.
9.	The embarrassed guest sheepishly at the hostess after he had spilled his drink

### **DOWN**

2.	"After you've drained the oil, would you mind at the brakes too?"
3.	The tourists at the Hollywood studio at the film stars in wonder.
<b>4</b> .	The two burglars at each other when they found the door unlocked.
5.	The football player was at his opponent, who was making insulting remarks.



# EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 318)

Write sentences of your own with the subjects and verbs listed below. Use each only once. Add an object of your own choice and a reason or explanation for the association.

**Example:** the managers/united with

The managers united with the workers in declaring a strike.

SUBJECT	VERB + PREPOSITION
1. my parents	a. associate with
2. the police	b. cooperate with
3. community members	c. consult with
4. the administration	d. deal with
5. I	e. join with
6. the minority political party	f. side with
7. my great uncle	g. unite with
7. my great uncle	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 319)

Fill in one of the following verbs + from in each blank.

abstain	deviate	emerge	recede	separate
desist	differ	escape	recoil	shrink
detach	dissent	flee	retire	withdraw

ι.	According to Hinduism, there are four stages of life. The first stage is that of student. A student's
	chief obligation is to learn, and as an apprentice, the student is under the guidance of a teacher
	whom he must not (a) The second stage, the physical prime of life, is that of
	the householder with its obligations to family and community. The third stage occurs when the
	person (b) the busy world of work.

	Anytime after the arrival of the first grandchild, the individual may (c) the
	social obligations he has assumed to devote himself to philosophical inquiry and self-
	understanding. The final stage is that of the "sannyasin," the wise one who has come to a clear
	understanding of life and who is completely (d) the strivings of the world. The
	sannyasin has no fixed residence, no belongings, no goal, no pride, and no expectations. Finally,
	he is free.
2.	Heinrich Harrer was a German mountaineer who was captured by the British while on a climbing
	expedition in India at the beginning of the Second World War. His first two attempts to
	(a) the prison camp were failures. But on the third attempt, he succeeded.
	(b) his British and Indian pursuers, and then later from bandits, he made his
	way through Tibet to the capital, Lhasa, where he eventually became a tutor of the current
	Dalai Lama.
3.	The southern states (a) the policies declared by Abraham Lincoln. As a result,
	they decided to (b) the Union.
4.	My cousin Ralph always felt he was a square peg in a round hole. With his strange hairstyles,
	weird clothing, and outrageous opinions, he clearly (a) the norm. Though he
	(b)violence, he could never say no to the promises of pleasure, which were
	typically in the forms of alcohol and other drugs. He became an addict and total dropout, and
	many of his former friends wound up (c) him. Fortunately, he found his way to
	a treatment center and began putting his life in order.
	When I saw him at a dinner last week, he told me he had (d) alcohol and
	other drugs for two years now. I was impressed by how healthy and cheerful he looked, and I
	wished him continued luck.

# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 320)

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb +	for.	Try to	use a different	verb	for each	sentence.
---	------	--------	-----------------	------	----------	-----------

	ask crave	hope long	pray thirst	wish yearn		
Example:	Anyone who has live	ed under a repressive po	litical system knows	what it's like	to long for	_ freedom.
	My mother is a verpeace.	ry religious person, a	and every day she		her fami	ly and world
	-	s isn't what I ordered	d. I	apple pie,	not chocolat	e cake."
	There is a school o	f thought in contem_ wholen	porary psycholog			
4.	•	o is a runner presen e to run freely again	-	om an injury,		the day
5.		t when you are on a lidn't often eat them			things yo	ou shouldn't
6.	When I travel by a	airplane, I usually _		. a window seat s	o I can see th	ne view.
7.		very long to people v nary, people begin _			ne United Sta	ates. Usually,
8.	In the United Stat out the candles on	es, it's customary fo a birthday cake.	r people to	son	mething befo	ore blowing
EX	ERCISE 6 (F	ocus 5, page 322)				
Fill in th each sen		appropriate adject	ive + prepositio	on cluster. Try t	o use a diffe	erent one for
	afraid of	home	sick for	safe from		
	eager for		ant of	sorry for		
	enthusiastic	about profic	ient in	unhappy abo	out	
Example:	A good student is a	person who is eager	for an education.			
1.	A xenophobic per	son is one who is		foreigners.		
2.	A secure person is	one who feels	ha	rm.		
3.	A repentant perso	n is one who feels _		what he or she	has done.	
4.	A naive person is	someone who is	t	he ways of the w	orld.	
5.	A depressed perso	n is one who is deep	bly	the way th	ings actually	are.
6.	Nostalgic persons	are those who are _		their former ho	mes or the p	ast.
		who is				
		who is very			me activity.	

# EXERCISE 7 (Focus 5, page 322)

Match the following organizations with their goals or purposes using one of the following clusters: interested in, concerned about, accustomed to, committed to, dedicated to, or preoccupied with.

**Example:** UNESCO is dedicated to developing education internationally and arranging scientific and cultural exchanges.

ORGANIZATION	GOAL/PURPOSE
1. World Wildlife Fund	a. preventing and treating birth defects
2. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	b. protecting threatened wild places
3. National Trust for Historic Preservation	c. preventing blindness in developing nations
4. CARE	d. preserving historic buildings
5. Sierra Club	e. reducing the number of alcohol-related automobile
6. March of Dimes	accidents
7. International Eye Foundation	f. protecting the diversity of animal life and setting up
	protected parklands for wildlife
	g. providing relief to countries in need
1	
2	
3. —	
4	
5	
6	
7	

# EXERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 324)

Complete the following sentences by supplying an appropriate beginning for each sentence by writing in (the) or on (the) in the blanks.

"Titing"	,, (1,00) 01 01/ (1,00) 111 0110 21101			
Example:	<u>In the</u> event of rain, the picnic will be postponed to next Friday.			
1.	advice of my physician, I regret to inform you that I shall have to resign my post.			
2.	They had to cancel school for the rest of the week account of bad weather.			
3.	All those favor of the proposal say "aye."			
4.	process of investigating the atom and nuclear reactions, scientists discovered subatomic particles.			
5.	Pull the red switch in the elev	ator only	case of emergency.	
6.	6. The Smiths have different ways of winding down after a day's work. He goes out jogging, while she's habit of sitting down and watching the news.			
7.	basis of economic necessity, the city council had to reduce the number of hours the library would stay open on weekends.			
8.	3. The teacher had to give William an "incomplete" for the course. There were two major papers he didn't hand in, and his attendance was erratic top of everything else, he didn't show up for the final examination.			
9.	9. The department of maintenance and operations is charge of a multitude of jobs, from repairing leaky pipes to running the campus post office.			
EXERCISE 9 (Focus 6, page 324)				
Fill in th	e blanks with one of the foll	owing expressions.		
	at odds with by means of in return for	in the course of in the name of in the process of	on account of on the strength of with the exception of	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the continuous influx to America, the American people have been a perpetually changing mixture of diverse cultures.

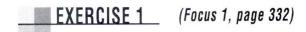
2. \_\_\_\_\_history, the character of the American people has been renewed in each generation. It has never really existed in a definitive form.

3. \_\_\_\_\_kidnapped Africans, the history of American settlement from the beginning was the record of people in search of promises or, as some have said, of castles in the air.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the tales, both true and misleading, that they had heard of extraordinary New World gifts for the taking, early settlers came eagerly to this country, their promised land.

).		•	themselves in some way	_		
6.	furs, b	ut tragically,	s, firearms, and whiskey with the Indian this exchange, the Indians'	ıS		
_	independence and self-suff					
	7 its language, the British left a lasting stamp on America.					
8.	The early Pilgrims in the " God,		began all legal contracts with the phras	e		
EX	ERCISE 10 (Focus 7,	page 326)				
	te the sentences by introd y. Use each of the follow		ring a source. Add a noun phrase as e.			
	According to Based on/upon		Speaking of With respect to			
Example:	Speaking of food	let's go get some lunch.				
1.	, a large	e number of automobile ac	ccidents occur just after sunset.			
2.	, it cert	ainly makes revising pape	rs easier.			
3.	, consu	mers are gaining confiden	ce in the economy once again.			
4.	, the de	efendant was clearly on the	e premises on the night of the crime.			
5.	, there	is \$250 deductible.				
6.	, there	has been a curious disappe	earance of frogs around the world.			
7.	, they a	ccomplished some incredi	ble things.			
8.	, the be	est diet is the one that give	es you the most energy.			
	, who c					
	, a maj		_			

# GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



Read the following text and underline all gerunds and infinitives. Then identify the function of each.

(1) If you think a failing memory is an inevitable consequence of growing older, think again.

(2) "Over the past 10 years we've learned that even in advancing age, the brain can continue to grow and to adapt," says Dr. Curt Sandman, co-director of the Memory Disorders Clinic at the University of California at Irvine. (3) The key to maintaining a good memory, researchers say, is to think of the brain as any other muscle that needs regular "workouts" to keep from getting out of shape.

(4) One of the newest workouts for improving memory is memory-training classes, offered through some colleges and universities. (5) After 10 sessions of memory training, participants over age 60 scored

from 10 percent to 50 percent higher on memory tests.

(6) A memory course can help you to draw on all the senses, emotions, and rational processes that affect how memory works. (7) Sharpening listening skills and expanding visual memory are two of the things people can learn at any age, along with techniques on how to mentally file information for easier recall.

(8) Video exercises are often a key component of memory training. (9) A typical exercise may begin with the instructor showing a slide of a number of unrelated objects (such as a comb, a spoon, and a pen) and asking participants to recall them. (10) Few can until shown how to establish a connection between the objects through a phrase, size, material, or function.

(11) Another video technique teaches people to associate names with faces. (12) Participants are asked to exaggerate a prominent feature on screen and to superimpose an image on the face that corresponds to the

name—for example, a bird's beak for a man named Bill.

(13) To find a memory-training course, start by calling the psychology department or counseling service

of your local university or community college.

(Adapted from "Lessons That Can Improve Your Memory" by Eve Glicksman, *Good Housekeeping*, September 1994.)

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 334)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

### **ACROSS**

1.	With our new factory, our intention is to be(produce) two hundred machines a month.				
2.	refused a credit card was a humiliation for Joan.				
3.	The fighting must come to an end, the leaders agreed. We must find a way  (stop) this senseless conflict.				
7.	Even though she didn't get any of them in the end, Claire felt that nominated for three prestigious fellowships was an honor in itself.				
10.	We were proud indeed to have (receive) a personal telephone call from the president herself.				
DOWN					
1.	To be(publish) was all the struggling writer wanted.				
	It's always easy (find) the solution in retrospect.				
	We really regret (see) that film. We had bad dreams for a month afterward.				
8.	To have				

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 3, page 337)

Match the information in the two columns and write a complete sentence with it, making the first part an infinitive or gerund. Add any words you feel are needed to improve the sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

	A	В
1.	make new friends	a. not a sport for those who suffer from vertigo
2.	change old habits	b. you must make sure you are grounded
3.	climb a mountain	c. a lot of what firefighting is all about
4.	get caught cheating	d. takes lots of willpower
5.	save lives	e. essential to running a successful household
6.	pay the bills on time	f. can be the cause of undue stress
7.	before doing anything inside a computer	g. all my family wanted me to do
8.	make a chocolate cake	h. a challenge to many children, especially
9.	succeed in school	when they enter a new school
10.	stay in good shape	i. first mix two cups of flour with sugar and
11.	try too hard	baking powder
		j. a disgrace in my family
		<b>k.</b> you must exercise for at least one hour every other day
1.	Making new friends is a great challenge to mannew school.	ny children, especially when they enter a
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
11		



Match the information in the two columns and write complete sentences with it, using infinitives or gerunds in the second part. Add any words you feel are needed to improve the sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

	Α		В
1.	Louis Pasteur's hope	a.	speak English fluently
2.	Genghis Khan's desire		behead some of his wives
	What Abraham Lincoln is remembered for	c.	conquer the world
4.	My personal dream	d.	help nations develop
5.	Goal of the Peace Corps	e.	have a hit song
6.	One of the things Henry VIII is remembered for	f.	work all the time
7.	Ambition of every rock group	g.	emancipate black people from slavery
8.	One reason to become a doctor	h.	receive praise
9.	What a workaholic enjoys	i.	eradicate infectious disease in the world
10.	What everyone loves	j.	alleviate suffering
1	Louis Pasteur's hope was to eradicate infectious	dia	ease in the world
	Edula Fastour a Hope was to drawloade imodulous		
2.			
3.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 340)

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate infinitives. More than one answer may be possible.

Example:	The desireto be healed is necessary for anyone recovering from a serious illness.			
1.	Ask anyone in the healing profession and he or she will tell you that the motivation is a natural part of the human spirit.			
2.	For people who suffer from hypertension, the suggestion can be enhanced through the use of a gentle voice and soothing background music.			
3.	In yoga and relaxation classes, the teacher often gives the instruction of tension.			
4.	4. Often patients who have been through programs send each other suggestions their exercise and relaxation programs.			
5.	It is a fact that when people get the encouragement they most often do so.			
6.	Many doctors make the recommendation to patients a certain time every day for special healing practices.			
7.	Many hospitals have plans stress-reduction clinics.			
8.	It is common today for bored people too much.			

### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 340)

Fill in the blanks with the adjective complement of your choice. The first one has been done for you as an example.

The trekking party was anxious (1)to set off early in the morning. The way ahead was going to be
strenuous, but everyone was in excellent shape and high spirits. This was the last day of a 28-day trek
among some of the highest mountains in the world. There was one high pass ahead of them that they were
likely (2) by noon, and they were determined (3) there. Everyone in
the party was tired and eager (4) out of the mountains before winter came on. The party
made good time. As they neared the top of the pass, they were excited (5) the fabulous
views. Towering peaks, massive glaciers, and steep canyons were everywhere. Reaching the top of the pass,
the party was surprised (6) so many clouds racing up from the south. In no time, it
seemed, the wind grew cold and ferocious. Everyone was shocked (7) a storm coming up
so quickly. The climbers were reluctant (8), so they decided to continue. Roping

themselves one to the other, they were careful (9) together. However, conditions quickle
grew worse. After taking careful compass readings and consulting their maps, they realized they were just
above an open plateau. They were hesitant (10) the plateau with a major storm about t
break. Since they were all afraid (11) in the open, they took shelter in a cave. They wer
fortunate (12), because just then the storm broke. It was a massive blizzard, and the
wind howled all night.
The storm abated with the dawn, and the party was delighted (13) It was difficult
going because of all the newly fallen snow, and progress was slow. The party made it into the trees by
nightfall. They set up camp and made a meal. They were fortunate (14) extra provision
with them, because now they were two days behind schedule.
Fortunately, the next day everything went well, and they reached their destination by mid-afternoon.
Everyone was happy (15) in civilization again. Some members of the party considered
themselves lucky (16)
EXERCISE 7 (Focus 4, page 340)  Read the following sentences. Write OK beside the correct sentences and make all necessary corrections to those that are incorrect.
to pick <b>Example:</b> Please don't forget picking up the children after work.
1 The movie was so good I couldn't stop to watch it.
2 Did I mention my accepting their invitation to dinner?
3 Jonathan can't stand eating in smoky restaurants.
<ol> <li>The ambassador assured the trade delegation that their country would continue benefiting from our technical assistance.</li> </ol>
5 I used to hate to eat meat when I was young, but my parents forced me to.
6 Madam, we regret to inform you that your dog has not been found.
7 The crew failed to repair the hatch in time.
8 Her lawyer advised her dropping the case.
9 Thanks a lot. I really appreciate your mention that to him.
10 After he had shot his cousin by mistake, the hunter vowed never to touch a rifle again.
11. — Would you hesitate helping someone in need even if it would put your life at risk?

12. \_\_\_\_ God forbade Adam and Eve to eat any fruit from a certain tree.

13 The consultant urged them not to release the report until the latest figures were in.
14 Gauguin hated to live in France and yearned painting on a warm and exotic Pacific island.
15 The senator reminded his secretary to cancel his appointment with the newsman.
16 I don't deny to visit her, but I advise you to stop questioning me about it.
17 She appears having trouble finishing her report.
18 Our biochemistry professor said he expected us putting in no fewer than six lab hours
per week.
19 I like to imagine him being happy, the way he was that enchanted summer.
20 Another hurricane like the last one will cause this seawall to collapse.
FVFDCICE 0 (Fearer A nega 240)

### LALIIGISI

### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 340)

### PART A

As you read the following text, circle all gerund complements and underline all infinitive complements. (Not every sentence will have one.)

### PART B

Make a list of the verb + infinitive or gerund combinations that you find.

Example:

(verb + infinitive)

(verb + gerund)

be unable + to concentrate

begin + tutoring

### America's Great Inventor, Thomas Edison

- (1) Thomas Alva Edison, born in 1847, was America's most prodigious inventor, with over 1,093 patents to his name. (2) He was a mischievous and inquisitive boy who, at the age of 6, set the family barn on fire, "just to see what would happen." (3) At school he was unable to concentrate and was forced to leave because his teacher found him "addled." (4) His mother, a former teacher, began tutoring him at home and soon had him reading Shakespeare, Dickens, and Gibbon.
- (5) At age 12, Edison launched his business career, hawking newspapers and other things on the train that ran between his hometown and Detroit. (6) He set up a lab in the baggage compartment that caught fire one day when one of his experiments exploded. (7) He learned to operate the telegraph, and during the 1860s, he wandered the country. (8) He often neglected his duties to use the lines for experiments—and once blew up a telegraph station while tinkering with a battery. (9) He drifted to New York City and, before long, started to invent things. (10) When he was 22, he engineered his first successful invention, an improved stock ticker that could keep up with the frenzied speculation of the New York stock market. (11) Edison earned \$40,000 for the invention, and with that he began manufacturing telegraphic equipment. (12) His next major invention was the diplex method of telegraphy, whereby one line could carry up to four messages at the same time. (13) Successful and finally established, with a lab of his own and assistants, he devoted the rest of his life to experimenting and inventing.
- (14) "Anything that won't sell, I don't want to invent," he said. (15) Not a scientist or thinker in the way that Newton and Einstein were, Edison cared little about advancing scientific knowledge. (16) Instead, he became absorbed in making marketable products and making them quickly. (17) Moving to a new

"invention factory" (the first large-scale industrial research laboratory) at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in 1876, he soon began taking out one patent a month. (18) Wax wrapping paper, the mimeograph machine, and a commercially viable telephone were some of the wonders that flowed from the Edison Labs.

(19) Edison was testing ways to record telegraph messages when he stumbled onto the principles of his most unique invention, the phonograph. (20) Before a few co-workers in 1877, he shouted "Mary had a little lamb" into an apparatus that looked like a small hand-turned lathe with a needle that scratched a groove in the tinfoil. (21) He then put the needle back in the starting position, and a scratchy, squeaky nursery rhyme came back out of the machine.

(22) In 1878, Edison turned his attention to perfecting a safe and inexpensive electric light to replace oil lamps and gaslights. (23) He tried out numerous materials to see whether they would carry a current and glow: coconut fibers, lamp wick, fishing line, even hairs from a friend's beard. (24) Finally he tried passing a current through a carbonized thread in a vacuum—and it worked. (25) No system existed to make and distribute electricity to the consumer, and so Edison went on to design a flurry of new products: screw-in sockets, light switches, insulated wire, meters, fuses, conductors, underground cables, a generator, and even the central power station. (26) In so doing, he changed forever the face of the American home and workplace. (27) The age of electricity had been born.

(28) Oddly enough, in all his long and distinguished career, Edison made only one important scientific discovery, the Edison effect—the ability of electricity to flow from a hot filament in a vacuum lamp to another enclosed wire, but not the reverse, but because he saw no use for it, he failed to pursue the matter. (29) He attributed his own success to sheer perseverance; in his own words, "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration."

### PART B

verb + infinitive	verb + gerund

# EXERCISE 9 (Focus 4, page 340)

Complete the following sentences based on the passage in Exercise 8. Use to + verb or verb + -ing.

Example:	As a young boy, he likeddoing things "ju	ust to see what would happen."			
1.	Edison's mother decided	him at home.			
2.	At age 12, Edison began	business on a train.			
3.	Experimenting, he caused a baggage car	fire.			
4.	Undaunted by accidents, he kept ontelegraph station.	and succeeded in a			
5.	In New York City, Edison managedstock market.	a machine that proved invaluable to the			
6.	6. With the invention of his stock ticker, Edison started big money.				
7.	He hired a crew of technicians	for him at Menlo Park.			
8.	Edison's next major invention was the diple four messages at once.	ex method of telegraphy, which allowed one line			
9.	Edison did not care about	_ things that wouldn't sell, nor was he concerned with			
	scientific knowledge.				
10.	In making the first phonograph, Edison lea	rned how sounds.			
11.	Edison hoped oil lamps	and gaslights with an inexpensive light bulb.			
12.	Edison did not delay ma	any new electrical products.			
13.	13. Edison's many inventions and conveniences encouraged the consumerelectricity.				
Read the		ch description is a comment on the situation. Fill ssive construction to complete each comment.			
Example:	Jenny didn't train very hard for the cross-count with the flu. Jenny won the race.  Jenny's winning the race was luck	ry race. The two best runners on the opposing team came down ky.			
1.		he was driving at more than 20 miles an hour over the toring traffic with radar. Bob was caught and heavily			
having been caught speeding was most unfortunate.					
2.	Maria went to the races and placed a bet. So lucky day, she bet more than a thousand do	he won a small amount, and then, thinking it was her ollars on a horse. The horse came in last.			
betting so much money wasn't very wise.					

3.	Karl drove thirty miles to go swimming in a pool. When he got there, he found the pool was closed for cleaning.					
	Karl was very disapp	ointed at	being closed.			
4.	The Kumars bought	a brand-new car last week. T	his week the car broke down.			
	to develop engine problems was outrageous.					
5. We spent a lot of time and money trying to help our candidate get elected. He lost						
	losing the election was a blow to the party.					
6.	6. Eve worked very hard during all of her high school years. She applied to a good college and received a full scholarship. Her family was very proud and delighted.					
	re	eceiving a full scholarship was	great reason to rejoice.			
7.	7. A timber company wanted to harvest an old-growth forest. It was opposed by environmentalists, and the case went to court. The court decided in favor of the timber company					
8.	disappointed when h	e didn't get it. A few months	vays wanted to work for and was deeply later, the company filed for bankruptcy.			
	Everyone thought the disguise.	at not get	ting the job he wanted was really a blessing in			
9.	Our local high school language programs.	l was having budget problem	s. The school board decided to drop all foreign-			
	We thought that	having to drop	o its language programs was a misguided decision.			
EX	ERCISE 11 (Foci	us 6, page 346)				
of countr	ies in the world today	have some form of democrati	irectly or through representatives. The majority c government. A representative parliament, rights are all hallmarks of a democracy.			
Write ge verb in e	neral statements aborach response.	out these ideas, using the p	rompts below. Include verb + -ing or to +			
Example:	democracies	believed in	(power of the leaders is limited)			
•	Democracies believe	e in the power of the leaders	•			
1	democracies					
1.		insist on	(holding free elections on a regular basis)			
2.	democracies	call for	(people vote whenever they want to determine the level of popular confidence in the present government)			



	candidates	argue about	(spend money for projects and programs)
4.	voters	hope for	(elected officials do what they promised during their campaigns)
5.	people	consent to	(accept the verdict of the majority)
6.	people	complain about	(elected officials forget their promises)
7.	elected officials	think about	(get reelected)
	(ERCISE 12 (F		
			he following phrasal verbs and verb + ing.
carry cut o	te the following di 7 on down on	alogues, using one of t give up go through with	he following phrasal verbs and verb + <i>ing</i> .  look forward put up with to put off take up
carry cut o	te the following di 7 on down on Don't you use salt a	alogues, using one of t give up go through with any more on your food?	look forward put up with
carry cut c	te the following di y on down on Don't you use salt a l've cut down on t	alogues, using one of t give up go through with any more on your food? using salt after reading	look forward put up with to put off take up
carry cut o	te the following di y on down on  Don't you use salt a l've cut down on the	alogues, using one of t give up go through with any more on your food? using salt after reading	look forward put up with to put off take up  the latest medical findings.  re going to visit your parents this week.
carry cut of ample:	te the following die to on down on  Don't you use salt a l've cut down on the limits arranged to see I can't believe you	alogues, using one of t give up go through with any more on your food? using salt after reading e you. I thought you we	look forward put up with to put off take up  the latest medical findings.  re going to visit your parents this week.  hat's the problem?

5.	Hey, George, old pal, what's up? Haven't seen you at the pub in ages.
6.	What are you doing now that your kids are away at college?
7.	You look tired. Didn't you get any sleep last night?
EX	ERCISE 13 (Focus 6, page 346)
asing on	e following notes about important modern inventors. Write sentences about each person, he of the following expressions: be celebrated for, be famous for, be good at, be proficient in, be d for, be skillful in, or be successful in.
Example:	Benjamin Franklin, American statesman, diplomat, and author, invented the lightning rod, the Franklin stove, and bifocals
	Benjamin Franklin was an American statesman, diplomat, and author who was famous for
	inventing the lightning rod, the Franklin stove, and bifocals.
1.	James Watt, Scottish engineer, invented the steam engine
2.	Robert Fulton, American inventor, improved the steamboat and the submarine
3.	Samuel Colt, American inventor and industrialist, pioneered mass-production techniques and the use of interchangeable parts
4.	Joseph Henry, American physicist and educator, guided others in research leading to famous inventions such as the telegraph and telephone
5.	Enrico Fermi, Italian physicist, built the first nuclear reactor

6.	Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, a German aeronautical engineer, perfected the hot-air balloon			
7.	George Eastman, an American inventor and manufacturer, invented the Kodak camera, the first easy-to-use popular camera			

# **TEST PREP**



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

1.	he has been attending college, Pedro	has	made several new friends.
	a. While	c.	After
	b. Since	d.	When
2.	the teakettle on the stove, she started	to	boil water for tea.
	a. To place	c.	Placed
	b. Placing	d.	Places
3.	Mrs. Chamberlain knows how to deal	. sn	nall children.
	a. of	c.	on
	b. for	d.	with
4.	Neverspoken Chinese before, he mad	le a	lot of mistakes.
	a. has	c.	had
	b. having	d.	to have
5.	The children finally agreed to cooperate		each other.
	a. in	c.	for
	b. with	d.	in
6.	The baby started crying.		
	a. , having heard a loud noise	c.	, having heard a loud noise,
	b. having heard a loud noise,	d.	having heard a loud noise
7.	I am happy you that you have won fi	rst	prize.
	a. inform	c.	to inform
	b. informing	d.	am informing
8.	on what she said, I think the party m	ust	have been wild.
	a. Based	c.	With respect
	b. Speaking	d.	According

9.	Dad pretended to be an elephant, gr	eatly.
	a. did amuse the children	c. amused the children
	b. amuse the children	d. amusing the children
10.	The words, "With respect to next month's plans	s," are used to
	a. identify a source	c. relate to desire or need
	b. introduce a topic	d. state a reason
11.	By long hours every day, they made	their business grow.
	a. worked	c. to work
	b. work	d. working
12.	the lottery would be my idea of hear	ven!
	a. To win	c. Winning
	b. Win	d. I win
13.	While running a long race, I always long	a cold glass of water.
	a. in	c. to
	b. on	d. for
14.	Using a microphone, easy to unders	tand.
	a. it was	c. the speaker was
	b. everything was	d. the speaker's words were
15.	They had hoped for her a school near	arer home.
	a. to attend	c. attending
	b attend	d. would attend

# EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. In case (a) of an emergency, you (b) know you can count (c) with me (d) to help you.
- 17. We are (a) <u>accustomed for</u> (b) <u>having to</u> (c) <u>put up with</u> (d) <u>extremely</u> long lines at the supermarket.
- 18. (a) While (b) having washed the dishes and (c) put them away, we (d) plan on watching television.
- 19. She was (a) worried about (b) having had (c) so many headaches and decided (d) to consult for a doctor.
- 20. (a) On addition (b) to having to wear uniforms, police officers have to carry guns (c) in case (d) of an emergency.
- 21. In the event (a) of a tax hike, he (b) promised to (c) retire from politics, (d) pleased the voters greatly.

- 22. (a) Constantly (b) talking about the animals, Gary convinced his family (c) going (d) on a trip to the zoo.
- 23. (a) Winning an election (b) can be difficult (c) unless you (d) side for a very strong candidate.
- 24. (a) Hoping (b) to avoid potential problems, we (c) advised the group not (d) traveling at night.
- 25. My parents were not (a) accustomed to (b) think that their children (c) should make (d) their own decisions.
- 26. We (a) hoped (b) to have finish (c) painting the apartment (d) by the end of the week.
- 27. Not (a) known how (b) to swim very well, I have to (c) put up with (d) staying in the shallow water.
- 28. (a) <u>Did</u> they continue (b) <u>feeling</u> (c) <u>frightened</u> after they escaped (d) <u>of</u> the prison camp?
- 29. (a) According to the (b) latest weather reports, we can (c) hope of a (d) sunny day tomorrow.
- 30. They (a) were very happy (b) to have had the opportunity (c) taking a trip (d) to China.

# PERFECTIVE INFINITIVES

EXERCISE 1	(Focus	1,	page	354)	)
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Complete each blank with a perfective infinitive, using the verb in parentheses.

Example:	That is a fascinating topic for you <u>to have explored</u> (explore).				
1.	The motive appears(be) one of honor rather than passion.				
2.	The fanatics believed themselves (act) correctly despite the grief they caused.				
3.	(waste) so many taxpayer dollars is a scandal.				
4.	Gretchen considers the president (made) the wrong decision in his choice of ambassador to Gabon.				
5.	(a) Alan is glad (join) the Peace Corps after having finished college. (b) His parents expected him (go) to graduate school right away, but Alan was an idealist who wanted to see the world. On assignment to Tonga, he worked for two years helping to construct and improve houses. One of the things he learned to do particularly well was to make doors. (c) He claims (make) at least three hundred of them.				
6.	(a) (dare) to dive from the cliff was something my childhood neighbor Joe would always regret. He and I had been following a group of older boys to one of their hangouts on a ledge over a shallow pond. We wanted to join their club. (b) To become a member you had (do) something risky. They told us to dive off the ledge, and Joe did so without hesitation, but he twisted his back when he hit the water. The injury confined him to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. (c) I have always considered myself lucky (stay) put and not obeyed.				
7.	<ul> <li>(a) Peter: "It was really nice of the Henderson's (invite) us over.</li> <li>(b) Jane: (prepare) such a spread was amazing. The hors d'oeuvres, the pasta, the breads, the salads, the pastries! What a feast!</li> <li>(c) Peter: Everything was great. Still, (eat) a bit less would have been better for me.</li> </ul>				
8.	(a) I'm not so sure I would have liked(see) Pandora's face when she opened the box. In the myth, Zeus warned her not to open the box, but curiosity got the better of her.  (b)(resist) would have been impossible for someone so inquisitive. Pandora peeped inside, and out streamed all the evils that plague the world—sickness, old age, every vice, and death (c) It was good of Zeus(put in) one last thing, however, and that was hope.				

# EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 354)

Complete the sentences with your own words using a perfective infinitive for each.

	I expect by this time next year.
2.	I believe that this is a worthy project
3.	To
4.	It was worth the effortis one experience I will never forget
5.	John D. Rockefeller had enough money
6.	I would love
7.	My parents were very pleased
8.	To
9.	It was quite dangerous for would have been preferable
ea	ERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 356)  Such blank with a perfective infinitive using the verb in parentheses. Then check the box pe of past meaning expressed: past relative to the present, to the past, or to the future.  Two years ago, Cynthia believed finishing her dissertation
2.	She was surprised when she became pregnant. The next nine months, though, turned out to be a rich time, one she was always very glad (experience).  □ relative to the present □ relative to the past □ relative to the future
3.	But she had less inclination to spend long hours in the library or in front of a computer screen.  Although she had intended (finish) more than half the writing by the time of her daughter's birth, she found herself unable to stick to her original plan.

4.	Her husband Byron was supportive throughout. He was there at the birth of their daughter Reina and has always considered it (be) one of the most moving moments in his life.						
	☐ relative to the present	relative to the past	☐ relative to the future				
5.	In the first months after Reina's	birth, Cynthia was too busy	with her baby or simply too tired				
	(write) much, although she did manage a chapter. She figured that nothing						
	else could have been done	(change) her ou	utput.				
	relative to the present	$\square$ relative to the past	relative to the future				
6.	eina is nearly 1, and things have gotten easier. Everyone is especially thankful for Reina  (begin) sleeping through the night. Now everyone gets a good night's sleep.						
	relative to the present	☐ relative to the past	relative to the future				
7.	When Byron recently received a promotion, he and Cynthia arranged to hire a nanny. With someone to help, Cynthia now expects (make) a lot of progress on her dissertation by the end of the year.						
	relative to the present	relative to the past	☐ relative to the future				
EXERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 356)  Restate the infinitives in the following quotations as perfective infinitives. Which do you prefer,							
the origin	nal or the perfective version?						
Example:	Justice)	,	" (Oliver Wendell Holmes, Supreme Court				
		, ,					
1.	"To see what is right and not to	do it is cowardice." (Confuc	ius, Chinese philosopher)				
2.	"To die for an idea is to place a pretty high price upon conjecture." (Anatole France, French author)						
3.	"There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it."  (George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)						
4.	"To interpret is to impoverish." (Susan Sontag, American author)						
5.	5. "The easiest person to deceive is one's self." (Edward George Bulwer-Lytton, British writer)						

## EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 358)

Rewrite each of the following clauses (when clauses, that clauses, or clauses with that deleted) as a perfective infinitive clause. Make any word changes that are necessary.

ample:	Mudita believes that she was misdirected by a sign that had probably been turned.  Mudita believes herself to have been misdirected by a sign that had probably been turned.
1.	Many people consider that America was discovered by Vikings.
2.	I'm glad I wasn't living in Paris during the Reign of Terror.
3.	The newspaper reported that the high government official had been selling secrets for many years
4.	Imagine my surprise when I opened the vault and found that all the jewels had been stolen.
5.	Some people claim that the Nazca Lines in Peru were made by extraterrestrials.
6.	Twenty-five years ago the number of sea otters was considered low enough that they were accorded endangered status.
7.	They promised that they would do all the work by Friday.
8.	Their teacher expects that they will check all their papers for spelling errors.
9.	She was thrilled when she was chosen to represent the class at the conference in Washington.
10.	The guerrillas claimed that they were educating the people when instead they were terrorizing them.

## EXERCISE 6 (Focus 4, page 359)

Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a negative perfective infinitive clause. Use the pattern for formal written English.

xample:	The boys never let me into their club, but I was always glad I hadn't jumped.  The boys never let me into their club, but I was always glad not to have jumped.				
1.	It would have been dishonorable if we had not tried to do something.				
2.	Roberto claimed that he had never heard of the assignment.				
3.	Before he saw the ghost, Scrooge was proud that he had never given away a penny.				
4.	Although when the police stopped him there was an open whiskey bottle on the seat behind him and a very distinct smell on his breath, the driver of the car claimed that he had not had a drop all night.				
5.	Many leaders subsequently admitted that they had been wrong when they had not investigated the export of weaponry to belligerent nations.				



### **EXERCISE 7** (Focus 5, page 361)

Use the cues below to make sentences expressing a past wish that did not materialize or an unpleasant event that was avoided. Use the standard English pattern of *would like, would love, would prefer,* or *would hate* followed by a perfective infinitive. Make any changes that are necessary, including any needed verb tense changes.

Example: do all my papers on a word processor

I would prefer to have done all my papers on a word processor.

1. have more time to use the swimming pool

2.	be discovered napping in class
3.	be given a take-home exam
4.	spend more time with my classmates in the cafeteria
5.	come down with the flu during the lesson on perfective infinitives
6.	be able to use a Macintosh computer
7.	know how to add graphics to my reports
8.	be served coffee or tea in class
9.	do even more grammar exercises on my own
10.	come to class by mistake when it was a holiday
EX	ERCISE 8 (Focus 6, page 362)
se	ntences with perfective infinitive clauses using the cues. Use a variety of structures and

Write add descriptive words or phrases to expand the sentences.

Example: Be wonderful ... spend a month in Hawaii.

It must have been wonderful to have spent a month relaxing in Hawaii.

OR

It was absolutely wonderful to have spent an entire month in Hawaii surfing, kayaking, and hiking.

1.	Be a miracle escape alive.
2.	Be sweet send a cake and a gift.
3.	Be shocked read about the latest scandal.
4.	Be generous spend time doing volunteer work.
5.	Be unacceptable come to the event in old clothes.
6.	Be thrilling hang gliding.
7.	Be tedious work on an assembly line.
8.	Get together be marvelous. (Start with for + noun)
9.	Be annoying get caught in a traffic jam.

## EXERCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 364)

Make up sentences with appear or seem, followed by a perfective infinitive, for each of the following situations.

1. You are stopped on the road by a police officer who asks to see your driver's license. You look for your wallet and can't find it. Give an appropriate response.

	You go with a couple of friends to a rock concert. The lead singer is slurring his words, crashing into the guitarists, and falling down on the stage. You make a comment to your friends.
	You are in a restaurant with your family. The waiter brought you your menus ten minutes ago and has not returned to take your order. You make a comment.
4.	You are a teacher. A student hands you a paper done on the computer, but the type is very faint and barely legible. Make a comment to her.
5.	You are in a hotel. You have asked for a nonsmoking room. You go to your room and find ashtrays in several places and cigarette burns in the bathroom. You return to the reception desk. Make an appropriate response.
are a	
ma eel i	a student at a job interview and are being asked the following questions. Respond using the in verb, but use a phrase indicating time and add a perfective infinitive and any information is appropriate.
ma eel i 1.	in verb, but use a phrase indicating time and add a perfective infinitive and any information
ma eel i 1.	in verb, but use a phrase indicating time and add a perfective infinitive and any information is appropriate.  What courses do you expect to have finished by June?
ma eel i 1. 2. 3.	in verb, but use a phrase indicating time and add a perfective infinitive and any information is appropriate.  What courses do you expect to have finished by June?  What, other than academic coursework, do you plan to have done before you graduate?

## EXERCISE 11 (Focus 9, page 368)

Use the following phrases to create sentences about past possibilities, using perfective infinitives.

Example:				
	The recent weather was hot enough to have made me want to move to a place with a more moderate climate.			
1.	drank enough coffee			
2.	movie scary enough			
3.	slide show boring enough			
4.	storm snowy enough			
5.	be tired enough			
6.	salesman convincing enough			
EX	ERCISE 12 (Focus 9, page 368)			
	owing sentences express disbelief about an event or explain why something didn't happen. e the ideas in each pair of sentences into one sentence, using a perfective infinitive clause.			
Example:	The plants in the garden couldn't have survived. It was too cold last night.  It was too cold last night for the plants in the garden to have survived.			
1.	Derek couldn't have gone to see such a frivolous show. He's too serious.			

2.	Dr. Mayer wouldn't return his students' essays without comments and corrections. He's far too dedicated a teacher.
3.	They couldn't have slipped the guns through. The border's too well guarded.
4.	That lawyer couldn't have lost the case. His arguments were too convincing.
5.	We couldn't have believed his excuses. They were somehow too contrived.



# ADJECTIVE COMPLEMENTS IN SUBJECT AND PREDICATE POSITION



EXERCISE 1	(Focus 1, page	374
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In the following short texts, complete the adjective complements.

Example:	An abandoned and abused Scottish terrier named Bobby kept vigil for fourteen years at the grave of a man who, just before he died, had given the animal a simple meal of scraps.  That Bobby could have been so dedicated was remarkable and touching.			
1.	In 1975, a shipwreck victim off the coast of the Philippines spent two days on the back of a giant sea turtle that, during that time, swam on the surface of the water and did not even dive to feed itself. Turtles typically spend most of their time underwater. For a turtle is unbelievable.			
2.	In 1950, in Hermitage, Tennessee, a very old woman named Aunt Tess suffered a bad fall at home and would have died but for her canary, which flew to the neighbor's home and beat its wings frantically on the window until it got the neighbor's attention. The canary then dropped dead of exhaustion. A bird's			
3.	A captive elephant known as Bertha lived for years in her trainer's room and didn't smash any of the furniture, even the cabinet where she knew her favorite foods were kept. That  is astonishing.			
4.	Chickens in poultry factories routinely have their beaks cut so they will not be able to inflict harm on each other in their crowded conditions. That is disturbing when you think about it.			
5.	A German shepherd missed his companion, who had moved from Brindisi to Milan, Italy, and left him behind. The dog set out on a journey of 745 miles and found his old master. For the German shepherd			
	is truly extraordinary.			
6.	Insects are great masters of disguise. Bugs can resemble thorns; butterflies, with wings closed, can resemble dead leaves; moths can look like patches of lichen; and there is a caterpillar in Costa Rica that has a pattern at its rear end that makes it look like a tiny viper. Insects'			

is remarkable.

## EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 374)

Imagine that you have returned to various earlier stages of your life. What would make you happy, eager, anxious, or ready? Write your answers in the first person using one of the previously listed adjectives.

Example:	baby				
	would be eager for my parents to play with me.				
	OR				
	I would be happy to spla	sh in the bath.			
	1. baby	3. 5-year-old	5. early teenager		
	2. toddler	4. 10-year-old	6. late teenager		
1					
2					
3.					
4.					
5					
6					

### EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 376)

Fill in the following blanks with a variety of appropriate linking verbs and adjectives from the following lists. More than one answer may be correct.

LINKING VERBS	ADJECTIVES		
appear	apparent	foolish	regrettable
be	certain	helpful	sad
look	compulsory	impossible	unfortunate
remain	difficult	insensitive	unlikely
seem	disturbing	likely	wonderful
	fascinating	odd	
1 for pe	ly every class. For him to get a heeple to throw away everything	ng they don't want into	
<ul> <li>could recycle and help prevent the landfills from overflowing.</li> <li>2 that people are working harder than ever and don't seem to have much free time. Fifty years ago, everyone predicted that people at the end of the twentieth century would have lots of leisure time. That those prophecies didn't come true</li> </ul>			
3. Pamela's mother is very ill. Pamela's having to drop out of school to look after her mother		er her mother	
	-		

4	that the Oxus River has changed its course several times in recorded history.			
	The river's drying up today			
5.	Samantha is going to spend next year in Argentina and Chile. Her having studied Spanish this year			
6.	for every adult citizen to vote in Australia.			
7.	Harry won a national photo contest. For Harry to get such a prestigious award			
8.	that wearing a seat belt cuts down on the possibility of serious injury in the event of an automobile crash. That anyone would deliberately not wear a seat belt			
9.	that the world population will double within thirty years. Feeding so many			
10.	Professor Schwartz didn't inform us that there would be a quiz today. That many of us didn't bother to study last night			
EX	ERCISE 4 (Focus 2, page 376)			
State you et al., Ne	ar feelings about the following facts found in the <i>Guinness Book of World Records</i> (McFarlan ew York: Bantam Books, 1989) using a <i>that</i> clause in subject position.			
Example:	The most expensive sport shoes obtainable are the mink-lined golf shoes with 18-carat gold embellishments and ruby-tipped gold spikes by Stylo Matchmakers International Ltd. of Northampton, England, that retail for \$17,000 per pair.  That someone would spend so much money on a pair of shoes is absolutely unbelievable.			
1.	Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire (now Republic) commissioned pearl-studded shoes from the House of Berluti in Paris for his coronation in December 1977 at a cost of \$85,000.			
2.	The largest collection of valid credit cards is 1,199, all different, owned by Walter Cavanagh of Santa Clara, California (known as "Mr. Plastic Fantastic"). Cavanaugh keeps them in the world's largest wallet, 250 feet long, weighing 35 pounds, and totaling more than \$1.4 million in credit.			
3.	An unnamed Italian industrialist was reported to have lost \$1,920,000 in five hours at roulette in Monte Carlo, Monaco, on March 6, 1974.			
4.	If meanness is measurable as a ratio between expendable assets and expenditure, then Henrietta (Hetty) Howland Green (1835–1916), who kept a balance of over \$31,400,000 in one bank alone, was the all-time world champion. She was so stingy that her son had to have his leg amputated			

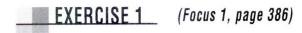
	because of the delay in finding a <i>free</i> medical clinic. She herself lived off cold oatmeal because she was too thrifty to heat it. Her estate proved to be worth \$95 million.
5.	The highest death toll in modern times from an earthquake has been in the Tangshan earthquake (magnitude 8.2) in eastern China on July 27, 1976. A first figure published on January 4, 1977, revealed 655,237 killed, but that figure was later adjusted to 750,000. On November 22, 1979, the New China News Agency unaccountably reduced the death toll to 242,000. As late as January 1982, the site of the city was still a prohibited area.
Read the	ERCISE 5 (Focus 2, page 376)  e following extracts from "The Daily Diary of Environmental Happenings" for the months ary and March 1993 (from Buzzworm magazine). Then comment on the facts using a that and the adjective provided.
Example:	frightening
	That our nuclear power stations are so unprotected is frightening.
inside the supposed said Robe Febr	uary 7: Middletown, PA—An intruder crashed his car through a gate and spent four hours hiding a Three Mile Island nuclear power plant before he was arrested, authorities said. "Nuclear plants are to be able to protect against terrorists armed with high-accuracy weapons who have insider help," ert Pollard, a nuclear safety engineer. "This guy drives into the plant and they can't find him?" uary 12: Boston, MA—A prominent AIDS researcher told the annual meeting of the American on for the Advancement of Science that as many as 1 billion people may be infected with AIDS
Marc killing at	ch 19: Amsterdam—A Japanese-owned tanker carrying toxic chemicals exploded in the North Sea, least one crew member. Flames as high as 160 feet shot from the ship, a Dutch Navy official said. ies said there were no immediate reports of toxic chemical leaks.
Marc under the Marc gas and a	ch 20: Washington, D.C.—A U.S. attack submarine and a Russian missile-carrying sub collided to surface of the Arctic Ocean. Neither submarine sustained major damage, authorities said. ch 20: Baghdad—A UN chemical weapons specialist said Iraq has destroyed about 70 tons of nerve bout 400 tons of mustard gas, as ordered by the United Nations.
gnatcatch	ch 24: Los Angeles—The Clinton Administration has designated a small bird, the California ner, a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Coastal sage scrub ecosystems will be from development to provide habitat for the bird.
1.	frightening
2.	fortunate

3.	unfortunate
4.	encouraging
5.	shocking
6.	good
EX	ERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 379)
What wo	ould be unexpected or unusual for the following people to do? Write a sentence that is your idea. Begin with "For"
Example:	a world-class athlete For a world-class athlete to eat lots of junk food would be unusual.
1.	carpenters
2.	scuba divers
3	critics
<i>J</i> .	
4.	vegetarians
5.	Buddhist monks

6.	ballerinas	
7.	computer programmers	
In the fo		adjective complements refer to factual information
or potent	tial events. Mark the appropriate boxes.	
1.	Henry is spending most of the day cleaning to his parents.	g up his room. Henry's cleaning up his room is pleasing
	□factual	□potential
2.	Several timber companies are ready to beg forests. For old growth forest to be cut is t	in cutting in formerly protected parts of the national ragic.
	☐ factual	potential
3.	Many tourists don't bother to learn the lar communicate well with the people of other larger	iguages of the countries they visit. For tourists to r countries is rare.
4.	Cats are by nature uninhibited predators. people, but hardly surprising.	That they often play with their prey is shocking to some
5.		That she got three A's last semester is a miracle.  □ potential
6.		For you to pay her a visit would be very kind.  □ potential
7.	Styrofoam containers, which are commonl	y used in fast-food restaurants, are a major source of chains have stopped using Styrofoam packaging.
8.	The rhinoceros is now an endangered species factual	es. It is a pity that rhinoceroses are hunted for their horns.  □ potential
9.		iticize government regulation for being excessive. They be relaxed. For nuclear power plants to have lax safety e of cancer.
10.		nd Central America throughout the United States, even

## NOUN COMPLEMENTS TAKING THAT CLAUSES

irlanguage



Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

1.	The city council rejected the	_ to construct a bypass.
2.	The proposal restrict the sales of handguns is unacceptable to the gun lobby.	are to the second secon
3.	The tendency plutonium to become rapidly unstable is well known.	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4.	Many teachers wonder how they can inspire the necessary for students to achieve real excellence.	4 5 6
9.	Scientists believe that the that Mars appears red is that the rocks on the surface of the planet contain iron and that a curtain of fine dust hangs in the atmosphere as a permanent haze.	
DOWN		T. Stynesser, the next, which are meaning
1.	We asked the director's to	have a party in the cafeteria on Friday after work.
2.	Several religions share the beliefturbulence to bring in a new age.	a redeemer will appear at the end of a time of
5.	In 1915, Alfred Wegener proposed thedrifted.	that continents might have moved or
6.	Everyone at Bell Labs applauded thewon a Nobel Prize.	that another one of their researchers had
7.	The that sodium chloride is seawater accounts for the saltiness of the sea.	makes up about 85 percent of all minerals in
8.	You should be aware of the boss's tendency	no when he hears a proposal for the

## EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 386)

Summarize the information from the following text by completing the numbered statements that follow it.

- (1) Without water there is no life, and it is mountains that are responsible for capturing, storing, and delivering water to the lowlands. (2) Historically, the first cultures developed along rivers, which were ultimately fed by the water that came from mountains. (3) The cultures that have thrived for millennia along the Nile, for example, have depended on water that originally fell as rain in mountains as far away as Ethiopia and Burundi. (4) Mediterranean civilizations developed where the Apennine, Atlas, Pindus, Taurus, and other ranges collected sufficient moisture.
- (5) Destruction of mountain habitats can produce disastrous results for communities and whole regions, as is apparent today in Madagascar, Haiti, and the Philippines, where timber cutting and grazing have denuded the highlands. (6) Rain on barren hills gathers force with great speed and can generate floods. (7) In addition, valuable topsoil quickly erodes and washes out to sea, and silt may clog irrigation systems and foul drinking water. (8) Without vegetation in higher elevations to help retain precious moisture in the ground, water supplies may cease to exist in dry seasons.
- (9) In the mountain ranges of the developing world, it is, oddly enough, ambitious aid projects from the World Bank and other agencies that are threatening watersheds. (10) Development schemes involving heavy equipment and the creation of roads for logging and mining can deeply scar the land and precipitate erosion. (11) Dams can drown villages. (12) The toll in terms of disruption to the indigenous people can be severe as villagers are forced from their homelands and are often obliged to seek their livelihoods on unproductive slopes higher up or, abandoning the mountain region completely, in the teeming slums of polluted cities.

**Example:** The fact that mountains capture, store, and deliver much of our water has made them crucial to cultures and civilizations.

1.	It is a fact that	_can cause flooding below.
2.	It is a sad thought that other development project.	to make way for a dam or
3.	The reason that vegetation higher up to help retain moisture in the ground.	is that there is no longer any
4.	The ironic revelation that	is rather shocking.

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 389)

Which sentence in each of the following pairs contains a noun complement? Circle your choice.

Example:

- (a.) The request that we contribute more money was turned down.
- b. The request that you submitted is under consideration.
- 1. a. She denied the allegation that her family could have had a few skeletons in the closet.
  - b. She denied the allegation that the newspaper reported.
- 2. a. The advice that I invest my inheritance is good.
  - b. The advice that the judge gave the new attorney was thoughtful.
- 3. a. Does anyone here believe the notion that the earth is flat?
  - b. Does anyone here believe the notion that Russell brought up?

- 4. a. The time that he referred to was undefined.
  - b. I will always remember the time that he came to visit.
- 5. a. The chairman made a statement that I couldn't hear.
  - b. The chairman made a statement that future meetings would be held on Monday.

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 390)

The following paragraphs describe amazing facts about famous people. Make observations about each set of facts using a *that* clause following *the fact/idea/news*, etc.

Example: The great Austrian composer Mozart died at the early age of 35. He left behind over 600 works, including 50 symphonies, more than 20 operas, nearly 30 piano concertos, 27 string quartets, 40 violin sonatas, and many other instrumental pieces, some of which date from the time he was only 4 years old.

The fact that Mozart could have achieved so much in such a short lifetime is a clear indication of his genius.

- 1. On Christmas Day in 1871, Thomas Edison took time out from his busy inventing schedule to marry 16-year-old Mary Stilwell. He didn't take that much time, though. An hour after the service he was back at work in the lab solving another problem.
- 2. The polio virus was responsible for crippling hundreds of thousands of people in the first half of the twentieth century. The epidemics, usually during warm weather, turned summer into a time of terror. Fear of contagion caused entire communities to be quarantined and thousands of people to cancel vacations. In 1955, the American scientist Jonas Salk created an effective polio vaccine, and a massive public vaccination program began.
- 3. After the invention of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell was acclaimed everywhere. He gave numerous speeches and interviews and joined a multitude of organizations, enterprises, and scientific groups. Yet he was always nervous in public roles and would often hide away to avoid social engagements. He would sometimes lock himself in a bathroom or even hide in an attic until someone found him.
- 4. Franz Joseph Haydn, often referred to as "the father of the symphony," wrote his famous farewell symphony as a gentle hint to his employer, a member of the aristocratic Hungarian Esterhazy family, that he and the orchestra needed a rest. As the music drew to a close, one musician after another set down his instrument and walked away until there were only two violins left.

5. It was a widely held belief among nineteenth-century intellectuals that the mind was controlled by reason. Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, began his career as a student of hypnotism. His work with mentally traumatized patients and his investigation of dreams led him to the realization that the reasoning faculty had far less control over people's minds than was previously believed.

EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 391)

The following text about toxic wastes contains too many the fact that clauses. Underline instances of the fact in the text. Then cross out those that do not seem necessary or are incorrect. The first one is done for you.

(1) One irony of life today is the fact that the healthy, robust athlete may actually be at greater health risk than the inactive person. (2) Individuals at all levels of serious exercise often overlook the fact that they may be taking greater risks than they ever imagined as a result of an unhealthy environment. (3) At least three circumstances are impacting the health of all of us, but because the athlete spends more time in these degraded conditions than the nonathlete, the exposure is greater, and so is the risk. (4) The first area of concern is the effect of stratospheric ozone depletion, which allows more intense ultraviolet radiation to penetrate the atmosphere. (5) Each year in the United States, statistics show the fact that approximately 500,000 new cases of skin cancer are diagnosed, and about 70 percent are believed to be the result of exposure of the skin to ultraviolet rays. (6) Most of us can avoid going outside for any length of time in the spring and summer months between 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M., when the sun's rays are the strongest, but this is not the case for professional athletes. (7) It is also now known the fact that cataracts can develop and the immune system can be weakened. (8) The fitness enthusiast is especially affected by air pollution, the second area of concern, because the quantity of air inhaled during exercise and the depth of inhalation into the lungs are significantly greater. (9) The American Lung Association states the fact that running in a typically polluted urban area for 30 minutes is equivalent to smoking a pack of cigarettes a day. (10) A third area of environmental impact on athletes is that of pesticides and toxic chemicals used on athletic turf, from baseball fields to golf courses. (11) Luscious green turf disguises the fact that as much as nine pounds per acre of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides—all of which can interfere with the human nervous system—lie upon and beneath the attractive surface. (12) Instead of stopping us from playing and working out, this information should give us the determination and incentive to stop the problems. (13) Given the state of our environmental knowledge, we must accept the fact that we must now protect ourselves with creams, sunglasses, and hats and by changing our outdoor exercise schedules, but ultimately, and even more important, we must get to the root of the problems and try to effect the necessary changes.

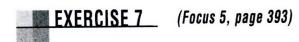
## EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 393)

Read the paragraph about the Martinez family. Comment on the circumstances of the Martinez family using the words in parentheses below and *that* clauses such as *the fact that, the idea that, the news that,* etc.

Consider the situation of the Martinez family. Carlos and Teresa have four children, Jorge (18 years old), Gloria (16), Guadalupe (13), and Julio (9). The parents have worked hard to provide a nice home and a good education for all of the children. The children have all done well in their schoolwork, particularly Jorge, the apple of his parents' eye and an honor student who has just received two scholarship offers for college. Jorge himself can hardly wait to leave the tiny home where he has grown up. The brothers share one small room,

as do the sisters. Julio chatters a lot and leaves toys and clothes everywhere. The girls are very different from each other. Gloria likes boys with fast cars, and Guadalupe likes to read, go to church, and talk to her friends on the phone. The children have frequent arguments.

xample:	Carlos and Teresa (proud of)  Carlos and Teresa are proud of the fact that all of their children have succeeded in school.
1.	Carlos and Teresa (accustomed to)
2.	Jorge (excited about)
3.	Jorge (put up with)
4.	Gloria (jealous of)
5.	Julio (thrilled about)
6.	Guadalupe (concerned about)
7	Gloria (annoyed with)



Suppose you saw people performing the following strange actions. What would you remind them of to help clear up their confusion? Write a sentence about what you would say.

Example: walking on a golf course with bare feet

I would remind them of the fact that golf courses have high concentrations of toxic chemicals that could be dangerous to their skin.

1. forgetting to say "thanks" when someone helps them or does them a favor

2.	lighting up a cigarette in a designated nonsmoking area
3.	adding radiator coolant to the windshield fluid reservoir
4.	using an infinitive after "enjoy"
5.	neglecting to say, "excuse me," when they bump into someone
6.	going outside in thin clothing when the temperature is below $0^{\circ}$ C.
7.	driving 50 mph on a residential street
	ERCISE 8 (Focus 5, page 393)  owing sentences review the structures learned in this unit. Correct those that contain
errors. V	Write OK next to those that are correct.
Example:	1: The fact that she contributed so much to charity was laudable. OK  2: She wouldn't accept the notion which some kinds of cholesterol were beneficial to the body.
	(Correction) She wouldn't accept the notion that some kinds of cholesterol were beneficial to the body.
1.	The possibilities that arose from the new discovery were dazzling.
2.	What explains that in some cases the immune system turns against itself?
3.	The idea that Martians landed in his backyard was foolish.

4.	The news that the drought was over made some people careless in the way they use water.
5.	She was conscious of that they were both drifting apart.
6.	That disorder must be factored into equations and projections is commonplace in physics.
7.	He is always boasting about that he has done two triathlons this year.
8.	The notion that we are in full control of our minds is arguable.
9.	Some people will never accept the notion which we are all born innocent.
10.	That he could have gotten away with lying in court is a sad comment on the justice system.
11.	The committee supported that the institution had a lot to gain by extending health benefits to part-time employees.
12.	The studies that we undertook led to greater understanding.

## **TEST PREP**

b. using



Choose th	ne one word or phrase (a, b, c, or d) that best compl	etes each sentence. Then circle the letter.	
1.	1 without helmets is dangerous.		
		b. For children to ride bicycles	
		d. Children ride bicycles	
2.	The underlined word in the sentence "The possible	lity that it would rain stopped us" is	
	a. an abstract noun	c. a proper noun	
	b. a noun complement	d. a noun phrase	
3.	Choose the most formal sentence.		
	a. Doctors generally acknowledge the fact that q	uitting smoking is very difficult.	
	b. We were aware of the fact that it was getting	late.	
	c. The officer accepted that he couldn't put a sto	p to crime.	
	d. Most waiters accept the fact that not all custo	mers will leave a tip.	
4.	Alice is proud her little brother won	the contest.	
	a. of that	c. of the news that	
	b. in that	d. from the news that	
5.	Choose the correct sentence.		
	a. It was surprised that the robber was the sister	of the store owner.	
	b. That the robber was the sister of the store ow	ner was surprising.	
	c. For the robber was the sister of the store own	er was surprising.	
	d. There was surprising that the robber was the	sister of the store owner.	
6.	I would love Paris when I was in Fran	nce.	
	a. to be visited	c. to visit	
	b. to have visited	d. visiting	
7	. The underlined words in the sentence "For nurses	to be well-trained is essential" refers to	
	a. a possible situation	b. a past situation	
	c. an impossible situation	d. a current situation	
8	. The swim team asked for permission	the Olympic pool.	
	a. use	c. to use	

d. used

9.	We were glad the test on Friday so w	e didn't have to think about it all weekend
	a. taking	c. to take
	b. took	d. to have taken
10.	I'd like the game last night when Wi	llie scored the winning point.
	a. to watch	c. watching
	b. to have been watching	d. watch
11.	The employees were upset that the co	ompany was closing so soon.
	a. not be told	c. to have not been told
	b. not told	d. to have been not told
12.	I would prefer all the details of my fr	iends' argument last night, but I did.
	a. not to have heard	c. not hearing
	b. not to hear	d. to have not heard
13.	Leon was amazed that his brother had	l stolen money from him.
	a. to tell	c. to have been told
	b. be told	d. to have told
14.	The dog appears by a passing motoris	st.
	a. to hit	c. to be hit
	b. to have been hit	d. to have hit
15.	They were supposed their tests by 10	:00, but they didn't.
	a. finished	c. to be finished
	b. finishing	d. to have finished

## **EDITING PRACTICE**

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

- 16. (a) <u>To attend</u> college (b) <u>would be</u> an (c) <u>extremely</u> important experience (d) <u>for</u> my father, but he didn't do it.
- 17. Claire (a) <u>claims</u> (b) <u>never to take</u> a single (c) <u>driving</u> lesson (d) <u>before</u> she took her test.
- 18. She (a) <u>claimed</u> (b) <u>to have said</u> that it (c) <u>seemed</u> irrational that all students (d) <u>to have to</u> take math courses.
- 19. (a) After many years, I finally had to (b) face up to (c) fact that I was never going to (d) become a doctor.
- 20. (a) That the movie was (b) enough interesting (c) to keep me awake (d) came as a real surprise.
- 21. (a) For some people can run (b) for eight hours (c) without stopping seems (d) amazing.
- 22. (a) This should serve as a reminder (b) for everyone (c) needs to be more careful about (d) saving water.

- 23. (a) That Alan has (b) ability too much to be content (c) not finishing high school (d) is obvious.
- 24. It (a) would have been wonderful (b) to teach how to bake (c) by my grandmother (d) before she died.
- 25. The idea (a) which Linda (b) finished cleaning the entire house without (c) finding her purse (d) is amazing.
- 26. I'd like (a) to have been able to ask him (b) why he concealed (c) fact that he (d) knew my uncle.
- 27. (a) For Bill (b) not realized that he (c) was going 90 miles per hour (d) is unbelievable.
- 28. His sister claimed (a) to have said that Michael (b) was eager (c) for himself (d) to get a new job.
- 29. (a) For us (b) walked home (c) would have been a terrible idea (d) because it was raining hard.
- 30. The great majority of (a) <u>voters</u> accept (b) <u>fact</u> (c) <u>that</u> the outcome of the upcoming election (d) <u>is</u> uncertain.

# SUBJUNCTIVE VERBS IN THAT CLAUSES

## EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 400)

Write a sentence that addresses the indicated situation using a verb of advice or urging + a subjunctive verb. Use the verbs and objects in parentheses and add any other information you feel is relevant.

ample:	A wife to her husband about their son's expulsion from school (insist/talk to principal)  She insists that he talk to the principal right away.
1.	John to Bill about Bill's not being able to see the writing on the blackboard (recommend/see eye doctor)
2.	A group of citizens to the police chief about the rising crime in their neighborhood (demand/assign police to their neighborhood)
3.	Parents to their teenage daughter about when to get home after her date (insist/get home by midnight)
4.	A company memo to all personnel about wearing formal attire while on business trips (stipulate/wear formal attire while on business trips)
5.	Betty to her friend in a restaurant about the house special (suggest/try)
6.	The town planner to the town council about a traffic problem (propose/ban traffic from the town center)

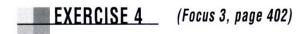
7.	A math teacher to a student about some wrong answers (advise/check figures)
8.	A librarian to us about not being so loud (request/lower our voices)
9.	The president of the union to the workers about not losing hope (insist/not lose hope)
10.	A mother to the judge about her son going to prison (beg/not send her son to prison)
EX	ERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 401)
always p	that you are having a conversation with your Aunt Doris, a very concerned citizen who is honing people and writing letters to magazines, newspapers, politicians, school principals, e, and so on. Write Doris's replies to your questions, using the prompts provided and a tive complement.
Example:	What did the police chief say when you advised him to arrest all teenagers loitering in playgrounds? (ignore/advice)  He ignored my advice that he arrest all teenagers loitering in playgrounds.
1.	What did the school principal do when you told him that he should ban pupils from chewing gum while walking to and from school? (laugh at/suggestion)
2.	What did the mayor say when you insisted on shops being closed on Sunday? (smile at/demand)
3.	What did the editor say about your idea of not printing any story concerning sex or violence? (disregard/request)
4.	What did your niece do when you told her she should forbid her children from watching cartoons on television? (not listen to/advice)

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 401)

Imagine that your friend George has recently moved into a new house. Everything is fine except that the neighbors next door have a dog that annoys him very much. The neighbors leave the dog chained up on the deck, and the dog barks all the time. George has already spoken to the neighbors once about this problem, but they insist that their dog never barks. George has asked his friends what to do. Which friend's advice was useful, and which wasn't? Write a sentence that expresses your opinion of each friend's suggestion. Try to use as many advice or urging nouns as you can.

**Example:** Fred/call the SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and report the situation Fred's advice that he call the SPCA and report the situation was sensible.

-11 de CDCA en l'encort des situation
call the SPCA and report the situation
poison the dog
talk to the dog's owners again
make friends with the dog
release the dog from the chain
buy earplugs
get other neighbors to sign a petition
buy earplugs



#### PART A

The information in the following chart is made up from a doctor's notes. Fill in the numbered statements with *that* clauses containing subjunctive verbs.

**Example:** It is advisable that Ramona T. get an x-ray.

PATIENT	COMPLAINTS/ SYMPTOMS	HABITS	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION	
Peter S./43	bad cough; difficulty breathing; halitosis	smokes heavily	take cough suppressant; stop smoking	
Ramona T./52	painful swollen fingers	eats lots of sweets	get X-ray; take Advil	
Greg A./29	pain in knees	jogs 10 miles per day	apply cold pack	
Louise M./25	nausea, fatigue	perfectionist (newly married)	pregnancy test	
Matthew L./62	severe chest pains; facial discoloration; gasping	eats fatty foods	immediate hospitalization	
Ronnie P./38	insomnia	drinks lots of coffee; watches late-night TV	take tranquilizer; drink less coffee	
Samantha C/11	itchiness/rash on legs	N/A	apply cortisone cream	
Corrine D./31	fever alternating with chills/red watery eyes	reads one novel a week	flu medication; rest	
James H./45	headaches/spaceyness/ shaky hands/yellow eyes	drinks heavily	cut down on drinking/take vitamin supplements	
Eleanor K./27	depression/skin lesions	unknown	blood test	
2. It is esse 3	ential		(Peter S.)	
5. It is des	irable			
1	nces of your own with infor			
3				
4				

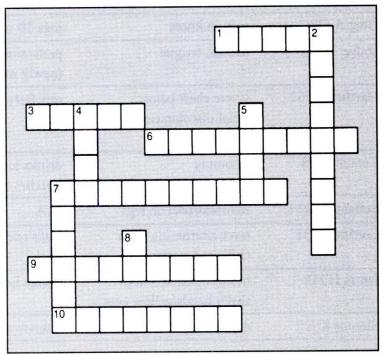


### **EXERCISE 5** (Focuses 1, 2, and 3, pages 400–402)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

#### **ACROSS**

- 1. The committee's proposal that the town \_\_\_\_\_\_ a new bridge over the river was rejected.
- 3. If someone suffers a deep cut, it is \_\_\_\_\_ that he or she receive medical attention without delay.
- 6. In military academies, it is \_\_\_\_\_ that students wear uniforms to class.
- 7. The contract \_\_\_\_\_ that the work be finished by the last day of the year.
- 9. Irma \_\_\_\_\_ that we go to a Thai restaurant.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ that three hundred workers be let go was received with hostility.



#### DOWN

- 2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ but not required that assignments be done on a word processor.
- 4. The rebels demanded \_\_\_\_\_ they have a seat at the negotiating table.
- 5. Her advice that Peter \_\_\_\_\_ French I again next semester was hardly surprising.
- 7. I strongly recommended that Gordon \_\_\_\_\_ get a promotion and a raise.
- 8. The teacher demanded that the students \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

## EMPHATIC STRUCTURES: EMPHATIC *DO, NO* VERSUS *NOT*



EXERCISE 1 (Focus 1, page 408)

Read the following extract from a travel guide and underline examples of emphatic do and no structures.

There is no doubt that Africa does have some of the most striking features in the world. The largest desert, one of the most extensive rain forests, and the sites of great civilizations such as ancient Egypt are there. Many travelers have said that there is no sight more beautiful than snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro rising sheer from the East African plateau. In addition to providing beauty and vast cultural diversity, Africa offers the largest game reserves in the world. Considering the pressures of population expansion, this is no small accomplishment.

It makes no sense, however, to underplay the dangers or risks in traveling to remote parts of the continent. You do need to keep an eye on the newspapers and your wits together. You do need to keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth in check. Do that and you will have the adventure of a lifetime. This is no package tour, no lazy man's holiday.

All things considered, no other continent is comparable to Africa. Do make the effort to travel there and experience it for yourself.

(Adapted from Geoff Crowther, Africa on a Shoestring: Berkeley: Lonely Planet Publications, 1989.)



EXERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 408)

Reply to each of the following by making positive emphatic statements. Circle the emphatic form you use. Make any other changes that are necessary.

**Example:** Peter said he isn't going to the party tonight.

Peter (5) going to the party.

- 1. They didn't like the meal.
- 2. You won't fix the lawnmower today.
- 3. They haven't made a movie of Sense and Sensibility.
- 4. You don't have any patience. (add extra emphasis)



5.	They aren't going to swim around Manhattan. (add extra emphasis)	
6.	You didn't notice my new tie.	
7.	The Senate won't allow old-growth forests to be cut down.	
8.	Judy hasn't yet learned how to use the Internet.	
9.	You don't understand what I said. (add extra emphasis)	
10.	You haven't seen a king cobra in the wild. (add extra emphasis)	
Read the	ERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 409)  The following short dialogues and underline all the places where you think it is possible to whatic do. Rewrite those sentences with an appropriate form of the do verb.  Zara: It's so nice of you to invite us over.  Yoko: Welcome to our home. Sit down.	
	Do sit down.	
1.	Mike: Did you remember to pick up some milk?  Meg: Yes, I remembered.	
2.	Joey: I didn't take the money on the table.  Nita: Oh, then who took the money?	
3.	Ole: Have you heard that Robert managed to pass the chemistry exam?  Tuan: I'm glad he passed. Now he won't have any trouble graduating.	
4.	Paula: It seems that everyone in Darren's family has a major problem.  Rod: Yes, he has a dysfunctional family.	
5	Fatima: Your brother's on vacation, isn't he? Have you received a card from him?  Aziz: No, he never sends cards.	

6. Dieter: How did you like the new Indian restaurant?

Hilda: Not bad. Even though I don't usually like spicy food, I found the flavors intriguing.

7. Esta: May I take a walk in your garden?

Sarala: Of course. It's a bit wet after the rain. Watch out for the puddles.

8. Yena: We just got a huge fine from the tax office. They said we didn't pay our last installment.

Taylor: That's ridiculous. I paid it. I even have a receipt.

9. Nick: I like watching golf on TV.

Jill: You must be kidding!

Nick: No, I really enjoy the suspense and the skill that you see.

10. Carla: Did you hear that the Bonington expedition made it safely to the top of Nanga Parbat?

Al: That's great news! When I heard there were storms, I doubted they would make it.

## EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 412)

Read the following story. Then rewrite the story, replacing the underlined phrases with phrases using no. The first one has been done for you as an example.

#### Cinderella—A Fractured Fairy Tale

Poor Cinderella was in a bad position. She had to work all day for her stepmother and ugly stepsisters without a break. She <u>didn't have time</u> to take care of herself, and she <u>didn't have any comforts</u>. She <u>didn't have a warm room or a soft bed</u> to sleep in.

She could have run away from her mean stepmother and stepsisters, but then she would really have been in trouble because she would have been without food, a home, money, or a job. It seemed as though she didn't have any way out.

On the night of the royal ball, Cinderella was left by herself without friends. She didn't have a dress or a ride to the ball.

Suddenly her fairy godmother appeared and told her not to worry because she could give her a dress. Cinderella said, "No, thank you."

"What?" said the fairy godmother. "If you don't go to the ball, you won't meet your handsome prince and get married; you won't have a husband."

"If it's OK with you, Fairy Godmother," said Cinderella, "I don't want a husband. I'd rather have a good education so I can get a better job."

The fairy godmother agreed with Cinderella and gave her the money to go to school instead of a dress. Cinderella <u>isn't a princess</u> now; she's a lawyer fighting child abuse.



Poor Cinderella was in a bad position. She had to work all day for her stepmother and ugly
stepsisters with no break.

## EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 414)

You are at the start of your vacation, and you are very disappointed with your hotel because it's missing several things that were promised by your travel agent. The following is a list of the agent's promises. Complain to the hotel manager using emphatic *no* forms.

You will have a beautiful view from your room.

You will have hot water in your room.

You will have clean towels.

You will have air conditioning.

There will be a lovely swimming pool with clean water.

The restaurant will serve you anything you like.

You will have a private beach.

There will be lots of people to help you.

There will be a taxi available to take you around.

There will be a grocery store within easy walking distance where you will be able to buy provisions.

There will be lots of things for your children to do.	



# FRONTING STRUCTURES FOR EMPHASIS AND FOCUS

	28	20	×

EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 420)

Decide whether the following sentences have fronted structures for emphasis and whether there is a subject/verb inversion. Underline the fronted structure if the sentence has one. Circle the subject/verb inversion if the sentence has one.

Example:	Never in my whole life have I	been) so amused.	
	☐ No fronted structure	☑ Fronted structure	☑ Subject/verb inversion
1.	With great excitement, Judy	y tore open the letter.	
	☐No fronted structure	☐Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
2.	Seldom do we eat out nowad	lays.	
	☐No fronted structure	☐Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
3.	Because we wanted to have a tickets.	a good view of the stage	, we decided to buy the more expensive
	$\square$ No fronted structure	☐Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
4.	The taxes have become so hi	gh that many people ar	e considering leaving the area.
	☐No fronted structure	☐Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
5.	Rarely did my parents allow	us to watch television.	
	☐No fronted structure	☐Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
6.	To cut down on cholesterol,	we've changed our diet	
	$\square$ No fronted structure	☐ Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
7.	Mark not only got his long	hair cut but also shaved	off his beard.
	☐ No fronted structure	☐ Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
8.	Nowhere in the town could	I find a telephone that	was working.
	☐ No fronted structure	☐ Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
9.	I will never make that mista	ake again.	
	☐ No fronted structure	☐ Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion
10.	Rain or shine, Lois rides her	bike to work.	
	☐ No fronted structure	☐ Fronted structure	☐ Subject/verb inversion

## EXERCISE 2 (Focus 2, page 422)

Use the cues in parentheses to add a phrase or clause to each sentence. To emphasize the description you added, move it to the front of the sentence. If you wish, you can add other descriptive words or phrases.

Example:	The creatures chased the mayor. (direction)  Down the long corridors of the city hall, the creatures chased the terrified mayor.
1.	The creatures began moving.  a. (time)
	b. (manner)
2.	The detective spoke with the victim's girlfriend.  a. (purpose)
	b. (position)
3.	The group approached the great chest.  a. (time)
	b. (reason)
4.	The scientists saw a city with large pyramids.
	a. (position)
	b. (manner)
5.	Clara phones her mother.
	a. (reason)
	b. (frequency)

## EXERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 422)

Use an appropriate word or phrase from the following list to complete the blanks with fronted structures.

No sooner Around me Almost never So weak Little did we suspect Not quite as bad as everyone feared Not for anything Never Little did I realize In the center of the village Fluttering through the air

•
(1) that morning that I would wind up in a hospital room at night. My wife and I were
home again after traveling in Asia for one year. It was a beautiful October day, crisp and clear, and the colors
of the leaves were brilliant. We drove to one of our favorite villages. (2) were hundreds of
colorful leaves. We parked the car and got out with our cameras. (3) was a white wooden
church. The scent of apples, crushed leaves, and harvested fields was in the air.
(4) would I have wanted to be anywhere else at that moment. All of a sudden I felt
very dizzy. I made my way to the car and curled up in the back seat. I shivered as my wife drove, but by the
time we reached home I was hot and sweating. (5) had I been ill before, so I was
completely bewildered by the waves of cold and then heat that were passing over me. (6)
was I that I could barely climb the stairs to the bedroom. I collapsed into bed, and after that I remember
only strange snatches of feverish dreams until I came to in the hospital. (7) were the
concerned faces of my wife and the hospital staff. They were glad to see me conscious again. I had been put
in a private room because the doctors were worried I might have a contagious disease caught in the course of
my travels. During the night, the cold spells abated, but the fever remained, and I had to sleep with the
window wide open and only one sheet. (8) was the diagnosis the next day. I had a
particularly virulent case of pneumonia. I was treated well and began to recover quickly, but twice daily for
the next five days a nurse came to help me clear my lungs. (9) have I been pounded so
hard on the back.
My wife visited every day and brought with her books and good things to eat. (10)
that the roles would quickly be reversed. (11) did I get home than she came down with
the same disease.

#### EXERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 426)

Make complete sentences by matching items in column A with those in column B.

	A		В
1.	Never in my life	a.	could we take a vacation all together
2.	More amazing than ever	b.	have nations resolved major disputes
3.	In the parking lot		without resorting to arms
4.	Rarely in my family		have I laughed so much
5.	More of a health problem than obesity	d.	is the "I Have a Dream" speech of Martin Luther King
6.	Beckoning from the limousine	e.	was a famous movie star calling to me
7.	Hidden away, unsuspected,		was a chest full of secrets buried in the
8.	At the top of the Empire State Building		basement
9.	Seldom during this century	g.	is a beautiful tree that's just come into
10.	More inspiring to me than anything		flower
11	else So and	h.	was the sight of the little child in tears
11.	So sad		that I gave her ten dollars
			stood a group of awed tourists
			is the latest Spielberg film
		K.	is stress
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			



# EXERCISE 5 (Focus 4, page 428)

Add the negative fronted structure in parentheses to the following sentences for emphasis. Make any other changes that are necessary.

Example:	I will not eat kidneys. (not for any amount of money)  Not for any amount of money will I eat kidneys.
1.	That restaurant does not permit smoking. (under no conditions)
2.	He has never said he was sorry. (not once)
3.	I wouldn't take that drug. (not for anything)
4.	She hadn't ever felt so insulted. (never)
5.	The theater will not allow children to see that movie. (under no circumstances)
6.	I did not realize the complexity of the health care dilemma. (not until recently)
7.	This does not alter my opinion. (in no way)
8.	They cannot leave the children unattended at home. (in no case)
9.	I haven't felt this way. (not since I left home)
10.	I have not seen such fascinating architecture as in India. (nowhere)

## EXERCISE 6 (Focus 5, page 430)

Complete the crossword puzzle.

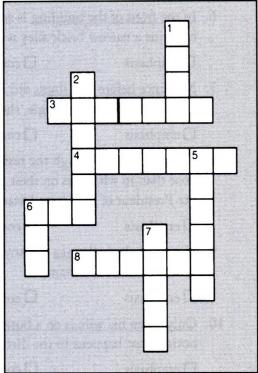
_	_	_	_	_	_
A	r	D	n	c	C
A	۱.	n	ı	•	

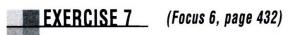
ACKU33		
3.	was the movie boring, but also it was tasteles	S.
4.	I haven't gone swimming this year have any	of my friends.
6.	I have never smoked do I think I ever will.	
8.	I never expected Stan to get rich. Nor didelse.	mod grafting with the state of
DOWN		3
1.	Peter won't be here tomorrow. Neither	02(3 ··· 225de)010

5.	I didn't understand the author's point. No one else did

2. No \_\_\_\_\_ had I fallen asleep than my alarm went

- 6. All the students did well. \_\_\_\_\_ one person failed.
- 7. I couldn't get my car up the icy hill. Neither \_\_\_\_\_ any of the other drivers.





Check what you think is the main reason for fronting each of the underlined structures. Do you think it is primarily for (1) emphasis of the fronted structure, (2) contrast of the structure, or (3) focus on a delayed subject that contains new or unexpected information?

1.		a little reluctant to get out of bed in the the week's tasks nearly at an end, I usual	
	□ emphasis	$\square$ contrast of the structure	☐ focus on the delayed subject
2.	•	get in the mail is either plain junk or chase yesterday on tearing open a letter to fi	
	☐ emphasis	☐ contrast of the structure	$\square$ focus on the delayed subject

ς,	never had an accide	ent, either.	ceived a speeding ticket, and I ve
	□emphasis	☐ contrast of the structure	☐focus on the delayed subject
4.		neone, you would have known the class was l. Why didn't you phone?	s going to meet at a restaurant
	□emphasis	☐ contrast of the structure	☐ focus on the delayed subject
5.		oushed open the door that led into the ancie e walls, were heaps of gold and other precio	
	□emphasis	contrast of the structure	☐ focus on the delayed subject
6.		building is an opulent marble facade facing brick alley with fire escapes.	g a busy street. In the back, the trash
	emphasis	☐ contrast of the structure	☐ focus on the delayed subject
7.		er illness did Alice remember how happy the I struggle, she stood on the beach, with tear	
	□ emphasis	☐ contrast of the structure	focus on the delayed subject
8.	door than in what	ough the restaurant like wildfire. Everyone was on their plates. <u>And then, finally, unbe</u> e United States and the First Lady.	
	□ emphasis	$\square$ contrast of the structure	$\square$ focus on the delayed subject
9.	Not until the bell you've finished the	rings can anyone leave the room. You must exam.	all remain here until then, even if
	□ emphasis	$\square$ contrast of the structure	$\square$ focus on the delayed subject
10.		e is on a business trip does he do any house ns to the dirty dishes.	work. Normally, he doesn't seem to
	☐ emphasis	$\square$ contrast of the structure	$\square$ focus on the delayed subject
In each o	of the following br	rief dialogues something is wrong with the ker's reply. Determine whether the prolexplain problems with context.	the form of the statement or the olem is one of form or context.
1.	Receptionist: A si	ngle room is \$750 plus tax, not including	breakfast.
	Tourist: I have not	where heard of such high prices.	
2.	Teacher: Have you	ı forgotten what we studied yesterday?	
	Student: Scarcely 1	had you mentioned it when I forgot.	

	Flight attendant: Is there something wrong warding traveler: Little do you know I am a ve		
	Doctor: What can I do for you today? Patient: You must help me, Doctor. Never I h	ave bee	en in such pain before.
	Police officer: Do you know you were going 9 Motorist: No way am I going to be late for wo		es per hour? What's the rush?
	Doctor: I would recommend a cortisone inject Patient: Not under any circumstances I can ta		
5-			
EXE	RCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 435)		
	RCISE 9 (Focus 7, page 435)  The sentence at the left with the related from	nted st	ructure sentence at the right.
h eac	th sentence at the left with the related from  1. Seat belts are one feature that helps		ructure sentence at the right.  Not only should you look for wear, but you should also see that they are properly infla
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> <li>Statistics show that having a phone</li> </ol>	a.	Not only should you look for wear, but you should also see that they are properly inflational Not only is it harder to see at this time of
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> </ol>	a. b.	Not only should you look for wear, but yo should also see that they are properly inflational Not only is it harder to see at this time of day, but drivers are also likely to be more
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> <li>Statistics show that having a phone conversation greatly reduces a driver's</li> </ol>	а. b. c.	Not only should you look for wear, but yo should also see that they are properly inflational Not only is it harder to see at this time of day, but drivers are also likely to be more tired.
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> <li>Statistics show that having a phone conversation greatly reduces a driver's ability to avoid accidents.</li> <li>If a tire suddenly goes flat while you</li> </ol>	a. b. c. d.	Not only should you look for wear, but yo should also see that they are properly inflat. Not only is it harder to see at this time of day, but drivers are also likely to be more tired.  Equally important are air bags.  Nothing else is as important to fuel economy.  So important is this finding that many states have outlawed cell phone usage where the should be sho
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> <li>Statistics show that having a phone conversation greatly reduces a driver's ability to avoid accidents.</li> <li>If a tire suddenly goes flat while you are driving, don't slam on the brakes.</li> <li>Serious car accidents are more common at night.</li> <li>A frequent cause of breakdowns is</li> </ol>	a. b. c. d.	Not only should you look for wear, but you should also see that they are properly inflat. Not only is it harder to see at this time of day, but drivers are also likely to be more tired.  Equally important are air bags.  Nothing else is as important to fuel economy.  So important is this finding that many states have outlawed cell phone usage will driving.
h eac	<ol> <li>Seat belts are one feature that helps assure the safety of passengers riding in a car.</li> <li>Statistics show that having a phone conversation greatly reduces a driver's ability to avoid accidents.</li> <li>If a tire suddenly goes flat while you are driving, don't slam on the brakes.</li> <li>Serious car accidents are more common at night.</li> </ol>	a. b. c. d.	Not only should you look for wear, but yo should also see that they are properly inflat. Not only is it harder to see at this time of day, but drivers are also likely to be more tired.  Equally important are air bags.  Nothing else is as important to fuel economy.  So important is this finding that many states have outlawed cell phone usage where the should be sho

starts.

problem.

h. In hot summer weather this is a common

# FOCUSING AND EMPHASIZING STRUCTURES: *It*-Clefts and *Wh*-Clefts



EXERCISE 1

(Focus 1, page 442)

The following columns consist of general knowledge information. Match the focus element with the appropriate clause and then write a complete sentence beginning with It + be and linking the two elements with that, who, or where. Make any other necessary changes.

1. Carl Jung 2. Dubai 3. Florence 4. Marco Polo 5. Versailles 6. the Wright Brothers 7. China 8. the Black Death 9. Wyoming 10. the Haj  f. is the most rural state in the United States.  g. led the Renaissance in the arts. h. the treaty that ended World War I was signed. i. the world's tallest building is located. j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1	Example:	It was Florence that led th	e Renaissance in the art	s. (3,g)
<ul> <li>Jeforence</li> <li>Marco Polo</li> <li>Versailles</li> <li>Wersailles</li> <li>Weright Brothers</li> <li>China</li> <li>The Black Death</li> <li>Wyoming</li> <li>The Haj</li> <li>The treaty that ended World War I was signed.</li> <li>The world's tallest building is located.</li> <li>Wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.</li> </ul>			a.	•
5. Versailles 6. the Wright Brothers 7. China 8. the Black Death 9. Wyoming 10. the Haj  f. is the most rural state in the United States.  g. led the Renaissance in the arts. h. the treaty that ended World War I was signed. i. the world's tallest building is located. j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1	3.	Florence	b.	
7. China  8. the Black Death  9. Wyoming  10. the Haj  6. developed the psychoanalytical theory of archetypes.  11	5.	Versailles	c.	during the twelfth month of the Islamic
9. Wyoming 10. the Haj  f. is the most rural state in the United States.  g. led the Renaissance in the arts.  h. the treaty that ended World War I was signed.  i. the world's tallest building is located.  j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1	7.	China		the first book was printed.
States.  g. led the Renaissance in the arts.  h. the treaty that ended World War I was signed.  i. the world's tallest building is located.  j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1			e.	
h. the treaty that ended World War I was signed.  i. the world's tallest building is located.  j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1	10.	the Haj	f.	
signed.  i. the world's tallest building is located.  j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1			g.	led the Renaissance in the arts.
j. wiped out more than a third of Europe's population in the fourteen century.  1			h.	
population in the fourteen century.  1  2  3  4			i.	the world's tallest building is located.
2	1			
3				
4				

7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
EX	ERCISE 2 (Focus 1, page 442)
	1. 6.11
testate t	he following sentences using an it-cleft emphasis.
xample:	Some of the students in my Russian class are coming over this evening.  It is some of the students in my Russian class who are coming over this evening.
1.	Thoreau lived at Walden Pond, not Emerson.
2.	The students have the responsibility to ask questions.
2	In Toledo our car broke down.
<i>J</i> .	In Toledo dal car broke down.
4.	His thoughts of his children get him through his long working days.
5.	Our cat didn't kill your bird.
6.	Marjorie will pick up the cake.
7	Ivor must have taken the book.
, •	
8.	My aunt has appeared in a movie.

9.	You need to catch the number three bus. (emphasize the object)
10.	I ordered shrimp, not steak. (emphasize the first object)
EX	ERCISE 3 (Focus 2, page 444)
atom box	the following sentences about the discoveries and events that led to the creation of the mb to emphasize the information indicated in parentheses. Change any other wording as y. The first one has been done as an example.
1.	Leo Szilard, a Hungarian physicist who had left Nazi Germany, realized the possibility of setting up a nuclear chain reaction in 1933. (emphasize the date)
	It was in 1933 that Leo Szilard, a Hungarian physicist who had left Nazi Germany.
	realized the possibility of setting up a nuclear chain reaction.
2.	In the winter of 1938, the German scientists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassman demonstrated the process of nuclear fission. (emphasize the scientists)
3.	In 1939 Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt to inform him about recent discoveries concerning uranium and also about the possibility of constructing a powerful bomb. (emphasize the purpose)
4.	In August 1942, the top-secret Manhattan project was established to develop an explosive device based on nuclear fission. (emphasize the purpose)
5.	On December 2, 1942, Enrico Fermi and his colleagues produced the first controlled nuclear reaction in a squash court beneath the stands of an abandoned football field at the University of Chicago. (emphasize the place)

	where the atomic bombs would be designed and assembled. (emphasize the director)
7.	The uranium and plutonium for the bombs were produced by huge reactors and separator plants in Washington and Tennessee. (emphasize the production facilities)
8.	The first atomic bomb was detonated near Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945. (emphasize the date)
ine	ERCISE 4 (Focus 3, page 446)  that each of the following situations is true. Provide an explanation, either serious or
orou	as, emphasizing the reason. The first one has been done as an example.
1.	Your mother doesn't receive a phone call from you on Mother's Day.
	Your mother doesn't receive a phone call from you on Mother's Day.  It's because the lines were busy that I couldn't get through.  You receive a notice from the library informing you of books overdue one month.
2.	You receive a notice from the library informing you of books overdue one month.
2.	It's because the lines were busy that I couldn't get through.
2.	You receive a notice from the library informing you of books overdue one month.
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	You receive a notice from the library informing you of books overdue one month.  You didn't receive the grade you wanted on your last English exam.
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	You receive a notice from the library informing you of books overdue one month.  You didn't receive the grade you wanted on your last English exam.  Someone points out that you are wearing two socks of completely different styles.

#### EXERCISE 5 (Focus 3, page 446)

Answer the following questions by naming a person in your family or circle of friends who best matches the description in each question. Use a cleft sentence beginning with *it is* (or *it's*) in your response.

xample:	Who tends to send everyone a birthday card?  It's my sister-in-law Meg who tends to send everyone a birthday card.
1.	Who is the most practical?
2.	Who tends to be a better listener than a talker?
3.	Who tends to stay up late at night?
4.	Who has traveled to more countries than anyone else?
5.	Who would be most likely to clean up a messy room?
6.	Who tends to be well-informed about politics?
7.	Who most enjoys eating?
8.	Who is in the best physical condition?

#### EXERCISE 6 (Focus 3, page 446)

Choose a word from the list for a focus element and complete each blank so that the sentence is a cleft construction. The first one has been done as an example.

inspiration revenge stamina	a drought stage fright memory
-	that often provokes a vicious circle in response to an initial wrongdoing. that enables an athlete to endure even when he or she has little energy
4 5	that is tragically lost as a result of Alzheimer's disease.  that prevented the award winner from giving a speech at the banquet.  that accounts for a creative person's new ideas.  that drove many to abandon their homes in Oklahoma and move to
EXERCISE 7 (Focus 3	3, page 446)

The following sentences explain either the causes or the effects of an action. Use a cleft construction with the appropriate tense and either *out of* (reason) or *for* (purpose) plus a word from the list to complete them. The first one has been done as an example.

glory	frustration
malice	his country
generosity	a sense of honor
1lt is for glory	that many rulers have set out to conquer neighboring lands.
2	_ that many young men joined the army in World War I and not because
they truly wished to fig	ght.
3	_ that many people donate large sums of money to charitable causes.
4	_ that the gang of boys threw stones at the starving dog.
5	_ that Nathan Hale, an American patriot hanged by the British, said he
was giving his life.	
6	that the writer threw down his pen after sitting at his desk for an hour
without having produc	ed one interesting sentence.

#### EXERCISE 8 (Focus 4, page 449)

You have been asked to edit a reference book manuscript for errors. Regrettably, much of the book turns out to be a treasury of misinformation. As you read each fact, identify the part that is incorrect. Make up a statement indicating what needs to be corrected, using a cleft sentence to highlight that element.

the Andes range, K2, at 28,250 feet, is the world's second highest peak. : It is in the Karakoram range that K2 is situated.
ord starred in the first half dozen James Bond films.
he country directly to the north of South Africa.
n in 1860 of an antislavery candidate, Thomas Jefferson, as president prompted seven ates to break away from the Union, an action that led to civil war.
am makes up two-thirds of the entire heart and is divided into two interconnected emispheres.
If of London is a novel by Mary Shelley about a scientist who brings to life a hideous reature without a sense of good and evil who finally kills his creator.
519 and 1521, Francisco Pizarro conquered Mexico and ended the Aztec Empire.
iven a virus is made immune to the disease and cannot pass it on to anyone else.

8.	In 1445, Johann Gutenberg published the complete works of Shakespeare, the first printed book in Europe.
	Correction:
9.	The game of backgammon ends by checkmate, a term from the Persian "shah mat," which means the king is dead.
	Correction:

	335		88	
			6	
			Š	
			ä	

#### **EXERCISE 9** (Focus 4, page 449)

Choose one feature to highlight among the following historical facts and write an introductory sentence for a historical narrative about each person.

**Example:** It was in 485 B.C. that Cincinnatus took command and rescued the Roman army.

PERSON	DATE	PLACE	EVENT
Cincinnatus (leader)	485 в.с.	Rome	takes command and rescues army surrounded by enemy
Mohammed (prophet)	622	Arabia	flees Mecca for Medina
Ashot I (ruler)	859	Armenia	founds Bagratide dynasty
Marco Polo (traveler)	1298	Genoa	begins to dictate his memoirs in jail
Francis Drake (explorer, pirate)	1581	England	returns from voyage of circumnavigation
Beethoven (composer)	1792	Vienna	becomes Haydn's pupil
Frank Whittle (inventor)	1937	England	builds first jet engine
1			
5			

## EXERCISE 10 (Focus 4, page 449)

Choose one feature among the following facts to highlight and write an introductory sentence for a journalistic narrative about each person.

Example: It is on a cold day in June in Patagonia that biologist Grace Snyder sets out to visit an unmapped valley.

PERSON	TIME	PLACE	EVENT
Grace Snyder (biologist)	cold day in June	Patagonia	sets out to visit an unmapped valley
John le Carré (writer)	just after midnight	Istanbul	plane lands
Jacques Cousteau (oceanographer)	at dawn	the Red Sea	prepares to dive
Peter Hillary (mountaineer)	during an avalanche	Mt. Makalu in the Himalayas	wonders whether he should retire
Colin Bragg (gangster)	one day in February	Nassau	suddenly disappears
Tsering Paldum (medical researcher)	at the end of a long and intense week	Sloan Institute	first notices rapid changes in a fungal culture
1.			
3			
4			
5			

# EXERCISE 11 (Focus 5, page 451)

Make up a cleft sentence for each situation that follows. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1. You want to thank a friend for the great party that he gave last Saturday night.

  What a great party it was that you gave last Saturday!
- 2. You are busily taking notes in a medicine class as the lecturer explains how gamma globulin types differ. Someone behind you has a brief coughing fit, and you miss what the lecturer says. Politely ask the instructor to go over the last point.

3.	Yesterday your spouse asked you when the insurance payment is due. You said it was on the fifteenth. Today your spouse asks you if it is due on the sixteenth. Tell him/her what you said.
4.	The telephone rings very late at night and wakes you up. Someone else in the house answers it. You wonder who could have been calling so late, but you don't ask until the next morning.
5.	You are listening to the weather report on the radio with your grandfather, whose hearing is not very good. The meteorologist has just said that rain is on the way because of a low pressure front coming in from the south. Your grandfather wants to know why it's going to rain. You tell him what the meteorologist said.
6.	You are applying for financial aid at your college and an administrator gives you a form you've never seen before. You don't understand what you should fill out on the form. Ask her.



#### **EXERCISE 12** (Focus 6, page 453)

Match each phrase in Column A with an appropriate word or phrase from Column B. Connect them with an appropriate form of *be* and write the complete sentence in the space below.

**Example:** What Hamlet believed was that his uncle had murdered his father. (10, a)

#### Α

В

- 1. What Kennedy said
- 2. What made John D. Rockefeller rich
- 3. Where Tristan da Cunha is located
- 4. What covers most of the surface of the planet
- 5. Who was crowned emperor on Christmas Day 800
- 6. What makes revision easier
- 7. What accounts for certain characteristics
- 8. Who the man behind the iron mask was
- 9. What athletes have to do
- 10. What Hamlet believed
- 11. What Venice is noted for

- a. that his uncle had murdered his father
- b. the computer
- c. genetics
- d. a mystery
- e. "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."
- f. eat right and train every day
- g. its canals
- h. water
- i. oil
- j. Charlemagne
- k. in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
	the teacher's portion of the dialogues by using a Wb-cleft to correct the errors in the 'statements.
mple:	Huda: They speak French in the Philippines.  Teacher: What they speak in the Philippines is Tagalog.
1.	Pema: A gerund follows the verb forget.
	Teacher:
2.	Junko: Muslims cannot eat lamb.
	Teacher:
3.	Ned: The Confederate army wore blue in the Civil War.
	Teacher:
4.	Arvydas: The Olympic Games started in Rome.
	Teacher:
5.	reaction.
6.	
	Clem: All children need punishment.  Teacher:
	Clem: All children need punishment.  Teacher:

Teacher: \_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Ruta: Vincent van Gogh wrote music.

# **TEST PREP**



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

1.	The instructor advised that we	at least a half hour early for the test.
	a. are arriving	c. will arrive
	b. do arrive	d. arrive
2.	Carol really how to drive a car,	but she's pretending she doesn't.
	a. can know	c. know
	b. does know	d. will know
3.	"There is nothing at all in the refrigerator"	' is
	a. an uncertain statement	c. an emphatic statement
	b. a neutral statement	d. a statement that contains a question
4.	We didn't listen to his suggestion that we	the night before the exam.
	a. study	c. will study
	b. studied	d. are studying
5.	The underlined words in the sentence "No	ot for anything would I sell my car"
	a. are not a fronted structure	c. are a fronted structure
	b. contain a noun complement	d. contain an adjective complement
6.	There is I would rather do ton	ight than relax at home and watch TV.
	a. anything	c. a thing
	b. nothing	d. nowhere
7.	When you see our old French teacher,	give her my best regards.
	a. can	c. do
	b. you do	d. I
8.	Because late, we took seats in	the last row.
	a. we're	c. we were
	b. are we	d. were we
9	. The underlined words in the sentence " $\underline{O}$	n the teacher's desk sits a vase of flowers"
	a. are a fronted adverbial	c. contain a subjunctive verb
	b. contain an auxiliary verb	d. contain a noun complement

10.	Never that I would pay for everyone's	s meal!
	a. said I	c. did I say
	b. I said	d. I would say
11.	were the children, that they ran out of	of the movie theater.
	a. Because afraid	c. Very afraid
	b. More afraid	d. So afraid
12.	Not has she thanked me for my years	s of devoted service.
	a. until	c. since
	b. any case	d. once
13.	I did a great job on the test. Not one mistake	!
13.	I did a great job on the test. Not one mistake a. did I make	c. was made
13.		
	a. did I make	c. was made d. I was making
	a. did I make b. I made	c. was made d. I was making
	a. did I make  b. I made  It is important that you on time for a	c. was made d. I was making all your classes.
14.	a. did I make b. I made It is important that you on time for a a. are	c. was made d. I was making all your classes. c. will be d. be
14.	<ul> <li>a. did I make</li> <li>b. I made</li> <li>It is important that you on time for a</li> <li>a. are</li> <li>b. are being</li> </ul>	c. was made d. I was making all your classes. c. will be d. be

#### EDITING PRACTICE

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

- 16. (a) Not under circumstances would I (b) recommend that you (c) take a job that you (d) don't like.
- 17. (a) <u>In order avoid</u> too big a crowd, the hosts (b) <u>requested</u> that only (c) <u>those</u> with written invitations (d) <u>attend</u>.
- 18. I (a) don't own an expensive car (b) and (c) no one else in my class does (d) neither.
- 19. The singers (a) <u>certainly</u> (b) <u>do present</u> a good show last night. (c) <u>Not once</u> (d) <u>did they hit</u> a wrong note.
- 20. (a) It was only when the driver almost (b) hit another car that I (c) made the suggestion that he (d) slows down.
- 21. (a) Why it was that the doctor (b) insisted that Bob (c) wait another week (d) before his surgery?
- 22. (a) <u>Because</u> we met (b) <u>anybody</u> that we wanted to talk to, I suggested (c) <u>that</u> we (d) <u>leave</u> the party early.
- 23. (a) Even though we (b) usually don't eat in French restaurants, we really (c) do enjoy (d) last night's meal.
- 24. (a) It was the travel agent (b) who planned our trip (c) who recommended that we (d) took an early flight.

- 25. (a) So powerful (b) the storm was that the police (c) suggested that everyone (d) evacuate the area.
- 26. (a) This is (b) only the coming of spring that can (c) make me (d) feel like living again.
- 27. (a) There was a very large dog (b) that the Willow family (c) bought (d) from the kennel.
- 28. (a) Never did they tell me (b) that it was necessary that I (c) will renew my passport (d) by the end of the month.
- 29. It (a) be the captain of the ship (b) who suggested (c) that Maria (d) sit at his table.
- 30. (a) Since Alan doesn't have (b) no friends, I suggested (c) that he (d) join a club.

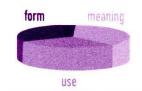
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