### Answer Key

#### Unit 1
Discover the Grammar (pages 2–3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Phrasal Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>remove oneself from bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>wake up</td>
<td>opposite of fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>go off</td>
<td>ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>turn off</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>go back</td>
<td>return or do again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>come on</td>
<td>hurry up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>show up</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>put up with</td>
<td>tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>give up</td>
<td>stop trying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Separated Phrasal Verb</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Separated Phrasal Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>wake him up</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>called him up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>turned it off</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>called her back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The object is a pronoun.

**Exercise 1 (page 5)**
1. take back
2. check out
3. pick out
4. take off
5. sit down
6. look over
7. run into
8. catch up on

**Exercise 2 (page 6)**

a. Meaning 3
b. Meaning 4
c. Meaning 5
d. Meaning 1
e. Meaning 2
f. Meaning 3
g. Meaning 1
h. Meaning 2
Answer Key, Book 3

Exercise 3 (page 10)
1. g
2. h
3. j
4. c
5. l
6. i
7. d
8. e
9. f
10. a
11. b
12. k

Exercise 4 (page 11)
1. d
2. i
3. j
4. g
5. l
6. b
7. a
8. k
9. f
10. e
11. c
12. h

Exercise 5 (page 12)
1. on, off
2. on, on, back
3. me up, it out
4. down
5. off
6. down
7. up, them away
8. off

Exercise 6 (page 13)
2. She called it off.
3. Please write it down.
4. She tore it up.
5. Don’t turn it on now.
6. He handed them out.
7. I left them out.
8. Did you fill it out?

Exercise 7 (page 16)
1. off, into (in)
2. on, up with
3. on, after, gets over, catch up
4. out for
5. came across

Exercise 8 (page 16)
2. They’re counting on us.
3. I couldn’t catch up with them.
4. The professor called on her.
5. We ran into them.
6. Before class, I went over it.

Exercise 9 (page 19)
1. up
2. on
3. on
4. off
5. up
6. up
7. up
8. up
9. up
10. on
11. down
12. down

Exercise 10 (page 20)
1. down, up
2. off, up, on
3. on, out, up
4. off, up, up
5. up, down
Exercise 11 (page 21)

1. X, before I caught it on before I caught on
2. X, you don’t have money to throw away foolishly you don’t have money to throw away foolishly
3. X, I usually go over the ads I usually go over the ads
4. X, I come across a great bargain across X, I come across a great bargain
5. X, you need to watch out for damaged merchandise you need to watch out for damaged merchandise
6. X, Never count on all stores Never count on all stores
7. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
8. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no

Exercise 12 (page 22)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 13 (pages 23–24)

1. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
3. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
4. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
5. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
6. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. yes

Exercise 14 (pages 24–25)

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

Exercise 15 (pages 26–27)

Part 1
1. out, on, up, off, off, up, off
2. over, up with, after, up, in

Part 2
1. wrong; got it through got through with it
2. correct
3. wrong; count her on count on her
4. correct
5. correct
6. wrong; left them out left them out
7. wrong; putting it off putting it off

Exercise 16 (pages 28–29)

1. The detective who investigated the case.
2. She doesn’t know how the thief escaped.
3. She called on her cell phone.
4. A diamond necklace.
5. The room got hot, and the ice melted.
6. The thief used a block of ice.
Exercise 13 (page 30)

1. negative feeling
2. you buy it
3. pass out
4. part of a house
5. find a book
6. very
7. die
8. surrender
9. dirty
10. throw away
11. suggestions
12. eat
13. a person who cleans
14. ABDEFG
15. find an answer
16. opposite of put on
17. make disappear
18. ask a question
19. 100%
20. shopping
21. choose
22. you do not trust
23. because of
24. find someone
25. “There are no classes today.”

Exercise 18 (page 31)

1. timer
2. late
3. problem
4. solve
5. message
6. notes
7. lost photo
8. news
9. high
10. taxi
11. application
12. a cold
13. make
14. necklace
15. baby
16. answer
17. loud
18. car
19. someone you know
20. blank
21. to
22. a person
23. a letter
24. fire
25. turn up

Exercise 19 (pages 32–33)

Part 1

a. 6, 7, 8
b. 5, 7, 10
c. 1, 3, 10
d. 2, 4, 9
e. 1, 6, 9

1. e, c; Flying on an airplane may seem usual to most people, but my first time on a flight was just the last year.
2. d; I had always wanted to visit New York, so I decided to go there.
3. c; It was also a logical destination because I have a cousin there and was able to stay with him.
4. d; I now admit that I was nervous as I got on the plane.
5. b; I picked out a seat and sat down.
6. a, e; Then the flight attendant explained to me that I had to sit in the seat number that was written on my boarding pass.
7. b, a; After the plane took off, I have finally been able to relax a little.
8. a; In fact, I fell asleep and woke up just before we landed in New York.
9. d, e; Once the flight landed, I stood up, got my luggage from the overhead bin, and walked off the plane.

10. c, b; I walked outside the airport to the arrival area, and my cousin picked me up there.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 2
Discover the Grammar (pages 34–35)

1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Verbs Before Infinitives</th>
<th>Infinitives</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td>to get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>to hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>agreed</td>
<td>to offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–14</td>
<td>expect</td>
<td>to find</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>to hire</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
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2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Verbs Before Gerunds</th>
<th>Gerunds</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>working</td>
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<tr>
<td>7–8</td>
<td>delay</td>
<td>finding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>likes</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. A gerund can also be the subject of a sentence (Line 10) and the object of a preposition (Line 15).

4. The infinitive after stop tells why you stopped, but the gerund tells what you stopped.

Exercise 1 (page 38)

1. Last week our family decided to go to the Kennedy Space Center to learn about the space program.

2. Because it is difficult to predict the weather at this time of year, we all packed umbrellas to be prepared in case it rained.
3. To get to the space center to take our tour, we had to drive through the Merritt Island Wildlife Refuge.

4. To stand in the “Rocket Garden” next to the enormous rockets was amazing!

5. Just as we were ready to enter the IMAX Theater, my little brother spotted the Space Shop and wanted to explore it.

6. Due to a time constraint, he wouldn’t be able to do much shopping, so we persuaded him to wait until the end of the day.

7. It was so fascinating to see the images of deep space from the Hubble Space Telescope.

8. Dad convinced us to experience a shuttle launch, so we all strapped in our rocket seats and pretended to be astronauts.

9. We had an opportunity to tour the gigantic Vehicle Assembly Building which was used to assemble rockets and space shuttles.

10. There was too much to explore in one day, so we opted to return the next day to complete our adventure.

**Exercise 2 (page 41)**

Mom: Pete, I’m going running. Do you want to come?

Pete: Running sounds good, but can you wait until I finish playing this video game?

Mom: I can’t believe you think those games are so entertaining.

Pete: To me, playing video games is really relaxing, but I understand if you don’t agree with me.

Mom: Well, I find most of those games annoying.

Pete: You are entitled to your opinion, and I respect that, but right now I have to finish playing this game, ok?

Mom: Ok, let me know when you’re ready to go. I’ll be waiting for you in the kitchen.

Pete: Running isn’t a pastime that I really enjoy doing. It’s sad, but I prefer playing video games instead of doing any kind of running or exercising. I mean, playing video games is kind of like exercising, right?

Mom: No, it’s not. I’m talking about exercising your whole body. Moving your thumbs isn’t helping you stay in shape. Ok, I’ll be in the kitchen.

Pete: I had no idea that running was so important to you. I’ll be there in less than fifteen minutes, ok?

**Exercise 3 (page 44)**

1. to do
2. doing
3. to do
4. doing
5. doing
6. doing
7. to do
8. to do
9. doing
10. to do

**Exercise 4 (page 44)**

1. swimming
2. to swim
3. to swim
4. swimming
5. swimming
6. swimming
7. swimming
8. to swim
9. swimming
10. to swim
11. to swim
12. swimming

Exercise 5 (page 45)
1. to go, walking
2. to go, camping, to come, going
3. to eat
4. taking, to put off, taking
5. catching
6. to pass, to help
7. inventorying, meeting
8. swimming, getting

Exercise 6 (page 46)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 7 (page 47)
1. raining OR to rain
2. to rain
3. hearing OR to hear
4. hiding OR to hide
5. watching OR to watch
6. sitting OR to sit, bark
7. being OR to be
8. to rain

Exercise 8 (page 48)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 9 (page 51)
1. to turn off
2. to be
3. to surprise
4. to make
5. to cook
6. to put

Exercise 10 (page 52)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 11 (page 55)
1. X, is getting people or to get people
2. X, everyone vote everyone to vote
3. X, persuades that unregistered voters persuades unregistered voters
4. 
5. X, tells them go tells them to go
6. 
7. X, expect that volunteers gives expect volunteers to give
8. X, convince to them convince them

Exercise 12 (page 55)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 13 (page 57)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 14 (pages 58–59)
1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
3. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
6. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
7. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
8. a. no  
b. yes  
c. yes

Exercise 15 (pages 60–61)
1. d  
2. b  
3. c  
4. a  
5. d  
6. b  
7. c  
8. c  
9. a  
10. d  
11. b  
12. d

Exercise 16 (pages 62–63)
Part 1  
1. antiquing  
2. to investigate  
3. browse  
4. discussing  
5. to sample  
6. hearing  
7. to add  
8. to buy  
9. no denying  
10. finding

Part 2  
Have you ever been to a pumpkin patch? Because they grow on vines, pumpkins need a large area to spread out. In the fall months, farmers let them ripen on the vine until they turn a bright orange color. Toward the end of October, children enjoy picking the pumpkin they want for Halloween. Using a knife can be dangerous, so parents don’t want children carve their own pumpkins into jack-o-lanterns. In order to not waste the seeds, some parents bake them in the oven for a delicious and healthy snack. On the other hand, some parents plant the seeds for starting their own pumpkin patches.

Exercise 17 (pages 64–65)
1. Must be ready to come over on short notice  
   Must act as a surrogate parent  
   Must help with homework and play with children  
   Must change diapers  
   Must ask for help if needed  
   Must remind boys to read and brush their teeth
2. The babysitter should not be afraid to change diapers.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Exercise 18 (page 66)
1. a limitation  
2. to put together  
3. say no  
4. in a window  
5. you hear it  
6. to see  
7. the main office  
8. below the house  
9. increase  
10. to choose  
11. decrease  
12. late  
13. to count for a company  
14. surprised  
15. almost no energy  
16. disagree with an idea  
17. to look for  
18. cut  
19. a hobby
1. e; Hot air ballooning is becoming a popular sport and leisure activity.
2. e; Soaring high into the air may look easy, but it takes a great deal of time and effort.
3. b; The crew has to find an open area from which to launch, and lay laying out the balloon is awkward because of its size.
4. a, c; The workers have to attach the wicker basket that carries the passengers and need to tether the balloon to their van so that it will not fly away before the riders can get in.
5. d; The pilot cannot steer the balloon, so knowing wind patterns and speed is important.
6. b; The pilot can control vertical speed by opening and close closing the valves on the gas tanks.
7. a; For To make the hot air balloon rise, the pilot opens the valve, the gas ignites and burns, and the balloon starts rising.
8. c; To lower the balloon, the pilot opens the hatch at the top to let air escape.
9. a; Cars, houses, and onlookers seem to shrink as the balloon rises above the trees.
10. b; Landing the balloon takes skill and perfect timing.
11. b, c; Upon descending descending, the pilot has everyone to bend their knees to absorb the shock of the basket as it hits the ground.
12. e, d; Once everyone is safely out of the basket, packing up the balloon and equipment takes a lot of time.
Unit 3

Discover the Grammar (pages 70–71)
1. We use –ing for a person or thing that causes the action and –ed for a person or thing that receives the action.
2. We say surprising in Line 2 because we are talking about the fact that three-quarters of all New Zealanders live on the North Island, and this fact causes the action. We say surprised in Line 9 because we are talking about a person (in this case, I) who receives the action.
3. No, we cannot use overwhelming here. In Line 13, we are describing a person who received the action, not a person who caused the action, so the past participle is correct here.
4. An –ing word can also be a noun or a verb. In Line 14, the word visiting is the subject of a sentence, so it is a noun. (The word visiting can also be a verb, as in I was visiting my grandparents.)

Exercise 1 (page 74)
1. I have used the same cell phone company for the past six years. (V: present perfect)
2. I was concerned about signing a long contract, so I chose a six-month plan. (ADJ)
3. When I had my first chance to switch, I thought changing to a different company might be complicated, so I just stayed with my original phone company. (ADJ)
4. When my cell phone was broken, the service I got from my company was good, so I was not unhappy with my company. (ADJ)
5. Today, however, I received an email explaining that the company has increased their monthly rates. (V: present perfect)
6. Because rates went up in each of the last three years, I was really surprised to receive this email with this news today. (ADJ)
7. When I called the company to ask about these new rates, I found they have limited their business hours to 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (V: present perfect)
8. These increased rates are not good for attracting new business. (ADJ)
9. In fact, these new rates have probably scared away many new customers. (V: present perfect)
10. My company has a TV commercial in which it calls itself “the thrifty caller’s best friend,” but with higher rates and less service, this so-called “friend” is not much of a friend to anyone. (ADJ)

Exercise 2 (page 75)
1. broken
2. broken
3. lost
4. lost
5. used
6. used
7. limited
8. limited
9. advanced
10. advanced

Exercise 3 (page 78)
1. I saw a very interesting sign at the post office this morning. (ADJ)
2. It said that a hospital is looking for volunteers for an experiment. (V)
3. It said, “If you are willing to take part in a health experiment, you can earn up to $500.” (ADJ)

4. The information at the bottom of the sign had the following notes. (ADJ)

5. The number of people with allergies is increasing rapidly. (V)

6. In fact, allergic reactions are now one of the leading causes of hospital emergency room visits. (ADJ)

7. A group of doctors at Miami Regional Medical Hospital is running an experiment to find out more about allergies. (V)

8. The doctors are developing a possible solution to this problem. (V)

9. They want to know if people’s changing diets have any impact on new allergies. (ADJ)

10. The time commitment is eight months, but this is part of a larger ongoing scientific study. (ADJ)

11. When doctors conducted a similar study two years ago, they had an overwhelming response from the public. (ADJ)

12. My best friend is working at the same hospital, so I have asked her for more information. (V)

Exercise 5 (page 83)

1. a. shocked
   b. shocking
   c. shocking

2. a. surprising
   b. surprised
   c. surprised

3. a. perplexed
   b. perplexing
   c. perplexed

4. a. frightened
   b. frightening
   c. frightened
   d. frightening
   e. frightening

5. a. confusing
   b. confusing
   c. confused
   d. confused, confusing

Exercise 6 (page 84)

1. disgust
2. challenging
3. convinced
4. shocking
5. concerned
6. surprised
7. thrilling
8. pleased

Exercise 7 (page 85)

1. a. confused
   b. interested
   c. interesting
   d. terrified
   e. fascinating

2. f. puzzled
   g. tiring
   h. depressed
   i. embarrassed
Exercise 8 (page 86)

1. interesting
2. excited
3. inspiring
4. bored
5. rewarding
6. satisfied
7. overwhelmed
8. upsetting
9. disappointing
10. exhausted

6. X; Then she inspected the squirrel and was concerning because although it was not injured, it was shivering. (concerned)
7. X; She got the squirrel warm and gave it a little water, and she was pleasing because it took a nap. She placed it in a box under the tree and waited. (pleased)

Exercise 9 (page 87)

1. A: interesting
   B: interested
2. A: frustrating
   B: frustrated
3. A: irritating
   B: irritated
4. A: confusing
   B: confusing
5. A: exhausted
   B: exhausting
6. A: astonished
   B: astonishing
7. A: excited
   B: exciting
8. A: surprised
   B: surprising

Exercise 10 (page 88)

1. X; My sister has always been very interesting in squirrels. (interested)
2. X; Last week her next-door neighbor heard a very puzzled noise coming from his backyard. (puzzling)
3.
4. X; The neighbor was confusing and didn’t know what to do with the baby, so he took it to my sister. (confused)
5. X; At first, she was astonishing because she had not seen a squirrel that small before. (astonished)

Exercise 11 (page 89)

1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
2. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
3. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

Exercise 12 (page 90)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 13 (page 91)

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. a
Exercise 14 (pages 92–93)

Part 1
1. bored
2. confused
3. exciting
4. fascinating
5. intriguing
6. concerned
7. challenging
8. tempted
9. thrilled
10. terrified
11. disturbed
12. unsettling
13. satisfying
14. fulfilling

Part 2
Paris is also known as “The City of Light” and has enchanted enchanting sidestreets, intriguing buildings, and historic works of art. The people there have interested interesting fashion styles, too. There are entertained entertaining tours of the city where you can experience European culture. Prepare to be amusing amused by the local street performers. If you have time, make sure to visit the tree-lined Avenue des Champs-Élysées as well as the captivated captivating Arc de Triomphe. The language may be challenged challenging if you do not know French, but many people in Paris speak a variety of different languages.

Exercise 15 (pages 94–95)
1. An attic is the room right below the roof of a house.
2. Because she was too tired.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. She called a professional.
6. none
7. Answers will vary.
8. Answers will vary.

Exercise 16 (page 96)
1. too much
2. common
3. recently
4. negative
5. not hungry
6. hurt
7. a type of animal
8. $85, $90, or $95
9. a lot of water
10. confusing
11. 10 years
12. a person
13. needs to eat
14. to renew
15. rich
16. a place
17. on a car
18. save money
19. to change
20. a little
21. shaking
22. cut
23. negative
24. bother
25. change

Exercise 17 (page 97)
1. reaction
2. scene
3. life
4. neighbor
5. to
6. inside
7. run
8. moment
9. take
10. on
Exercise 18 (page 98)

Part 1
a. 4, 6, 10
b. 2, 3, 9
c. 4, 5, 7
d. 5, 8
e. 10, 12
f. 1, 11

1. f; For several centuries, people have loved books because readers know they can count with on books to take them out of their usual lives.

2. b; Traditional books are comforting comforting, but digital books are also captivating to read.

3. b; Usually referred to simply as e-books, digital books are an intriguing intriguing and modern way of accessing books.

4. a, c; Instead of going to a crowded crowded bookstore, you can simply browse a (OR the) huge selection of e-books online.

5. d, c; Are you the type of person who is frustrated when you have to wait in a long line?

6. a; Are you irritating irritated when you cannot find a parking place at the bookstore?

7. c; If this sounds like you, then shopping for books online will certainly be a soothing experience for you.

8. d; Some readers on a budget may find they need to purchase e-books because printed books are generally more expensive than their online counterparts.

9. b; Some traditional books can be quite large and exhausting exhausting to carry.

10. e, a; After reading all this information, are you convinced convinced to download an e-book now?

11. f; Don’t put it off another day!

12. e; Because of all the advantages that e-books offer, reading e-books is catching on extremely quickly.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 4
Discover the Grammar (pages 100–101)

1.

<table>
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<th>preposition</th>
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<td>about</td>
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2. 

<table>
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<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dream</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>results</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worry</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nouns</th>
<th>preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>from</td>
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<tr>
<td>abundance</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rise</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combination</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changes</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 105)
1. to
2. for
3. with OR by
4. to, about OR by
5. by OR with
6. at OR by

Exercise 2 (page 105)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 3 (page 106)
1. X; Exercising and eating healthy foods are important with your health. (to/for)
2. X; Some people are willing for pay extra in order to purchase organically grown vegetables. (to)
3. X; People used to eating vegetables grown with a lot of chemicals until organic farming became popular. (eat

OR people were used to eating—but the meaning is different)

4. X; It is important to wash vegetables before eat them. (eating)

5. 

6. X; Doctors were used to tell new mothers to feed babies creamed vegetables when they reach three months old, but now they tell mothers to wait until the baby is six months old.

7. 

8. X; Don’t be afraid from cooking many different kinds of vegetables for one meal. (of)

Exercise 4 (page 110)
1. to
2. on
3. to
4. to
5. about
6. on
7. on
8. to

Exercise 5 (page 111)
1. complain about
2. look at, disagree with
3. introduce you to, worry about
4. worked on
5. belongs to
6. thank you for

Exercise 6 (page 115)
1. between
2. of
3. to
4. of
5. of
6. in
7. to
8. for
9. in
10. of
Exercise 7 (page 116)
1. X; Stacey’s excuse of being late today was that she had a flat tire. (for)
2. X; While driving to work, Stacey realized that there was something the matter with her tire. (matter)
3. X; After a few minutes, she knew the reason to the problem. (for)
4. X; Stacey have trouble with that same tire two months ago. (had)
5. X; At that time, the tires was under warranty, so the tire store fixed it at no charge. However, the warranty has run out. (were)
6. X; On the advice of her father, Stacey made the decision of buy a whole new set of tires. (to)

Exercise 8 (pages 117–118)
1. in, of
2. about, about
3. to
4. about, about
5. to, to
6. with, about
7. for, about, to
8. to, with, at, to

Exercise 9 (page 118)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (pages 119–120)
1. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
2. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
3. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
4. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
6. X; At that time, the tires was under warranty, so the tire store fixed it at no charge. However, the warranty has run out. (were)

Exercise 11 (page 120)
1. d
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. d

Exercise 12 (pages 121–122)
Part 1
1. about OR of
2. in
3. at
4. of
5. in
6. in
7. about
8. of
9. about OR of
10. to
11. to
12. to
13. at
14. at
15. for
16. of

Part 2
1. correct
2. wrong; was
3. correct
4. correct
5. wrong; for to
6. wrong; on in
7. wrong; in to
8. wrong; reply to the court reply to the court

Exercise 13 (pages 123–125)
1. Answers will vary.
2. A sequoia is a type of tree.
3. Because there are alligators in the area.
4. A giant meteor hit the earth and caused a crater.
5. Answers will vary.

Exercise 14 (page 126)
1. dirt and water
2. dangerous
3. the beginning
4. depend on
5. develop
6. want to know
7. you did something wrong
8. a place
9. you are not happy
10. food
11. you are happy
12. 2 cousins
13. you know about it
14. warm, wet weather
15. very tired
16. a guarantee
17. agree to do something
18. very bad
19. nice
20. four tires
21. the future
22. not happy
23. dangerous
24. glass
25. imagine

Exercise 15 (page 127)
1. consist
2. What
3. all
4. years
5. to
6. dramatic
7. of
8. than
9. pay
10. reason
11. an accident
12. under
13. over
14. proud
15. tire
16. count
17. request
18. feel
19. of
20. views
21. concerned
22. difference
23. under
24. acquainted
25. demand

Exercise 16 (page 128)
Part 1
a. 3, 8, 12
b. 2, 7, 10
c. 1, 5, 9, 11
d. 4
e. 2, 6
f. 8, 11
1. c; One of the most important people in the history of the sport of tennis is Billie Jean King.
2. b, e; Some might argue that she is one of the most important people in the history of all sports because the is responsible in for the increased prize money now paid to women in many sports.
3. a; As a child, Billie Jean King has learned to play tennis in her home state of California.

4. d; She was a natural athlete who played a lot of sports, but her parents encouraged her to play tennis.

5. c; At the age of 18, King defeated the world’s best woman tennis player, Margaret Court Smith, at Wimbledon.

6. e; During her career, King won Wimbledon, the French Open, the Australian Open, and the U.S. Open, which are the biggest tennis tournaments in the world, many times in both singles and doubles matches.

7. b; In addition to her excellence as an athlete, Billie Jean King is known about for her dedication to improving the treatment and pay of women in sports.

8. a, f; King has worked hard to establish the first successful women’s professional tennis tour, the WTP.

9. c; Due to her efforts, women receive the same prize money as men in the U.S. Open.

10. b; Some people know King’s name because of the famous tennis match against Bobby Riggs on in 1973 in the Houston Astrodome.

11. c, f; Riggs had been the top tennis player in the world, and he came out of retirement to play the match.

12. a; This “battle of the sexes” match, as it was called, not only helped bring national attention to the sport of tennis, but it was proving that a woman could beat a man, thus helping to advance the cause of the women’s equal rights movement.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 5
Discover the Grammar (pages 130–131)

1. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Passive Voice Verb</th>
<th>Possible Original Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>is consumed</td>
<td>people consume corn each year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>is eaten</td>
<td>people eat corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>is believed</td>
<td>people believe that corn was first cultivated by the Mayans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>is grown</td>
<td>farmers grow forty percent of the world’s corn in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. It depends on whether the writer wants to begin the sentence with the actor (active) or receiver (passive) of the action.
Answer Key, Book 3

3. Line | Passive Voice Verb | Possible Original Meaning
--- | --- | ---
4–5 | was cultivated | the Mayans in Central America cultivated corn
6 | were taken | Spanish explorers took corn seeds from Central American to Europe
8 | must be cultivated | people must cultivate corn

4. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 135)
1. is done
2. is being done
3. was done
4. should be done
5. might be done
6. has to be done
7. is going to be done
8. was being done
9. has been done

Exercise 2 (page 136)
1. passive; Mt. Rushmore features a sculpture that is visited by more than two million visitors each year.
2. passive; The sculpture was carved into the granite face of Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota.
3. passive; Doane Robinson, a historian from South Dakota, is credited with coming up with the original idea for this incredible work.
4. passive; Gutzon Borglum, a famous sculptor, was invited to carve this giant monument.
5. active; At the time of the invitation, Borglum was sculpting Stone Mountain in Georgia.
6. active; From the planning in 1925, Borglum was constantly battling opposition to the monument.
7. passive; The faces of four U.S. Presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln, were chosen for the 60-foot-high monument.
8. active; In the original plan for this sculpture, Robinson had envisioned the faces of early U.S. explorers such as Lewis and Clark.
9. passive; By order of President Calvin Coolidge, the U.S. President during the early planning, Washington plus two Republicans and a Democrat were selected for this huge sculpture.
10. active; Since opening in 1941, this monument has attracted a great deal of attention as one the most popular tourist destinations in the U.S.
Exercise 3 (page 137) (phrases underlined in red are the ones to be circled)

I am writing to request credit in my frequent flyer account for two trips that I recently took on Air New Zealand, which is one of your partner affiliates. I filled out the online form, but I did not receive any kind of reply. I then filled the forms out online again, and today I received a message that informs me that one flight is not eligible for my mileage program and that there was no person with my name on the second flight. I do not think this information is correct, so I am writing you this letter to see if these flights can be credited to my United Mileage Plus account.

Copies of both of my boarding cards are being sent with the letter so you can see that I did in fact take these two flights. I have written the ticket numbers and my mileage plus number on both of the boarding cards. The flights in question are two Air New Zealand flights from Sydney to Auckland and then from Christchurch to Sydney. These flights were on September 1 and September 15.

These flights took place more than a month ago, and I have attempted to resolve this matter several times. As of today, however, no credit has been received for either of these two Air New Zealand flights.

Many thanks in advance for whatever information you can give me about the status of these two flights. I have been a loyal customer for many years, and I do not understand why solving this situation has taken so long.

Exercise 4 (pages 138–139)
2, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23

Exercise 5 (page 140)
1. X; stole were stolen
2. X; was
3.
4. X; involved was involved
5. X; have taken have been taken
6. X; must be done must do
7.
8. X; asking asked

Exercise 6 (page 141)
1. Chopsticks are used in China.
2. Many improvements in the air conditioning system have been made.
3. The work was done as fast as possible.
4. Canned soup can be found on aisle seven.
5. His name is Robert, but he is usually called Bob.
6. The injured driver was taken to the hospital (by an ambulance).
7. Are we expected to finish this job by tomorrow?
8. Mercury and Venus could be seen without a telescope.

Exercise 7 (page 142)
1. X; be-being
2. X; going to seen going to be seen
3.
4. X; call called
5. X; is are
6. X; rarely needed will rarely be needed
7. X; concern concerned
8.
9. X; have based have been based
10. X; can used can be used

Exercise 8 (page 144)
1. scared
2. involved
3. advanced OR complicated
4. complicated
5. unidentified
6. lost
7. so-called
8. increased
9. United, married
10. limited

Exercise 9 (pages 145–146)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (page 148)
1. married, dated
2. did, were introduced
3. did, making, got hit, passing
4. hooked
5. am getting
6. have not
7. are closed
8. got

Exercise 11 (page 149)
1. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
3. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no

Exercise 12 (pages 150–151)
1. c
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. c

Exercise 13 (pages 152–153)
Part 1
1. was reported
2. told
3. got (OR was) separated
4. was found
5. was
6. used (OR had used)
7. was located
8. continue (OR are continuing OR will continue)

Part 2
1. wrong; was give was given
2. wrong; was received received
3. wrong; were named named
4. wrong; is loved loves
5. correct
6. correct
7. wrong; made was made
8. wrong; never get punished never gets punished
9. wrong; should never be feed should never be fed
10. wrong; she is expected me she expects me
Exercise 14 (pages 154–155)
1. About 700
2. Formula Rossa in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. It travels up to 149 mph.
4. Answers will vary.
5. China has the most roller coasters; there are more than 700 coasters in China.

Exercise 15 (page 156)
1. always
2. in a store
3. dirt
4. necessary
5. cut
6. a small job
7. afraid
8. simple
9. a circle
10. grow
11. too much water
12. be crazy about
13. a small machine
14. not enough water
15. several
16. you cannot go anywhere
17. a tall mountain
18. after a long time
19. the condition
20. go faster
21. use
22. save
23. crash
24. plan
25. eliminate

Exercise 16 (page 157)
1. papers
2. car
3. file

Exercise 17 (pages 158–159)
Part 1
a. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
b. 4, 8
c. 1, 2
d. 5, 8
e. 9, 10
f. 3, 6

1. c; I'll never forget the first time I rode the subway in Tokyo.
2. c; My host family gave me a map and marked the stops where I was supposed to get on and get off.
3. a, f; The task was seemed easy enough because all I had to remember was getting to get on at Yotsuya and then off at Ikebukuro.
4. b; The words were written in Romanized letters in on the map and at the stations.
5. d; However, to my dismay, when I got off the subway at Ikebukuro and walked to the top of the stairs, I couldn’t read the street names because they are were written in Japanese hiragana, not Romanized letters.
6. a, f; I was doomed, and I didn’t know which street to walk on getting to get to the university.
7. a; I guess I must have looked confused because a gentleman was stopped and asked me if I was lost.
8. d, b; I was so relieved when he has spoken to me with English.
9. a, e; I told him I needed to find the Ikebukuro campus, and he pointed in the direction of the university and was told me to walk five block blocks past the bank.
10. a, e; After this experience, I made sure that I never got separate from my Japanese dictionary so that I would be able to understand street signs better.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 6
Discover the Grammar (pages 160–161)
1. a. a verb b. a noun
2. a. a verb b. a noun
3. To add more information or describe the person (noun) before.

Exercise 1 (page 164)
1. Canada is a country that has 3,800,000 square miles, but it has only 35,000,000 people.
2. Ottawa, which is the capital city, is not the largest city.
3. The city that has the largest population is Toronto.
4. The largest city where most of the people speak French is Montreal.
5. “O Canada,” which was originally named “Chant National,” became the official national anthem in 1980.
6. The border that is between Canada and Alaska is 1,538 miles long.
7. Lucy Maud Montgomer, who was a famous Canadian writer, is best known as the author of Anne of Green Gables.
8. Along the Bluefish River, there are caves where 20,000-year-old stone tools have been found.
9. Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, whose vision was to establish a missionary city, founded Montreal.
10. Banff, which is located in the Rocky Mountains, is Canada’s oldest national park.

Exercise 2 (page 165)

Mixed martial arts is a sport that mixes wrestling, taekwondo, judo, and other martial arts elements. It is also known by another name, cage fighting, which refers to the “cage” that keeps the fighters in the ring. There are rules that fighters have to follow. For example, they cannot stick their fingers into their opponent’s eyes, nose, or mouth. Shots to the back of the head and groin are prohibited, as are shots to the spine because these are all shots that could kill an opponent.

Most of the fighters who engage in this cage fighting are men. However, there are
exceptions. One person who most certainly is not the stereotypical fighter is Sherilyn Lim, a Singaporean woman in her 20s, whose hobbies used to include such non-violent activities as table-tennis and playing the piano. She is an athlete whom others look to as a pioneer in the sport. She reportedly started cage fighting to lose weight; she thought she was fat. Darren De Silva, who has been Lim’s trainer for several years, has publicly stated that he does not think she will ever get hurt. Lim’s family and friends are accepting of her participating in mixed martial arts, and she has achieved her initial goal.

Exercise 4 (page 169)

2. I bought an umbrella (that fits in my purse).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

3. I don’t eat fast foods (which have a high percentage of fat).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

4. The person (who gave you your refund) is the manager of the store.
   S1  S2  V1  V2

5. I can’t stand people (who listen to music without headphones on the train).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

6. We’d like a slice of pizza (that does not have any broccoli on it).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

7. Most new car shoppers these days want a car (that gets great gas mileage).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

8. She developed an app (that amplifies individual sounds in the environment).
   S1  V1  S2  V2

Exercise 3 (page 168)

1. The sentence that is on the board has a mistake.

2. A gym membership that costs only $100 a year includes use of all the equipment, the tennis courts, and the pool.

3. A woman who was a complete stranger to me gave me an umbrella this morning.

4. My cousin who pays for more than half her groceries with coupons from newspapers and the Internet does all of her family’s grocery shopping.

5. My brother who is very shy doesn’t have to leave his house very much.

6. The intersection that had two dozen accidents last year is near the top of a very steep hill.
Exercise 5 (page 170)
2. who/that mows our lawn
3. that/which was made by my grandmother
4. that/which destroyed my sofa
5. that/which will be read at Ben’s wedding
6. who/that voted for the president
7. that/which has silver buttons
8. that/which will be sold to help the homeless in our town.

Exercise 6 (page 174)
1. that I caught was huge (OR: which, Ø)
2. that my sister listens to (OR: which, Ø)
3. that I found in the attic (OR: which, Ø)
4. that the principal expelled cheated on the test (OR: whom, Ø)
5. that the bees chased (OR: whom, Ø)
6. that people have been talking about was passed by congress today (OR: whom, Ø)

Exercise 7 (page 175)
1. The young woman bought a car which has a sun roof (OR: that).
2. The young woman bought a car that had been owned by her neighbor (OR: which).
3. Did you find the key that was in the drawer? (OR: which)
4. Did you find the key that you were looking for? (OR: which)
5. Malaria is a disease that kills many people. (OR: which)
6. Malaria is a disease that we know how to prevent. (OR: which, Ø)

Exercise 8 (page 176)
2. The people who were wearing black hoods were protestors.
3. Do you ever park in the lot that is across from the office?
4. What is the name of the noodle dish (that) you made?
5. I don’t like the color of the car (that) he bought.
6. The airlines that cancelled flights gave customers refunds.
7. I hate to eat fish that has been overcooked.
8. The woman who was my assistant ten years ago is now president of the company.
9. The woman (whom) I hired as my assistant ten years ago is now the company president.
10. The coffee cup that has a crack in it is the one I like best.
11. The coffee cup (that) my grandmother gave me has a crack in it.
12. Sal thinks that we should not buy products which are made with microfiber.
13. The problems (that) you mention can all be solved.
14. The problems that have come up can be solved.
15. The man to whom the reporter spoke was not an eyewitness.

Exercise 9 (page 178)
1. The students whose invention won first prize will be on TV.
2. The boy whose mother is in the hospital is sad.
3. We might get a discount from a friend whose father owns the restaurant.
4. Pilots whose contracts begin in January will make less money.
5. I have a cat whose favorite place to sleep in on my computer keyboard.
Exercise 10 (page 179)
1. People whose jobs are stressful sometimes get sick.
2. Instructors whose lectures are interesting and well-prepared usually get good student evaluations.
3. Students whose attendance is perfect will receive an award at the end of the term.
4. A parent whose children are well-behaved is a lucky person.
5. People whose health is poor generally aren’t as active as healthy people.
6. Pets whose owners are violent sometimes show signs of mental illness.
7. Residents on my street whose cars were left unlocked had items stolen.
8. Employees whose bosses praise them are more productive.

Exercise 11 (page 180)
1. that/which
2. A: that/which; B: that/who
3. A: that/which; B: that/who; that/which
4. A: that/which; B: that/who
5. B: that/which; A: that/which
6. A: whom; B: that
7. A: when; B: that
8. A: where; B: that

Exercise 12 (page 182)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 13 (page 183)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 14 (page 184)
1. The Hubble is a telescope that orbits Earth.
2. We have learned many things from the images it has beamed back to Earth.
3. Lyman Spitzer, who first proposed a space observatory, spent 50 years working on the telescope.
4. Hubble, the name that was given to the telescope, was in honor of Edward Hubble, who proved, among other things, that the universe is expanding.
5. The first pictures that were taken by the Hubble were images that were of poor quality.
6. In 1993, the Space Shuttle Endeavor took a seven-person crew into orbit for a repair mission that lasted five days.
7. The year NASA released the first images from the Hubble was 1994.
8. In 2002, astronauts added the Advanced Camera for Surveys, which was the first new instrument to be added to the telescope since 1987.

Exercise 15 (page 185)
1. X; who that OR which contained
2. X; which whose body
3. X; which whose human
4. X; Egypt human Egypt where human
5. X; animal that OR which was
6. X; where that OR which
7. X; in that in which

Exercise 18 (pages 188–189)
Part 1
A performance review is a meeting that can be stressful for both bosses and employees. Even employees who are confident about their work and who have good relationships with their bosses get nervous before their reviews. Are you someone who dreads them? Here are some tips that can help you.

The people supervising your boss will expect him or her to be tough on you—to give you challenges and to find areas for improvement. Do not take it personally if your boss focuses on areas that are challenging for you. Respond gratefully to positive feedback, but respond gratefully to feedback that is negative. Tell your boss that you appreciate knowing ways (that) you can improve.

Be prepared. Before your meeting, think of things (that) you have accomplished at work. Make a list of extra work (that) you have taken on and of special projects (that) you have completed. Note all the deadlines (that) you met. Note all the sales you made. Note all the product or process improvements (that) you contributed to.

Part 2
1. wrong; owners want owners who (OR that) want
2. correct
3. wrong; whose who is
4. correct
5. wrong; that I wrote it that I wrote
6. wrong; woman whose son woman whose son
7. wrong; a form explains a form that (OR which) explains (OR a form explaining)
8. wrong; that taken that (OR which) was taken
9. wrong; who selling who (OR that sold
10. wrong; which who (OR that)
11. wrong; asks asking (OR that asked OR which asked)
12. wrong; that (OR which) runs on

Exercise 19 (pages 190–191)
1. His music stopped.
2. He threw down his iPod, phone, sunglasses, and shoes.
3. He supported her and helped her put the life jacket on and then pulled her to shore.
4. He called 911 and stayed next to her to keep her warm.
5. On his way home.

Exercise 20 (page 192)
1. complete something
2. not include
3. a type of jewelry
4. difficult
5. a successful product
6. you climb it
7. doughnuts
8. receive money
9. look for
10. countryside
11. death
12. bones
13. above you
14. not want to do
15. 10 years
16. on your skin
17. a person
18. be different
19. you sing it
20. increase
21. you wear it
22. a person
23. hard to climb
24. quiet
25. look for

Exercise 21 (page 193)
1. to
2. on
3. seek
4. crew
5. branch
6. hair
7. disease
8. on
9. prize
10. hospitals
11. house
12. over
13. someone
14. animals
15. lawn
16. run
17. complete
18. on
19. out
20. goal
21. by
22. square
23. found
24. do
25. vacation

Exercise 22 (pages 194–195)
Part 1
a. 3, 8
b. 7, 10
c. 4, 6, 7, 9
d. 1, 2, 4
e. 5
f. 9, 11, 12
1. d; The Winnie-the-Pooh stories, which are famous all over the world today, were written by A. A. Milne.
2. d; Winnie-the-Pooh was named after a toy bear that was owned by Milne’s son, Christopher Robin.
3. a; The toy “Winnie” was named after a real bear that had been donated to the London Zoo.
4. d, c; The original bear had been purchased from a hunter by a Canadian army officer who was on his way to England to fight in the First World War.
5. c; He named the bear Winnie, which was short for Winnipeg, a city that he liked.
6. c; Winnie, who was loved by many visitors to the zoo, became a favorite of young Christopher, so Christopher changed the name of his teddy bear from Edward to Winnie.
7. c, b; The setting for the Winnie-the-Pooh stories was also based on a real place, Ashdown Forest, which is a large area in Sussex, England, where the Milne family spent a lot of time.
8. a; E.H. Shepherd, who drew illustrations for the stories, incorporated many features of the Ashdown Forest landscape into his work.
9. f, c; 1926 was the year when the first collection of Winnie-the-Pooh stories was published in both the United States and in England.
10. b; Stephen Slesinger, who was a pioneer in the licensing industry, purchased the merchandizing, television, recording, and other trade rights to the “Winnie-the-Pooh” materials.
11. f; The red shirt that Winnie-the-Pooh always wears first appeared in 1932, and Walt Disney Productions bought the licensing rights to everything connected with Winnie-the-Pooh in 1961.
12. f; Since then, there have been many animations, TV shows, and films that feature the characters from Milne’s stories.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 7
Discover the Grammar (pages 196–197)

1. extremely, quickly, tightly, carefully, immediately, friendly
2. Extremely is used to describe how important it is; extreme is an adjective that can only describe nouns, so only extremely can be used here.
3. Serious is describing the interference, which is a noun, and seriously can only describe verbs, adjectives, or adverbs, so it is not possible here.
4. Friendly describes people instead of actions. It is an adjective, but the others are adverbs.
5. –ly is used when describing verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and –ly is only used occasionally when describing nouns.
Exercise 1 (page 200)

1. We are traveling around Austria now.

2. We are here to visit our family.

3. Tomorrow we will take the fast train to Innsbruck.

4. Because the ski resort opens early, we will take the first train. (Note: early is inside the adverbial clause of purpose and is also an adverb of time.)

5. The ticket agent said the train will depart at 6:00 AM exactly.

6. The trains in Austria are seldom late.

7. The Tyrolean Alps are incredibly beautiful but dangerously steep.

8. My uncle has hardly seen us since we arrived.

9. Because the weather has been good, we have been really busy skiing.

10. We promised him we would go directly to his house as soon as the train arrives.

Exercise 2 (page 202)

1. well

2. hardly

3. quickly

4. totally

5. miraculously, serious, recently

6. sleepy, Lately, well, too much

7. definitely

8. really, Certainly

Exercise 3 (page 203)

1. after winning a silver medal

2. Four years earlier

3. ever

4. at the age of five

5. strongly

6. During her junior years

7. to practice daily

8. also

9. gracefully

Exercise 4 (page 205)

1. by

2. by

3. with

4. with

5. by

6. with

7. by

8. By

Exercise 5 (page 206)

1. Janet passed the TOEFL exam by studying very hard.

2. Her friends congratulated her by taking her out to dinner.

3. She improved her vocabulary by reading various books and newspapers.

4. She practiced writing by doing additional homework assignments.

5. She got plenty of rest by not staying up late.

6. She reduced her stress level by exercising three times per week.

7. She made sure her body had good nutrients by not eating junk food.

8. She did well on the test by using all these strategies.
Exercise 6 (page 207)
1. X; I am really hungry
2. X; for having to have dinner soon
3. X; By don’t not eating now
4. 
5. X; Aunt Jane moved in February to a condominium in February
6. 
7. X; By entering To enter the front gate
8. X; for call; by calling Aunt Jane

Exercise 7 (page 208)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 8 (page 209)
1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
3. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. no
   c. yes
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
6. a. yes
   b. no
   c. yes
7. a. yes
   b. no
   c. yes
8. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no

Exercise 9 (page 211)
1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. c
8. b

Exercise 10 (pages 212–213)
Part 1
1. The teacher cheerfully announced that the students would learn an entirely new language game today.
2. The teacher explained the rules quickly, so some students were very confused after her explanation.
3. The students eagerly formed groups, and then the teacher walked around the room to observe the students’ progress.
4. Most students were participating actively in the game, but some were noticeably quiet.
5. The teacher patiently provided the students with hints whenever they really needed help.

Part 2
1. correct
2. wrong; good well
3. wrong; has read carefully my paper has read my paper carefully OR has carefully read my paper
4. correct
5. correct
6. wrong; offered kindly kindly offered
7. wrong; not hardly
8. wrong; real really

Exercise 11 (pages 214–215)
1. He rode a ski lift.
2. He climbed back up to help the narrator.
3. The narrator was almost completely covered in snow.
4. Paul attached his scarf to the narrator’s ski pole to make a flag.
5. About an hour and a half passed between the fall and the arrival of the ski patrollers.
6. “It” refers to the fact that Paul forgot his phone at home that day.

Exercise 12 (page 216)
1. fall
2. for cooking
3. to decrease
4. to put away
5. want to do
6. vertical
7. see
8. happy
9. like a cloud
10. a friend
11. a cloth
12. hard to do
13. suggestions
14. for a broken arm
15. old people
16. a type of clothing
17. a very small lake
18. guarantee
19. part of your hand
20. not allow
21. break
22. 50-50
23. fall
24. improve
25. you smell it

Exercise 13 (page 217)
1. known
2. window

Exercise 14 (pages 218–219)
Part 1
a. 5, 6
b. 2, 4, 10
c. 2, 8, 9
d. 3, 8, 9
e. 3, 7
f. 1, 6

1. f; Of all four seasons, spring is my favorite season without a doubt.
2. b, c; Every year I welcomed the spring sun after a bleak winter that always seems too long.
3. e, d; After spending most of the winter indoors, I can’t wait to get outside to be in the sun again.
4. b; Temperatures begin to rise, flowers started\textit{start} to bloom, and birds become more active in the sky.
5. a; The ugly brown grass covering my lawn \textit{turns} green.
6. f, a; The lovely fragrance of spring flowers\textit{flowers} gently drift\textit{drifts} across my front porch.
7. c; Just after the start of spring, I think about being able to exercise every day by \textit{ride riding} my bike on the dirt road by the river.
8. d, c; My brother and I take photos from\textit{of} all the greenery to send to our \textit{extreme extremely} envious relatives whose weather is still cold.
9. d, c; I have a new phone \textit{by with} an amazing camera, so I’m \textit{eagerly eager} to try it out.
10. b; I will like summer, fall, and winter, but certainly spring is my favorite season.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 8
Discover the Grammar (pages 220–221)
1. The meanings of \textit{so} are different. We use a comma with \textit{so} with it introduces a result. We do not use a comma when it introduces a purpose and means “in order to.”
2. With \textit{and}, we use a comma when there are three or more items in a series.
3. It is similar to \textit{but}. We cannot use \textit{but} here because but goes between two sentences (independent clauses), not at the beginning of a sentence.
4. In Line 17, \textit{since} means “because.”

Exercise 1 (page 224)
1. In Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) groups, members pay for produce from local farms in advance so farmers make money even if the growing season is bad.
2. Most CSA memberships involve weekly pick-up of produce, volunteer hours, \textit{and} social activities.
3. Each week any vegetables that are ready are distributed, and some CSAs also distribute fruit.
4. Some CSAs allow members to take as much of each item as they need, \textit{but} usually there is a limit.
5. The food is often organically grown, which means it is free of pesticides \textit{and} other chemicals.
6. Members volunteer to help a few hours in the fields or at weekly distributions, so costs are kept as low as possible.
7. Often CSA farms sell eggs \textit{and} meat from other local farms.
8. A few CSAs also sell raw milk, \textit{but} buyers have to go to the farm to get it due to government regulations.

Exercise 2 (page 225)
1. so
2. , so
3. so
4. , and
5. , but
6. , so (OR , and)
7. but
8. and

Exercise 3 (page 226)
1. , and (OR , but)
2. , but
3. , but
4. , and (OR, but)
5. So
6. but
7. and
8. and
9. , and
10. , so

Exercise 4 (page 229)
1. While
2. when
3. as if
4. if
5. Since
6. although
7. before
8. Because
9. When
10. Since

Exercise 5 (page 230)
1. While
2. contract, or
3. A. so
   B. and
4. A. so
   B. to
5. and
6. Although
7. So do I.
8. but

Exercise 6 (page 233)
Many people in our culture tend to think of dragons as evil. Throughout most of the world, however, dragons are considered good. In some cultures, dragons are related to gods. They are associated with myths of creation and with good luck. In China, dragons have been considered godlike; therefore, (OR godlike. Therefore,) they were historically associated with the emperor. Likewise, in Japan dragons are considered to be good agents and omens. They are associated with both Shintoism and Buddhism and can be found in religious art and architecture. For example, carvings and paintings of dragons can be found in many Japanese temples. In addition, the image of the dragon is still used for some Buddhist temple weather vanes. In comparison, some Native American and South American dragons are also considered benevolent. They are believed to have given humankind wisdom. Furthermore, they are thought to be instrumental in birth and death.

Exercise 7 (pages 235–236)
Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. Why did you get a bus pass? To commute to work/In order to commute to work/For my commute to work.
2. Why did Dan buy a bread machine? To make bread faster/In order to make bread faster/For faster bread.
3. Why did Sophie go to the store? To get milk/In order to get milk/For milk.
4. Why did you go to the library? To go to the lecture/In order to go to the lecture/For the lecture.
5. Why did your neighbors get an invisible fence? To keep their dog in the yard/In order to keep their dog in the yard/For their dog.
6. Why do you bring binoculars? To look at the moon and stars at night/In order to look at the moon and stars at night/For a better view of the moon and stars at night.
Exercise 8 (page 237)
1. for
2. to
3. to
4. for
5. to
6. for
7. to
8. for
9. for
10. to
11. to
12. for
13. to
14. to
15. to
16. to
17. to
18. for
19. to
20. to

Exercise 9 (pages 240–241)
1. Tamar has a canoe, and Arnold does, too. Tamar has a canoe, and so does Arnold.
2. Sarah’s car is getting old, and Michael’s is, too. Sarah’s car is getting old, and so is Michael’s.
3. Stephen has visited all the continents of the world, and Sam has, too. Stephen has visited all the continents of the world, and so has Sam.
4. John went to the concert last weekend, and Karen did, too. John went to the concert last weekend, and so did Karen.
5. Jodi is taking a vacation next month, and Pete and Don are, too. Jodi is taking a vacation next month, and so are Pete and Don.
6. We cook a big meal for Thanksgiving, and our neighbors do, too. We cook a big meal for Thanksgiving, and so do our neighbors.
7. My colleagues agree with our boss, and I do, too. My colleagues agree with our boss, and so do I.
8. My classmates want to have a party on the last day of class, and our teacher does, too. My classmates want to have a party on the last day of class, and so does our teacher.

Exercise 10 (page 242)
1. James doesn’t like crowds, and Deb doesn’t, either. James doesn’t like crowds, and neither does Deb.
2. James isn’t good at small talk, and Deb isn’t, either. James isn’t good at small talk, and neither is Deb.
3. Deb and James don’t dance, and most of their friends don’t, either. Deb and James don’t dance, and neither do most of their friends.
4. Deb doesn’t have a very outgoing personality, and James doesn’t, either. Deb doesn’t have a very outgoing personality, and neither does James.
5. James won’t go to Joe’s party on Friday, and Deb won’t, either. James won’t go to Joe’s party on Friday, and neither will Deb.
6. Deb and James won’t go out Saturday night, and we won’t, either. Deb and James won’t go out Saturday night, and neither will we.
7. Deb won’t be bored this weekend, and James won’t, either. Deb won’t be bored this weekend, and neither will James.
8. Deb hasn’t gone to a party in over two years, and James hasn’t, either. Deb hasn’t gone to a party in over two years, and neither has James.

**Exercise 11 (page 243)**
1. so does
2. isn’t
3. are, too
4. isn’t
5. isn’t, either
6. neither does
7. doesn’t
8. doesn’t, either
9. so does
10. does, too
11. isn’t
12. so has

**Exercise 12 (page 244)**
1. X; My friend wanted to try to make money at a craft sale, and I wanted to, too.
2. X; She had never sold items at a craft sale before, and so neither had I.
3. X; I called the sale organizers to find out how to get tables.
4. X; My friend had knitted a lot of scarves, and so had I.
5. X; My friend decided to sell the scarves, but I chose to keep my scarves to give as gifts.
6. 
7. X; On the day of the sale, I couldn’t decide whether to take my car or my husband’s truck.
8. 
9. 
10. X; So did my friend go early. My friend went early, too.
11. X; I didn’t sell much at the sale, and neither did my friend.

**Exercise 13 (page 245–246)**
Answers will vary.

**Exercise 14 (pages 246–247)**
1. a. no  
2. a. no  
3. a. no  
4. a. no  
5. a. no  
6. a. yes  
7. a. yes  
8. a. yes

**Exercise 15 (page 248)**
1. d  
2. c  
3. a  
4. b  
5. d  
6. c  
7. d  
8. c
Exercise 16 (pages 249–250)

Part 1

A catering waiter’s job is similar to any other waiter’s job, but there are some significant differences. For one thing, catering involves large groups of people who order meals for banquets, receptions, and other big celebrations. Usually the menu is set by the customers, so the waiter doesn’t have to keep track of a lot of different orders. However, sometimes there are a couple of different choices for each course of a meal. In addition, sometimes people are free to order a range of drinks. Therefore, a catering waiter might have to remember a few things. Moreover, catering waiters have to be very fast in order to serve everyone at about the same time and in order to get warm food out before it gets cold. It is also important for a waiter to be fast so that his team gets a good tip. Usually a company or other organization pays for catered meals. When this is not the case, usually the catering is for a private celebration. Consequently, the event planners may feel more generous than usual when tipping. However, the event planners do not have any control over the actual food preparation, and neither do catering waiters, so the waiter’s tips depend a lot on the chef and kitchen staff.

Part 2

1. wrong; did too was too
2. wrong; and but
3. wrong; Although However
4. correct
5. wrong; isn’t too; either
6. wrong; for to
7. wrong; in order to for
8. wrong; whereas therefore

Exercise 17 (page 251–253)

1. Advergaming is a combination of the words advertising and gaming.
2. It means there are multiple gaming platforms being used (like playing a virtual game at a gaming kiosk).
3. Advergames target children to advertise unhealthy food items, but they also teach children to associate the advertised items with success.
4. Answers will vary.

Exercise 18 (page 254)

1. between two places
2. lessen
3. no hills
4. give to everyone
5. immediately
6. angry, bothered
7. think really hard
8. very important
9. from good to bad
10. if
11. a poison
12. clean
13. but
14. because of
15. buy
16. a person
17. appear somewhere
18. an answer
19. a few words
20. very
21. uncooked
22. a person
23. many people
24. important
25. can’t see
Exercise 19 (page 255)
1. weekend
2. potential
3. depend
4. at
5. hundreds
6. appropriate
7. in
8. out
9. person
10. for
11. with
12. attracted
13. coupon
14. run
15. make
16. calls
17. off
18. worth
19. down
20. over
21. waiting
22. baked
23. information
24. associated
25. person

Exercise 20 (pages 256–257)
Part 1
a. 2, 4, 5, 10
b. 4

Part 2
Answers will vary.

3. d, c; The cooking vacation concept has started in Italy at in 1998, and today these cooking tours are offered throughout Europe and South America.
4. b, a, f; Most culinary vacations last about a week, and include tours of local attraction attractions as well as farms and wineries.
5. a; Of course the highlights are the cooking lessons (in English), and the chance to taste regional foods and wines.
6. e; Deborah and Mary Beth’s tour was in Umbria (Italy), and they stayed on the grounds of a farm and could pick the fresh produce for their recipes.
7. c; They learned to make all kinds of traditional Italian food with by hand, including Bolognese sauce, ravioli (from scratch), herb-roasted chicken, wood-fired pizza, eggplant parmesan, tiramisu, biscotti, and gelato.
8. d; Deborah took a separate course to learn how to make cheese, and so did Beth.
9. c, f; Their tour guide also took them to an olive oil factory, the famous Deruta ceramics factory, and the three cities of Assisi, Orvieto, and Pienza.
10. d, a; Deborah and Mary Beth have been good cooks before they had their culinary vacation, but now they say that their cooking is more authentic.
Unit 9

Discover the Grammar (pages 258–259)

1. *have heard* (Line 1), *has grown* (Line 17); *heard* would imply a singular event, but many people over time have been hearing about the canal. The number may continue to grow, so present perfect is a more appropriate tense.

2. *was passing* (Line 14); this action was happening while another happened.

3. Line 10 is talking about a fact that is always true, but Line 16 is talking about 1914.

4. None of the verbs is describing a short action that is happening right now.

Exercise 1 (page 261)

1. have
2. is
3. aren’t
4. practices
5. gives
6. travels
7. doesn’t
8. don’t

Exercise 2 (page 263)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 3 (page 264)

1. went
2. am
3. had
4. wanted
5. was
6. closes
7. did
8. do
9. had
10. needed
11. get

12. is
13. had
14. Do you think
15. hope

Exercise 4 (page 265)

1. X; *was* *were*
2. X; *drank* drank
3. 
4. X; *help* helped
5. X; *is* was
6. 
7. X; *make* made
8. X; *open* opened

Exercise 5 (page 267)

1. are going
2. aren’t flying
3. is checking
4. is packing
5. are fighting
6. is staying
7. isn’t traveling
8. is making

Exercise 6 (page 268)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 7 (page 270)

1. are going to graduate
2. are you going to do
3. am probably going to move
4. aren’t going to take
5. isn’t going to be

Exercise 8 (page 271)

1. X; there *are* *is*
2. X; people *is* *are*
3. X; *gardeners going*; *gardeners are going*
4. X; Apartment buildings *go* to have *are going to have*
5. We are going to have
6. Apple tree is are
7. Gardens going; gardens are going
8. It’s going to be exciting

Exercise 9 (page 273)
1. are going to have
2. will be/is going to be
3. will help/am going to help
4. will call/are going to call
5. will go/is going to go
6. will like/is going to like
7. will make/is going to make
8. is going to have/will have

Exercise 10 (page 276)
Continues to now: 2, 4, 5
Recent past: 3
Indefinite past: 1, 6

Exercise 11 (page 278)
1. Sean has been talking to his mother
2. I have been feeling sick this week.
3. My husband’s volleyball team has been winning their games so far.
4. We have been working at the local organic market.
5. We have been waiting for the doctor for over an hour.
6. Jill has been trying to find a new job.

Exercise 12 (pages 280–281)
Answers will vary. Possible answers:
1. Tara was waking up while Greg was still sleeping.
2. Greg was still sleeping while Carolyn was calling Tara.
3. Tara was texting bridesmaids when Greg was waking up.
4. Greg was getting coffee while Carolyn was driving to Tara’s.
5. Tara was getting her hair done while Carolyn was picking up the cake.
6. Greg was finding his tuxedo when Carolyn was getting her nails done.
7. Carolyn arrived at the building when Tara was getting her wedding dress on.
8. Tara texted Greg while he was eating breakfast.
9. Carolyn was helping Tara’s dad with his tuxedo.
10. Greg smiled at Tara when she walked down the aisle.

Exercise 13 (page 282)
1. a. told
   b. are going to tell/will tell
   c. have been telling (OR have told)
2. a. arranges
   b. am going to arrange/will arrange
   c. arranged
   d. has been arranging
3. a. sits
   b. sat (OR sits)
   c. is sitting
   d. was sitting
4. a. walk
   b. walked
   c. was walking
   d. have walked
   e. is walking

Exercise 14 (page 283)
1. are, do not have
2. lived, did you go, went, have been
3. are, didn’t take, left, wasn’t raining, opened, got
4. think, will stay
5. are frying, are you cooking, is, don’t know, don’t like
Exercise 15 (pages 284–285)

1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes

2. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

3. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

4. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no

5. a. no
   b. no
   c. no

6. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

7. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

8. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

9. don’t have

10. lost

11. didn’t

12. started

13. has won

14. are

15. set

16. didn’t start

17. served

18. has participated

19. have competed

20. have set

21. became

22. went

23. is

24. started

25. has won

26. have competed

27. have set

28. became

29. went

30. is

31. are training (OR are going to train)

32. hope

33. watch

34. are going to watch

35. watched

36. correct

37. am wanting

38. want

39. water

40. waters

41. correct

42. has been

43. was

44. has participated

45. has competed

46. has competed

47. have competed

48. have set

49. became

50. went

51. is

52. are training (OR are going to train)

53. hope

54. watch

Exercise 16 (page 286)

1. d

2. b

3. a

4. c

5. b

6. a

7. a

8. d

Exercise 17 (pages 288–289)

Part 1

1. are

2. represent

3. began

4. makes

5. don’t have

6. lost

7. didn’t

8. started

9. has won

10. are

11. set

12. didn’t start

13. served

14. has participated

15. have competed

16. have set

17. became

18. went

19. is

20. started

21. hope

22. watch

Part 2

1. wrong; are going to watch

2. correct

3. wrong; am wanting

4. wrong; water

5. correct

6. wrong; has been

7. wrong; was

8. correct

Exercise 18 (pages 290–291)

1. a. Jordan
   b. neither
   c. neither
   d. Jordan
   e. neither
   f. both

2. a. He takes a long time to make simple driving decisions.
   b. He pulls out in front of other cars and drives slowly.
   c. He drives slowly in the passing lane.
Exercise 19 (page 292)
1. your words
2. hard to see
3. able to pay
4. very old
5. a mother
6. a type of road
7. helped
8. want to do
9. buyer
10. a sick person
11. learned
12. the future
13. with a problem
14. from time to time
15. total
16. a little wet
17. information
18. a type of bird
19. leave a job
20. be different
21. a disease
22. a jewel
23. like a triangle
24. at the supermarket
25. at the airport
26. exercising
27. you drink it
28. “Great job!”
29. a writer
30. by ship
31. recently
32. an alarm
33. cream

Exercise 20 (page 293)
1. lock
2. feelings
3. your age
4. grade
5. leaves
6. fall

Exercise 22 (pages 294–295)
Part 1
a. 4, 9
b. 3
c. 2, 5, 7
d. 1, 2, 8, 10
e. 6, 7
f. 5, 6, 8

1. d; Nelson Mandela was the South Africa’s first black president.
2. d, c; To the rest of the world, Nelson Mandela is remembered for his
determination to help his people become free.

3. b; His full name was Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

4. a; He was born on July 18, 1918, and died on December 5, 2013.

5. f, c; For most of his lifetime, people of different races were separated in all aspects of public life through a system that was called apartheid.

6. c, f; Because of his resistance to apartheid in South Africa, he spent more than 27 years in jail.

7. c, e; He was released in 1990 after a huge international campaign against his imprisonment.

8. d, f; In 1993, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to make South Africa a better country for all of its citizens.

9. a; In 2004, he campaigned for South Africa to host the 2010 World Cup matches.

10. d; The whole world mourned the loss of this international symbol of hope for a better life.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 10
Test 1 (pages 297–299)

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. d
15. c
16. b
17. d
18. b
19. c
20. a
21. c
22. a
23. b
24. a
25. d

Test 2 (pages 299–301)

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. b
11. b
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. c
16. d
17. b
18. b
19. b
20. b
21. a
22. a
23. a
24. b
25. b
Test 3 (pages 301–303)
1. c
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. b
16. d
17. a
18. d
19. a
20. b
21. a
22. d
23. c
24. c
25. a

Test 4 (pages 304–306)
1. a
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. c
11. c
12. d
13. d
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. a
19. c
20. c
21. d
22. a
23. c
24. b
25. a

Test 5 (pages 306–308)
1. c
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. d

Unit 1 (pages 309–310)
1. it off
2. catch up with
3. run out of
4. up with noisy neighbors
5. fill it out
6. counting
7. it back
8. call on them
9. up
10. after them
11. off
12. of
13. off
14. turn on
15. crossed
16. out
17. come across lost coins
18. made up; running into an old friend
19. over them
20. up

Unit 2 (pages 310–311)
1. to put
2. ballooning; become
3. taking; to lock
4. to persuade; to permit; to take
5. object; changing
6. to have; to be
7. Finding
8. picking; to fill
9. to miss; leave
10. picking; to have; help; make
11. to succeed; making
12. watch; selecting; adjust
13. to have; make
14. being; to exercise
15. asking; to let; use
16. to tell; preparing
17. allow; to lie
18. to have; to spread
19. to start
20. getting; to increase

Unit 3 (pages 312–313)
1. boring
2. underlying
3. interested
4. demanding
5. preserved
6. terrifying
7. injured
8. blinking
9. watched
10. satisfying
11. surprised
12. graded
13. deciding
14. shocking
15. perturbing
16. fried; steaming
17. energizing
18. amazing
19. disappointing
20. exhausted

Unit 4 (pages 313–314)
1. to
2. of
3. for
4. changing
5. on
6. from
7. familiar with
8. on
9. in
10. to waking
11. of
12. good at
13. of
14. to
15. on
16. to
17. in
18. about
19. about
20. of

Unit 5 (pages 314–315)
1. makes; need; become
2. requires
3. are sold; were produced
4. guarantee
5. be damaged
6. be completed
7. exceeds; will have
8. reduce; substitute
9. do you think; need
10. taken; track
11. is called; was established
12. worked; wrote
13. says; doesn’t strike; doesn’t happen
14. was invented
15. boils
16. was burned
17. is written
18. was used; lasted
19. sets
20. enter

Unit 7 (pages 317–318)
1. well
2. not saying
3. Paris during the summer
4. to help
5. by
6. soon
7. to be
8. too
9. extremely difficult
10. is widely known
11. by watching
12. nearly enough money
13. hard
14. After cutting
15. credit card
16. with
17. hardly
18. by running
19. To speak French fluently
20. hardly

Unit 6 (pages 316–317)
1. that
2. is
3. who witnessed
4. who
5. where
6. is
7. which
8. I received
9. whom
10. which
11. who live
12. who sold
13. that is
14. submitted
15. have
16. that had
17. have

Unit 8 (pages 318–319)
1. neither
2. , however,
3. Consequently,
4. , so
5. receipts for
6. Although
7. So
8. and
9. so is Argentina
10. rang,
11. parents if
12. for
13. to
14. so cold
15. sentence,
16. , however,  
17. and so is Austria  
18. does, too  
19. because  
20. neither does  

Unit 9 (pages 320–321)  
1. are going to come  
2. checked  
3. play  
4. hosted  
5. understood  
6. was taken  
7. is  
8. allows  
9. had  
10. has been  
11. prescribe  
12. thank  
13. roamed  
14. beat  
15. will deteriorate  
16. is meeting  
17. have visited  
18. follow  
19. controls  
20. was not breathing