Answer Key

Unit 1
Discover the Grammar (pages 2–4)

Line 1. S
Line 2. P
Line 3. S
Line 4. P
Line 5. S
Line 6. S
Line 7. S
Line 8. S
Line 9. P
Line 10. P
Line 11. S
Line 12. P for first bolded part, S for second

1. The word flag is singular and the word flags is plural.
2. No, because the subject is plural.
3. There is a single (one) class (even though it has many people in it and might seem like a plural idea).
4. Both symbol and color are singular nouns.
5. The word neither talks about only one color.
6. Every is singular.
7. The word there refers to the subject.
8. The word flags is the object of a preposition, and an object of a preposition is never the subject of a sentence. The phrase a number is always plural.
9. “Stars and Stripes” is the name of one flag, which is singular.
10. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 7)
1. is, denotes
2. indicate
3. symbolizes
4. are
5. use
6. are used
7. was
8. are

Exercise 2 (page 8)
1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. a

Exercise 3 (page 9)
1. have
2. think
3. know
4. is
5. wants
6. exists
7. is, hopes
8. want
9. has
10. decides

Exercise 4 (page 10)
1. Correct
2. Very few, however, **have** ever had to organize such an event.
3. Ordering food for a large number of people **is** a challenge.
4. First, the number of guests **has** to be determined.
5. In addition, decisions about the food **have** to be made.
6. Correct
7. Another **is** the type of event.
8. A number of other reasons **are** also important to consider, which is why this task can be so difficult for most people.

**Exercise 5 (page 11)**

1. **is**
2. **is**
3. **has**
4. **was**
5. **is**
6. **is**
7. **is**
8. **is**

**Exercise 6 (page 12)**

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

**Exercise 7 (page 13)**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 8 (page 14)**

1. a  
2. a  
3. c  
4. a  
5. a  
6. a

**Exercise 9 (page 15)**

1. **is**
2. **was**
3. **is, have**
4. **was**
5. **is, is**
6. **are**
7. **smells**
8. **knows, is**

**Exercise 10 (pages 16–17)**

1. Answers will vary.
2. Jennifer likes board games about words because she is studying to be a linguist.
3. The games are an aid to her field of study because they expand her knowledge base about language.
4. Yes, the second to last sentence tells us that she is using word games to expand her vocabulary (**. . . she is integrating . . .**).
5. Her father is a positive influence because he encourages her to continue her education.

**Exercise 11 (page 18)**

1. what you must do  
2. not specific  
3. something extra  
4. a representation
Exercise 12 (page 19)
1. as
2. lay
3. with
4. in
5. flight
6. a problem
7. on
8. light
9. along
10. information
11. a
12. enter
13. right up
14. on
15. to do
16. greeting
17. on time
18. wallet
19. for
20. at
21. positive
22. become
23. fact
24. to do
25. attractions

Exercise 13 (pages 20–21)

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

1. c, f; My husband and I live in Orlando, Florida, one of the most popular tourist destinations for both young and old alike.

2. c, f; People all over the world know Orlando for the big theme parks that are certainly the main attractions for the millions of tourists who visit our area each year.

3. b, f; However, one of our favorite things to do in this area is to take a boat ride on the many lakes here because it is so much fun.

4. a, f; Winter Park, which is a city adjacent to Orlando and about 15 minutes from our house in downtown Orlando, have has a special boat ride tour that is well known among local residents.

5. d; Unfortunately, not many people from outside the area are aware by of this simple but fun thing to do.

6. a; The boat ride leaves from Morse Boulevard every hour on the hour.

7. e; This fascinating ride covers twelve miles and lasts lasts for about one hour.
8. a; The trip takes you across three of the many lakes in our area and are is narrated by your guide.
9. d, f; We like this tour in for many reasons, but one of the most amazing aspects is the low price of a ticket.
10. e, a; For those who decide to take this great tour, we recommended that you wear a hat and sunglasses because the sun reflecting on the lakes are is often quite bright.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 2
Discover the Grammar (pages 22–24)

1. a. fundraising (Line 1): adjective
   b. raising (Line 7): verb
   c. studying (Line 11): verb
   d. practicing (Line 11): verb
   e. Making (Line 15): noun
   f. standing (Line 23): adjective

2. a. donations (Line 5): noun
   b. selections (Line 11): noun
   c. compositions (Line 14): noun
   d. selection (Line 15): noun
   e. decision (Line 17): noun
   f. ovation (Line 21): noun

3. They have a similar meaning but are different parts of speech (noun and adjective).
4. They have a similar meaning but are different parts of speech (adjective and noun)
5. perform—performer (noun), performing (adjective, noun, or present participle of a verb phrase), performance (noun), performed (past tense or past participle) (5 forms)
6. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 26)
1. motivate
2. explore
3. nature
4. comfort
5. differ
6. liquid
7. final
8. thick
9. dense
10. random
Exercise 2 (page 27)

2. justify
3. quickens, qualify
4. verbalizes
5. articulate

Exercise 3 (page 28)

1. N, classify
2. ADJ, diversify
3. N or ADJ, finalize
4. ADJ or N, alienate
5. N or ADJ, lighten
6. ADJ, clarify
7. N, apologize
8. ADJ, differentiate

Exercise 4 (page 30)

Mona: I’m surprised to see you at this orientation. I didn’t know you were a teacher.
Joanna: Yes, this is my third year. I’m gaining more confidence with every new year.
Mona: What grade do you teach?
Joanna: I have the pleasure of being the computer specialist for all the grades.
Mona: That must be difficult.
Joanna: Not really. Actually, it’s a lot of fun. We use programs with a lot of animation, which helps the students who aren’t readers yet. The kids get a lot of enjoyment out of it.
Mona: Are there enough computers for each child to work independently?
Joanna: Unfortunately, no. We use a buddy system, so that means everyone has a partner. You’d be surprised how many new friendships have blossomed.
Mona: You mean to tell me there aren’t any arguments over who controls the mouse or keyboard?
Joanna: No, there’s a willingness to take turns. The children have a good sense of fairness. No problems.
Mona: You’re such an optimist.

Exercise 5 (page 31)

2. conformer/conformity
3. impression/impressibility
4. confidence
5. improvement/improvability
6. integration/integrator
7. discovery/discoverer
8. manager/management

Exercise 6 (page 31)

2. similarity
3. weakness
4. happiness
5. violence
6. responsibility
7. brilliance
8. honesty
Exercise 7 (page 33)
2. separate, competitive
3. prestigious, regional
4. irritable
5. negative
6. enthusiastic, helpful
7. supportive, helpful
8. exhaustive
9. passionate, zealous
10. wonderful

Exercise 8 (page 34)
2. perilous
3. athletic
4. accurate
5. violent
6. monotonous
7. stylish
8. heroic

Exercise 9 (page 34)
1. helpful, helpless
2. prohibitive
3. envious, enviable
4. dependable, dependent
5. creative
6. observant, observable
7. acceptable
8. obedient

Exercise 10 (page 36)
1. written
2. appropriate
3. permitted
4. stormy
5. challenging
6. sensible
7. comfortable
8. relaxed
9. energetic
10. motivated

Exercise 11 (page 38)
absolutely
positively
quickly
efficiently
effectively
undeniably
unbelievably
quickly

Exercise 12 (page 39)
1. absolutely
2. obviously
3. clearly
4. simply
5. probably
6. basically

Exercise 13 (page 39)
1. distraught
2. miserable
3. combination
4. astronomically
5. content
6. recently
7. flood
8. annual
9. succeed

Exercise 14 (page 40)
1. A. dreadfully, B. fully
2. B. worn
3. A. denial
4. B. lovely
5. A. wooden, B. darken
6. A. clarify, B. confused
7. A. punctuality
8. A. prevent, B. sanitize

Exercise 15 (page 41)
Answers will vary.
Exercise 16 (page 42)
1. X (remind), ✓
2. X (substantial), X (impress)
3. X (defensive), X (calmly)
4. ✓, X (interest)
5. X (supportive), ✓
6. X (financial), ✓
7. X (favor), X (scholarships)
8. X (interesting), X (really)

Exercise 17 (pages 43–44)
1. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
2. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
3. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
4. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

Exercise 18 (page 44)
1. b
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. c

Exercise 19 (pages 45–46)
Part 1
1. playfully
2. Magnetic
3. mysterious
4. culturally
5. frightening
6. greenish
7. historians
8. observations

Part 2
1. recognize
2. automatically (correct)
3. limited
4. infer
5. able
6. full
7. compared (correct)
8. knowledge
9. severely
10. sufficient

Exercise 20 (pages 47–48)
1. Recently, our weather is becoming more extreme.
2. A glacier is a huge mass of ice and snow.
3. A glacier recedes when more ice than snow melts than accumulates.
4. Yes; they mean going away or withdrawing.
5. Glaciologists with access to satellite images have reported that the Columbia Glacier is receding.
6. Answers will vary.
7. Discussion will vary.

Exercise 21 (page 49)
1. capable
2. for sale
3. remember
4. a story
5. I’m sorry
6. go down
7. for the bathroom
8. no water
9. short
10. clearly
11. clothing
12. a friend
13. dangerous
14. very bad
15. larger
16. make clear
17. I am afraid
18. in water
19. give
20. negative
21. huge
22. hit
23. very important
24. collect things
25. negative

Exercise 22 (page 50)
1. leave
2. hours
3. genuine
4. in
5. in
6. hands
7. have
8. recent
9. wide
10. a lot of
11. system
12. over
13. list
14. fan
15. frightening
16. appropriate
17. received
18. in
19. What
20. from
21. in
22. within
23. shirt
24. aid
25. to do
26. colors

Exercise 23 (page 51)
Part 1
a. 4, 6, 7, 8
b. 1, 3, 6, 10
c. 2, 9
d. 3, 4, 10
e. 5, 8
1. b; Snow skiing is a physically demanding sport.
2. c; It is also financially demanding because skiing for one or two days can be quite expensive.
3. b, d; A ski resort within an hour’s drive of your home is one importantly important factor that increases the accessible accessibility of this sport.
4. a, d; The chances of your becoming a great skier are much better if you learn during your youngness youth.
5. e; Additionally, an avid skier thrives on fresh snow, and that snow must be frequent in order to prevent dangerous dangerous conditions from developing.
6. b, a; What if you take your long-awaited annually annual vacation to an upscale resort only to find unfavorable conditions?
7. a; You would probably stay in the lodge and rest near a warm fireplace.
8. e, a; I was one of those luck lucky kids who got to ski nearly every weekend on a pristine mountain in the Rockies.
9. c; My favorite month was March because the frigid storms had passed, the crowds were gone, the lift-lines were short, the snow was ideal, and the sun shone warmly on my face.
10. b, d; I remember skiing effortlessly down the slope on the softy soft white sugary snow, hearing nothing but the gentle whooshing sound of my skis beneath me and feeling nothing
but the warmth of the sun on my face.  

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 3
Discover the Grammar (pages 52–54)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>had</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The trip</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>worn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>agreed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>woken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>the guide</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ned</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Because it is a simple past action. To use past perfect, you need two different past actions or two different past time periods.
3. Because it is a completed action with a specific completion date.
4. Had had is correct because it is the past perfect of the verb have. It requires the auxiliary verb in the past perfect just like any other verb.
5. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 57)
I had worked, I had taken
you had worked, you had taken
he had worked, he had taken
she had worked, she had taken
it had worked, it had taken
we had worked, we had taken
they had worked, they had taken
Jo had worked, Jo had taken
Jo and I had worked, Jo and I had taken

Exercise 2 (pages 57–58)
b. The movie had finished when my plane landed. (finish)
2. a. When my plane landed, the movie finished. (at the same time)

b. The movie finished when my plane landed. (at the same time)
3. a. The game had started when the president arrived. (start)
b. When the president arrived, the game had started (start).

4. a. The game started when the president arrived (at the same time)
b. When the president arrived, the game started (at the same time)

Exercise 3 (page 58)
1. When had Linda made her Christmas candy?
2. How many times had Kumiko seen the movie before she read the book?
3. Where had Miki lived before she moved to Tampa?
4. How long had Serhat spent working on his class project before it was completed?
5. What had Caroline studied before she got her MBA?

Exercise 4 (page 59)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 5 (page 61)
Answers will vary, but will include these past perfect progressive tenses:
1. had been texting
2. had been driving
3. had been eating
4. had been talking on the phone
5. had been cutting onions
6. had been studying

Exercise 6 (page 62)
2. I went skiing yesterday, but I hadn’t been on skis since 2004.
3. Dave and Linda hadn’t been dating very long when they got married.
4. Brenda told the veterinarian that her cat hadn’t eaten for several days.

Exercise 7 (pages 62–63)
2. The children had already eaten when their father came home.
3. The girls were tired because they had been working all morning.
4. The baby had been sick for two days before Kerri and John both decided to stay home.
5. Sally had never used the internet until John taught her how.
6. I had read four great books by the time my vacation ended.

Exercise 8 (pages 63–64)
1. a. no  
   b. yes  
   c. yes
2. a. yes  
   b. no  
   c. no
3. a. no  
   b. no  
   c. no
4. a. no  
   b. yes  
   c. yes
5. a. yes  
   b. no  
   c. yes

Exercise 9 (page 64)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (pages 65–66)
1. got  
2. had requested  
3. began  
4. had been
5. had stood
6. was
7. knew
8. had happened
9. lived
10. never came back
11. had given
12. left
13. had told (or told)
14. needed
15. flew

Exercise 11 (page 66)
1. A. had won, turned
2. A. Had Julia Roberts ever received, starred
   B. had had
3. B. had lost
4. B. have always
5. A. Had you visited

Exercise 12 (page 67)
1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. c

Exercise 13 (page 68)
Part 1
1. have had
2. have tried
3. won’t clean
4. had tried
5. saw
6. was leaving
7. left
8. hid

Part 2
1. wrong, how long have how long had
2. wrong, had been struggling had been struggling
3. correct
4. wrong, had found found

Exercise 14 (page 69)
1. Karen is congratulating Rita because Rita just gave birth.
2. There is no clue about the season.
3. We do not know.
4. How time flies means that the length of time between one event (her son’s births five and six years earlier) and another (the present time) passes very quickly.
5. Rita and Jim have at least four children. Rita just gave birth to daughters (plural) and has two older children that were born five and six years earlier.

Exercise 15 (page 70)
1. happy
2. a lot
3. look
4. some boats
5. strange
6. therefore
7. follow directions
8. it started at 2
9. completely
10. your general feeling
11. before
12. sleep
13. for animals
14. in an ocean
15. a fight
16. happen
17. disagree
18. clothes
19. into the water
1. e, b; When people think of the word accomplishment, they often think of really big things such as graduating from college or getting their first job.

2. d; I agree that these two are certainly very important accomplishments.

3. c; However, I am going to write about a different kind of accomplishment.

4. f; Last month I bought a lottery ticket for one dollar, and my ticket won.

5. a; I did not win the grand prize of one million dollars.

6. b; Instead, I have won five thousand dollars because my ticket had five of the six winning numbers.

7. c; When I realized I had a winning ticket, I knew at once what I should do.

8. c; I called the lottery office and gave them my information.

9. b, f; I took the ticket to the store where I had bought it, and then I filled out a special form.

10. c; I knew exactly what to do because I had won the lottery before once before.

11. a; About ten years ago, I won two hundred dollars because I guessed three of the six lottery numbers correctly.

12. a, b; All of my friends say that I am the luckiest person they know, and I think they may be correct because of these two accomplishments.

Part 2
Answers will vary.
Unit 4

Discover the Grammar (pages 74–76)

   *wish*—Line 22, Line 26

2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th><em>if</em> Clauses</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>If they had . . .</td>
<td>they would take . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>if they chose . . .</td>
<td>temperatures would be . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>if they wanted . . .</td>
<td>they could choose . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>If they had . . .</td>
<td>they would be able . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The verbs in the *if* clauses are all simple past tense, and in the main clauses they are conditional. There are no present tense verbs in these examples, but they all talk about the present.

4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th><em>if</em> Clauses</th>
<th>Main Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>If they want . . .</td>
<td>they will have . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>if they go . . .</td>
<td>the air temperature will be . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>If they go . . .</td>
<td>they will certainly have . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The verbs in the *if* clauses are all in the simple present tense, and in the main clauses they are all in the simple future tense. Yes, there is a future tense verb in the main clause.  
6. Lines 25–26, *if they hadn’t recently spent* is past perfect tense; it expresses an action that did not happen.  
The verb in the main clause is *to go* (*they would have gone*).

7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Verb after <em>wish</em></th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22–23</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26–27</td>
<td>had realized</td>
<td>past perfect</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 78)

1. If you choose the wrong plants for your garden.  
2. If the soil is rich.  
3. If plants are covered with mulch.  
4. If weeds are not picked.  
5. If you put a small fence around your garden.
Exercise 2 (page 79)
1. spend
2. takes
3. is
4. climbs
5. will fall
6. is
7. will
8. finds
9. will spend
10. will come

Exercise 3 (page 81)
1. If I were you,
2. if you decided to stay here in Lincoln.
3. if you left this company, but we would all still keep in touch.
4. if it didn’t mean having to pack!
5. If Alex had time,
6. If I weren’t planning your party, I’d help you pack, too.

Exercise 4 (page 81)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 5 (pages 82–83)
1. weren’t
2. would be
3. didn’t like
4. would jump
5. stayed
6. would be
7. were
8. would accept
9. was
10. could commute
11. would you feel
12. came
13. wouldn’t like
14. saw
15. took/take
16. would have/will have
17. would/do, feel
18. would be
19. meant
20. would have/had
21. wasn’t
22. wouldn’t have

Exercise 6 (page 84)
1. will get
2. need
3. want
4. would be
5. were

Exercise 7 (pages 86–87)
1. had listened
2. would not have lost
3. had waited
4. would have returned
5. had stayed
6. studied
7. would never have become
8. had not traveled
9. would not have considered

Exercise 8 (page 88)
1. If Commander Neil Armstrong had not been the first man to walk on the moon in 1969, Pilot Buzz Aldrin would have been.
2. If Daniel Boone had not explored the frontier of Kentucky in 1769, he would not have been captured by Indians there.
3. If Sally Ride had not been accepted to the astronaut training program in 1978, she might not have been the first woman to orbit Earth in 1983.
4. If Robert Peary had not chosen Matthew Henson to accompany him, he might not have become the first man to reach the North Pole.
5. If Jonas Salk had not discovered a cure for polio in 1952, millions of children could have died from this crippling disease.

Exercise 9 (page 89)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (page 90)
1. Had they been able to afford it, they would have bought the house.
2. Should you skip the open house, you’ll miss the chance to meet the realtor.
3. Had you liked houses with small yards, I’d invite you to look at houses in my area.
4. Had you offered them $15,000 more, they’d have taken it and you’d have a house!
5. Had Jill and Sam arranged for an inspection, they would have known what repairs the house needed.

Exercise 11 (page 92)
1. weren’t feeling, would invite
2. were coughing, could
3. had been eating, would be
4. hadn’t been blowing, would not have gotten/got
5. wasn’t, wouldn’t have given
6. hadn’t called, wouldn’t be enjoying

Exercise 12 (page 94)
1. could
2. had
3. could
4. could
5. were taking
6. hadn’t waited
7. knew
8. could have gotten
9. had known
10. were

Exercise 13 (page 95)
1. ✓
2. ✓
3. X, could suggest could have suggested
4. X, you would have heard you would have heard
5. X, if a student were
6. ✓
7. X, universities will get universities get
8. X, could have been paid could have paid

Exercise 14 (pages 96–97)
1. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
3. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no

Exercise 15 (pages 97–98)
1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. b
Exercise 16 (pages 98–99)

Part 1
1. pours
2. walk
3. grew
4. were
5. hadn’t invented, wouldn’t be drinking
6. had been living, would have been
7. were
8. If, hadn’t studied, wouldn’t know

Part 2
1. correct
2. correct
3. wrong, would volunteer
4. correct
5. wrong, had bought
6. correct

Exercise 17 (pages 100–101)
1. The author’s purpose is to convince readers to lead a healthier lifestyle.
2. The intended audience is the general public.
3. People who volunteer are less likely to have heart disease or depression.
4. The author says that you should start an exercise program with choosing an activity that you enjoy.
5. The five behaviors that the author says will prolong a person’s life are eating the right food, exercising at least 1.5 hours per week, volunteering, sleeping enough, and drinking plenty of water.

Exercise 18 (page 102)
1. travel to work
2. wise
3. the result of
4. an amazing thing
5. climb
6. cancel
7. the first payment
8. be worried
9. for animals
10. money you give
11. a trip
12. you pay it
13. in a garden
14. plan
15. no hair
16. to show
17. brave
18. for a school
19. above average
20. an element
21. distributed
22. a plane
23. we are not sure about X
24. difficult
25. to vary
26. after a storm
27. however
28. we want X to happen
29. get on the train
30. a type of bad grass

Exercise 19 (page 103)
1. manager
2. without
3. health
4. set
5. explore
6. someone
7. of
8. person
9. satisfaction
10. illness
11. under
12. in
13. time
14. make
15. of
16. consider
Exercise 20 (pages 104–105)

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

1. c; If employers want a successful business, their staff must consist of motivated employees.
2. a, e; If employees are not motivated, this will result in the loss of many customers.
3. a, b; Today many employers wish they knew how to motivate their workers better.
4. e, d; There are several ways to find out if your workers seem happy about their job conditions.
5. f; Having employees fill out worker satisfaction surveys is one way to obtain this information.
6. a; If a survey doesn’t work, you could try having informal meetings with the workers.
7. f; Sometimes this short meetings between the boss and a worker can solve many issues.
8. e; Many workers mention salary as one of the most important issues, but more money does not always lead to more satisfaction with the job.
9. b; For instance, if you had given your workers a raise last week, would they be happier this week?
10. d; Some reports have shown that allowing workers to have some say in their work schedules is more effective in the long run.
11. d; In addition, allowing employees to make suggestions on how to improve the business often works.
12. c; Had you attended my motivation seminar last week, you would now know exactly what to do!

Part 2
Answers will vary.
### Unit 5

**Discover the Grammar (pages 106–109)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Rest of the Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>Henry Ford</td>
<td>invented</td>
<td>his first “horseless carriage” in the late 1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>introduced</td>
<td>the Model T in 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Although</td>
<td>the first cars</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12–13</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>his factory production</td>
<td>techniques made</td>
<td>it faster to produce cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>even though</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>had started</td>
<td>at $850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–18</td>
<td>While</td>
<td>the car</td>
<td>has brought</td>
<td>many positive changes to our lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>driving cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–29</td>
<td>Although</td>
<td>pollution and traffic deaths</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>indeed realities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31–32</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>could see</td>
<td>the impact that his invention has had on people’s lives around the world</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Five (5), none; if the adverb clause is at the beginning of a sentence, it needs a comma to separate it from the main clause.

3. a. conjunction  
   b. preposition  
   c. preposition  
   d. conjunction

4. a. Because of  
   b. Because  
   c. because of  
   d. because

5. Answers will vary.

**Exercise 1 (page 111)**

1. Whenever I have the munchies, I like to make popcorn.
2. No comma.
3. Because it is so easy to make, even young children can pop popcorn.
4. No comma.
5. As long as you don’t drench your popcorn in butter, popcorn is low in calories.
Exercise 2 (page 113)
1. since
2. While
3. As soon as
4. before
5. until
6. After
7. once
8. By the time
9. while
10. whenever

Exercise 3 (page 114)
1. they both love animals.
2. it is unlikely that they will get one.
3. birds are loud and messy.
4. they develop a sense of responsibility.
5. Mrs. Vickers is allergic to cats.

Exercise 4 (page 115)
1. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
3. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
5. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes

Exercise 5 (page 117)
1. X, she the most interesting she’s the most interesting
2. ✓
3. X, In spite the fact In spite of the fact
4. ✓
5. X, Despite the fact that Cocoa is not brown Despite the fact that Cocoa is not brown, her name is Cocoa.
6. X, in a few years, but years, my neighbor

Exercise 6 (page 119)
Answers will vary, but may include the following:
1. Whereas pizza is high in calories, salads are/a salad is a very low-calorie food.
2. While pizza and tacos are usually greasy, many salads are low-fat and healthy.
3. Though James likes pizza, salads are healthier for him.
4. Whereas some of the ingredients in pizza are healthy, pizza as a whole might not be the best choice for a nutritious diet.
5. For meat lovers, pizzas and tacos can be a dream come true, while vegetarians will probably be disgusted.

Exercise 7 (page 120)
1. X, If s lightning If it is lightning
2. X, Whether or no Whether or not
3. ✓
4. X, Even it is Even if it is
5. ✓
6. X, someone else it is someone else, it is
7. X, In an event In the event
8. X, if only it is only if it is
9. X, If are you indoors If you are indoors
10. ✓
11. X, even you are not even if you are not
12. ✓

Exercise 8 (page 121)
Answers will vary.
Exercise 9 (page 123)
1. Basketball is so entertaining that many children want to learn to play it.
2. LeBron James is such a good basketball player that spectators can’t take their eyes off him.
3. These tickets are so expensive that I don’t know if I can afford to go to the game.
4. Playing basketball at the professional level is so difficult that it takes years of practice.
5. His hands were so big that he could balance two basketballs in one hand.
6. The U.S. and Spanish Olympic basketball teams are such good teams that they have played in several Gold Medal games.

Exercise 10 (page 125)
1. i
2. d
3. h
4. f
5. c
6. e
7. b
8. g
9. a
10. j

Exercise 11 (page 126)
1. since
2. so that
3. Although, Since
4. Wherever
5. since, As soon as

Exercise 12 (page 128)
1. knew
2. were
3. were

Exercise 13 (pages 129–130)
1. c
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. a

Exercise 14 (pages 130–131)
Part 1
1. because
2. such, even though
3. Whenever
4. while
5. Though, because
6. The
7. whether or not
8. Despite

Part 2
1. wrong, that
2. wrong, summer season will ends
3. wrong, Giving Given
4. correct
5. wrong, Even the Even if the

Exercise 15 (page 132)
1. Yes (though the Now that you mention it part could make the answer no).
2. Johnny told them the good news first. He did this so that the good news would be the main clause and therefore the main focus.
3. Many adverb clauses come before the main clauses, but not all.
4. He used words that set up sequences (when, after, as soon as, before).
5. The next/following weekend.

Exercise 16 (page 133)
1. go backward
2. spectators
3. no longer needed
4. add a lot of liquid
5. a pocket
6. seriously
7. to remember
8. win 100%
9. only see things close by
10. writing
11. out-of-date
12. the instruction book
13. preventing a danger
14. soon
15. foreign
16. look for
17. telling you what to think
18. a traffic jam
19. monies
20. admire
21. cannot take apart
22. when eggs open
23. only one person
24. where baby birds live
25. a person with extreme enthusiasm
26. must

Exercise 17 (page 134)
1. to do
2. without
3. over
4. serious
5. low
6. top
7. bounds
8. venture

Exercise 18 (page 135)
Part 1
a. 2, 4, 7, 8
b. 2
c. 2, 8, 9
d. 3, 7
e. 9, 10
f. 1, 5, 6
1. f; My friends say that I am one of the best surfer surfers that they know.
2. a, c, b; When I was a young child, my family lived near from a beach.
3. d; During summer, I could go surfing, surfing whenever I wanted to.
4. a; On some Saturday mornings, I used to get up before sunrise to get everything ready and then walk to the beach with my surfboard.
5. f; Even at this early time of the day, a lot of surfer surfers would already be at the beach.
6. f; I would see a lot of peoples people who had come to our small town in California just so that they could go surfing.
7. d, a; This was surprising to me because I never thought living near a beach was such a special thing, but it is.
8. c, a; Being able to surf so much never seemed very special to me until I moved to an area where I did not have this opportunity to surf all the time.
9. e, c; However, now I truly appreciate the free surfing that I was having had (OR: used to have) in my small hometown.
10. e; In hindsight, we were incredibly lucky because we grew up so close to a beach.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 6
Discover the Grammar (pages 136–138)

1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Noun Clause as Subject</th>
<th>Main Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Whether or not this legend is true</td>
<td>remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–20</td>
<td>what is evident</td>
<td>is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Noun Clause as Object of a Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6–7</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>what the goat herder had experienced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>how it happened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.

Exercise 2 (page 140)
that we’ve met before, we met at the Peterson’s house, that I enjoyed the food a lot, that a lot of our neighbors asked the candidates about street repairs, the candidate will address that issue in her speech next week, what it would cost to repair all the streets in town, that they’ll all get fixed
Exercise 3 (page 141)
2. He is worried that it will erupt again.
3. Scientists estimated that the lava on Mt. Etna flowed at a rate of 50 meters per hour in 2000.
4. It is a fact that various gases can be expelled during an eruption.
5. Geologists have determined that volcanic eruptions can result in new islands.

Exercise 4 (page 143)

1. Can you tell us what you know about volcanoes?
   S V S V

2. Can you remember if Mt. Etna is a dangerous volcano?
   S V S V

3. Have you forgotten where Mt. Etna is?
   S V S V

4. Would you please show us where it is on the globe?
   S V S V

5. Could you please explain what the different types of eruptions are?
   S V S V

6. Do you know how hot the lava can get?
   S V V S

7. Have you ever seen what happens to solidified lava?
   S V S V

Exercise 5 (page 144)

2. I don’t know what a pothole is. OR I think that a pothole is a hole in a road.
3. I don’t remember where Vanuatu is. OR I’m pretty sure that Vanuatu is in the Pacific Ocean.
4. I don’t know who is on a U.S. five-dollar bill. OR I think that Abraham Lincoln is on a U.S. five-dollar bill.
5. I don’t remember how many continents that penguins live on. OR I’m pretty sure that penguins live on Antarctica.
6. I don’t know why the sky is blue. OR I think that the sky is blue because the Earth’s atmosphere scatters light from the sun.
7. I don’t remember what the phrase down to earth means. OR I’m pretty sure that the phrase down-to-earth means that someone is sensible and practical.
Exercise 6 (page 145)
2. Could you tell me the difference between an alligator and a crocodile?
3. Do you know if there has ever been a woman Secretary-General of the United States?
4. Can you tell me what a bear market means?
5. Do you know if the bank opens at 9:00 or 10:00?
6. Could you tell me if pizza was invented in Italy or New York?
7. Can you tell me how to get to the post office from here?
8. Can you tell me what time it is now?

Exercise 7 (page 146)
2. After I had wrecked my car, the insurance agent told me what to do.
3. Veronica doesn’t know whether to stay in Tampa or go back to Mexico.
4. Do you know how to find a new roommate?
5. I have tried everything to remove the stain from the carpet. I don’t know what else to try.

Exercise 8 (page 147)
1. that
2. that
3. sure
4. that
5. if
6. how much
7. that
8. that

Exercise 9 (pages 148–149)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (page 151)
1. Whether Florida will have a new rail system is still undetermined.
2. Whether we will have time to visit all of the theme parks is yet to be determined.
3. That Florida has very competitive college football teams is a fact.
4. That it rains nearly every day during the summer in the “Sunshine State” is ironic.
5. That the Fountain of Youth was discovered in Florida by Ponce de Leon in the 16th century is probably a legend.
Exercise 11 (page 153)

2. Pierre had an accident on the playground, and it is important that you come to the school.

3. It’s critical that he see a doctor right away.

4. If you prefer that he be taken by ambulance, please let us know immediately.

5. Since the hospital requires that permission forms be signed by a parent, you will have to meet us there.

6. The principal insisted that I ride in the ambulance with Pierre to comfort him.

7. Before we left, the principal recommended that you meet us in the emergency room.

8. I’m sure the doctor will insist that your son stay in bed for a few days.

Exercise 12 (page 154)

1. come
2. finish
3. Do you understand
4. is required
5. want
6. complete
7. take
8. is

Exercise 13 (pages 157–158)

1. said is simple past because the quote is simple present, and is did not change because the fact is still true
2. should think is the same because it is still true
3. I am changed to he was because the quote is simple present (which changes to simple past in reported speech), has did not change because it is still true
4. were killed changed to had been killed because simple past changes to past perfect in reported speech
5. exist did not change because it is still true
6. you changed to us because the speaker changed and the original addressed multiple students
Exercise 14 (page 160)
1. a round-trip ticket to New York on a Saturday is $208.
2. it would cost $248.00 to travel midweek.
3. last month the price had been $156.00 round trip.
4. you should make your reservation soon.
5. there had been some great prices on hotels, too.

Exercise 15 (pages 162)
1. X, don’t need quotation marks
3. X, wondered should I wondered if he should OR Philip wondered, “Should I pass out the scissors?”
4. X, do you want any help if he wanted any help OR Owen asked him, “Do you want any help?”
5. ✓
7. X, Ethan would you please “Ethan, would you please pass out the glue sticks?” OR The teacher suggested that Ethan pass out the glue sticks.
8. ✓
9. X, whether or not can we take them home today whether or not they could take them home today.

Exercise 17 (page 164)
1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
2. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
3. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
4. a. no
   b. no
   c. no
5. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no

Exercise 18 (page 165)
1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. b
Exercise 19 (page 166)

Part 1
1. Did you know
2. when he did that
3. pioneers had been able to float
4. could never return
5. why it is called

Part 2
1. wrong; was being was
2. wrong; whether that
3. wrong; asked the teacher does not give not to give
4. correct
5. correct
6. wrong; was their motive their motive was

Exercise 20 (pages 167–169)
1. The author and her brother asked for money in the form of donations and pledges for every inch they submerged themselves in the cold water.
2. The author was particularly interested in raising money for the Special Olympics because her neighbor Bobby was mentally challenged.
3. Bobby’s father brought home supplies for all the people of the neighborhood when there was a blizzard.
4. I think Mike was amused that they were advised to an extra set of dry clothing because most people would want to change into dry clothing right away—they would not need reminding.
5. The Polar Bear Plunge is not a direct part of the Special Olympics, because it just helps fund the program.

Exercise 21 (page 170)
1. movement
2. imaginary
3. show
4. decide
5. explode
6. out
7. cook in a fire
8. promise
9. check if correct
10. a dinner
11. a regular person
12. the team won
13. from coffee
14. destroy
15. significant
16. clear
17. a politician
18. a positive feeling
19. angry; bothered
20. a person who has difficulty learning
21. your future
22. going to the hospital
23. show enthusiasm
24. an animal
25. cut
26. probability
27. final
28. strong
29. persuade
30. high energy
31. no feeling
32. give things
33. not active

Exercise 22 (page 171)
1. make
2. room
3. couple
4. complete
5. house
6. in
7. with
8. go
9. in
10. of
11. money
12. became
13. leave
14. color
15. stay
16. on
17. odor
18. foster
19. person
20. remove

Exercise 23 (pages 172–173)

Part 1

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

1. d; Whether a Chupacabra is a real animal or a myth has been a mystery since the first reports in the 1990s.
2. e; These reports, which came from Puerto Rico, said that sheep, goats, and other farm animals were found with puncture wounds and the blood drained from them.
3. a; At first, the farmers didn’t know what caused these unusual deaths.
4. d, f; Then one day a woman spotted a hairless animal about the size of a small bear with spikes protruding from its back to the end of its tail.
5. e; Soon, the name Chupacabra was given to this unknown animal. Chupacabra is a Spanish word that means “blood sucker.”
6. e, c; Since these original sightings in Puerto Rico, reports had come from other Latin American countries, Texas, and even as far away as Maine.
7. a; In 2007, reports from a Colombian newspaper, El Tiempo, claimed that more than 300 sheep had been found dead and a specimen of a Chupacabra was captured.
8. b; Another animal, thought to be a Chupacabra, was found dead in a barn in Texas in 2009. CNN recorded close-up images of this unidentified animal and aired it on television.
9. e, a; The Chupacabra has been described in many reports as a hairless animal with thick, grayish-green skin, about the size of a dog. It is said to have fangs and spikes along its back. Some people have reported that they could smell a foul odor.
10. d; In the 2010, a University of Michigan biologist concluded that chupacabras were coyotes with parasites that caused them to lose their hair and develop a strong, unpleasant odor.
11. f, b; However, other people are uncertain for about what the biologist said. Whichever theory is correct is unimportant to those who continue the legend by writing and selling novels, movies, and even songs about the mysterious Chupacabra.

Part 2

Answers will vary.
Unit 7
Discover the Grammar (pages 174–176)
1. a. Line 2: People able to live and study in another country
b. Line 3: Their worldview, once narrow,
c. Line 8: Before going overseas to study,
d. Line 10: coming across his desk
e. Line 17: After completing an internship at a television news station,
2. a. who are
b. which was
c. that
d. he went
e. he completed
3. a–c are adjective clauses, while d and e are adverb clauses.
4. Answers will vary.

Exercise 1 (page 179)
1. monument that is most frequently visited in Paris; reduced: monument most frequently visited in Paris
2. who visit this Parisian site each year; visiting this Parisian site each year
3. who have visited this site since it opened in 1889; having visited this site since it opened in 1889
4. which was begun in 1887; reduced: begun in 1887
5. which is the name that we most obviously associate with the tower; reduced: the name most obviously associated with the tower

Exercise 2 (page 180)
1. who visited Paris for the first time in 2012; no appositive possible
2. which are perhaps the most pleasant summer months to visit Paris; perhaps
3. which is a popular area because of its many bistros; a popular area because of its many bistro
4. who number over 2 million; no appositive possible
5. which includes air, rail, ship, and highway; no appositive possible

Exercise 3 (page 181)
1. Thomas Jefferson, the third U.S. president, was born on April 13, 1743.
2. Monticello, Jefferson’s residence, was located near Charlottesville, VA.
3. Thomas’ father was Peter Jefferson, a planter and surveyor.
4. Jefferson, the third child of ten children, had three brothers and six sisters.
5. Martha Wayles Skelton, a 23-year-old widow, became Jefferson’s wife in 1752.
6. Jefferson was the primary writer of one of the most famous documents in history, the Declaration of Independence.
7. Jefferson, an accomplished but relatively unknown inventor, is responsible for many items common to our lives today.
8. Jefferson, the president of the United States for two terms, retired from public life and returned to his home in Monticello.

Exercise 4 (page 182)
1. ✔
2. ✔
3. X, who studying who study
4. X, stamps that issued stamps that are issued
Exercise 5 (page 183)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 6 (page 183)
1. you wrote, which you wrote
2. that is full, full
3. scheduled
4. that introduce
5. that you’ve, you’ve, which you’ve
6. needing
7. who live, living
8. whose

Exercise 7 (page 186)
2. Before Maria entered the plane, her cat had to be put in its cage.
   No change possible
3. After the cat was put in its cage, it began to meow loudly.
   After being put in its cage, the cat began to meow loudly.
4. Although Maria tried to calm the cat down, she was unsuccessful.
   No change possible
5. When Maria could not make the cat be quiet, a flight attendant helped her.
   No change possible
6. Once the cat was held by the flight attendant, it became amazingly quiet.
   Once held by the flight attendant, the cat became amazingly quiet.

Exercise 8 (page 187)
1. X While driving my car
   While I was driving my car
2. ✓
3. X Although unable to see anything from inside the car, the little bushy-tailed rodent had not been hit.
   Although I was unable to see anything from inside the car, it seemed the little bushy-tailed rodent had not been hit
4. X While sitting there feeling a surge of adrenaline
   While I was sitting there feeling a surge of adrenaline
5. ✓
6. ✓

Exercise 9 (page 189)
2. When it was intermission, I was able to get a light snack and something to drink.
   During intermission, I was able to get a light snack and something to drink.
3. The intermission bell rang, and I walked back to my seat even though I was still hungry.
   The intermission bell rang, and I walked back to my seat in spite of still being hungry.
4. When the curtain call came, I started to think about a good place to have dinner after the show.
   At the curtain call, I started to think about a good place to have dinner after the show.
5. Since there were many good restaurants in the area, I had no trouble finding one that was open and served my favorite French cuisine.
   Because of the good restaurants in the area, I had no trouble finding
one that was open and served my favorite French cuisine.

6. I had a most enjoyable evening at the theater whether or not it started the way I had hoped it would. I had a most enjoyable evening at the theater regardless of the way it started.

Exercise 10 (page 190)
1. ADVC, Don’t attempt to close the barn door after the horse runs away.
2. RADJ, Justice delayed is justice denied.
3. ADJC, Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.
4. RADJ, Something well begun is something already half done.
5. RADV, When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
6. ADVC, While the cat’s away, the mice will play.
7. ADVC, Let’s cross that bridge when we come to it.
8. RADJ, A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Exercise 11 (page 191)
1. Looking
2. chosen
3. I enrolled
4. leaving
5. To make

Exercise 12 (page 192)
1. ✓
2. X, Although not a world traveler
   Although I am not a world traveler
3. ✓
4. X, When shopping for auto insurance, companies will
   When shopping for auto insurance, be aware that companies will

Exercise 13 (page 192)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 14 (pages 193–194)
1. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. yes
2. a. no
   b. no
   c. yes
3. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
4. a. yes
   b. no
   c. no
5. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. yes

Exercise 15 (page 195)
1. d
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. b
8 c

Answers will vary.
Exercise 16 (pages 196–197)

Part 1
1. who
2. even though
3. which
4. while
5. Despite, because
6. When
7. whether or not
8. In spite of

Part 2
1. correct
2. wrong, going up again which will be going up again
3. wrong, Driving my sports car Instead of driving my sports car
4. wrong, which got their paychecks who got their paychecks
5. wrong, Although saying the light bulb Although some people say the light bulb
6. correct

Exercise 17 (pages 198–199)
1. The author’s purpose for writing this article is to inspire people to change their wasteful habits in order to make the planet healthier.
2. The intended audience is the general public.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Exercise 18 (page 200)
1. X is mine
2. loudly, seriously
3. beforehand
4. many differences
5. get
6. a house
7. 95–110
8. a break
9. my busiest day
10. an increase
11. make the plan happen
12. end your old job
13. you can see my ID
14. not agree to do something
15. the price went up a lot
16. enroll in a class
17. an assignment
18. participate
19. increase
20. around a painting
21. in many rooms of the hotel
22. gain
23. every year
24. discard
25. it is easy to get your money

Exercise 19 (page 201)
1. class
2. research
3. to
4. beverage
5. based
6. hire
7. is
8. factors
9. writing
10. hobby
11. easy
12. working
13. resource
14. revenue
15. to have
16. of
17. to
18. Award
19. of
20. dream
21. to
22. knowledge
23. to
24. in
25. progress

Exercise 20 (pages 202–203)

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

1. d, e; Someone once said, “Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day on in your life.”
2. c, b; Everyone wants a job that is exciting and fun and that pays well, but not everyone is lucky enough to find one.
3. c, e; Some people who do not know what they are interested in choose their careers based solely in on how much money jobs in the field will pay.
4. f; After they begin working, the job is not as interesting as they thought it was going to be.
5. a; Spending long hours doing unpleasant jobs, these people are miserable but sometimes refuse to acknowledge they are making a mistake.
6. f; In spite of getting a big paycheck, they discover that their job brings them little or no happiness.
7. a, d; Other people choose jobs which follow an interest they have, have even though their family and friends tell them there is no future in it because the job pays very little.
8. b, f; Many college students graduate with a lot of debt, and these people who are new to the workforce are often more concerned with paying off their debt as quickly as possible.
9. b; Therefore, my advice is to follow your passion and find a job that you love, knowing that the money may eventually come.
10. f; As someone else once said, “Finding a job is simple. It’s just not easy.” I agree completely with the person who said this.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 8

Discover the Grammar (pages 204–206)
1. c, d, a, b, e
2. Line 2, she, could have forgotten
   Line 3, I, should have called
   Line 7, she, might have been asked to stay late
   Line 10, she, would have called
3. a. past
   b. past
   c. present
   d. past
   e. past
   f. past
   g. past
   h. past
4. Answers will vary.
Exercise 1 (page 209)

1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past or Phrasal Modal</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>used to make major decisions</td>
<td>(made decisions on a regular basis in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He would approve million-dollar contracts</td>
<td>(approved contracts on a regular basis in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would implement marketing concepts</td>
<td>(he implemented new ideas on a regular basis in the past)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past or Phrasal Modal</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>were going to travel</td>
<td>(they had been planning to in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they were going to target</td>
<td>(they had been planning to target in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were supposed to make</td>
<td>(an intended action in the past that did not happen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past or Phrasal Modal</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>company had to get funding</td>
<td>(a necessary action in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communities might have given up</td>
<td>(a hypothetical situation in the past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all must have breathed</td>
<td>(that is probably what happened)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2 (page 211)

2. may have already gone, Or he might have taken a break
3. may have left, Or they might have written her an email
4. may have bitten, you also might have earned a raise
5. may have been talking, She also might have been on the phone with her boyfriend
Exercise 3 (page 214)
1. correct
2. correct
3. correct
4. wrong; wasn’t able to
5. wrong; was able to
6. correct
7. correct
8. wrong; was able to

Exercise 4 (page 215)
2. My friends could have encouraged me to accept it, but they didn’t.
3. My family could have got/gotten involved in my decision, but they left it up to me.
4. They could have told me what to do, but they said it was up to me.
5. The big increase in pay could have made the decision easier, but it didn’t.
6. Making up my mind could have taken more than a few days, but I came to the conclusion that I love my life here in Santa Fe.
7. Therefore, in the end, I could have decided not to stay in New Mexico, but I love it here too much to do that.

Exercise 5 (page 216)
1. B: can’t have lost
   A: could you have left
   B: couldn’t have done
   B: could have thrown
   A: can’t have got/gotten
   A: could have spent
   B: could have told

Exercise 6 (page 217)
1. could
2. might not
3. might have added
4. must
5. shouldn’t

Exercise 7 (page 219)
1. used to tell
2. would complain
3. would get
4. used to wait
5. wouldn’t take
6. used to take
7. would make
8. wouldn’t help
9. used to do
10. would sit
11. would help
12. used to go

Exercise 8 (page 220)
1A. ok
1B. ok
1C. I would I used to
2A. I would I used to
2B. ok
2C. ok
3A. ok
3B. ok
3C. He would He used to
4A. Steven would Steven used to
4B. ok
4C. ok

Exercise 9 (page 220)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 10 (page 222)
1. had to
2. didn’t have to
3. must have been
4. has to have been
5. must have been
6. must be
Exercise 11 (page 223)
1. had to get
2. must have come
3. ought to have been
4. should have notified
5. must have known
6. ought to have put

Exercise 12 (page 225)
1. was supposed to
2. was supposed to
3. was going to
4. was going to
5. was supposed to
6. was going to
7. was supposed to
8. was going to
9. was supposed to
10. were not going to

Exercise 13 (page 226)
Part 1
Answers will vary.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Exercise 14 (page 227)
1. a. no
   b. yes
   c. no
2. a. no
   b. yes
   c. yes
3. a. yes
   b. no
   c. yes
4. a. yes
   b. no
   c. yes
5. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. yes

Exercise 15 (pages 228–229)
1. X, must have been needed to be
2. ✔
3. X, you had to even go away you even have to go away
4. X, didn’t have to didn’t
5. ✔
6. ✔
7. X, could spend spent
8. X, I might not have I might have

Exercise 16 (page 229)
Answers will vary.

Exercise 17 (page 230)
1. b
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. d

Exercise 18 (pages 231–232)
Part 1
1. should have written
2. should have had
3. might have got/gotten
4. used to schedule
5. would discuss
6. must have forgotten
7. could not have happened
8. should have received

Part 2
1. wrong, would live would like to live
2. correct
3. wrong, he must to cancel he had to cancel
4. correct
5. correct
6. correct
Exercise 19 (pages 233–235)
1. The author’s purpose is to warn people about how our senses become diminished over time, and to provide some reasons for that tendency so people may be able to prevent the negative effects to some extent.
2. The intended audience is the general public, especially people who can still do something to keep all their senses intact.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Exercise 20 (page 236)
1. suppose
2. hand out
3. stop trying
4. you sell it abroad
5. answer
6. people
7. usual
8. say no
9. financial support
10. indirectly state
11. a dog runs after a cat
12. sufficient
13. steal something
14. know
15. identified
16. about the future
17. the first version
18. homework
19. revise
20. a skilled person
21. a way to go somewhere
22. at a bank
23. add
24. without doubt
25. a way a company operates regarding a certain matter

Exercise 21 (page 237)
1. mistake
2. speed
3. train
4. make
5. running
6. ranging
7. get
8. fee
9. of
10. exposed
11. lose
12. relaxing
13. in vision
14. ahead
15. hot
16. with
17. turn
18. on
19. laughing
20. lending
21. of success
22. apologize
23. come to
24. pick
25. gradually

Exercise 22 (pages 238–239)
Part 1
a. 2, 6
b. 1, 3, 5, 7
c. 3, 8
d. 6, 9, 10
e. 10
f. 2, 4, 5
1. b; I think Victor might have made the wrong decision when he decided to quit college at the end of the semester.

2. f, a; He had another option: He could have chosen to go to school part-time instead of quitting school altogether.

3. c, b; When I was a part-time college student, I used to spend a couple of hours a day after class studying in the library and then head out to my job.

4. f; As a result, even though it took me longer to get my degree, I ended up getting good grades every semester, and I think I learned more.

5. f, b; If Victor had asked his family or friends or advisor for some advice, he probably would not have been in such a hurry to drop out of school.

6. a, d; He must not have taken so many difficult classes this semester, but he wouldn’t listen to me when I talked to him about it.

7. b; He said he had to choose between working full time and going to school full time.

8. c; Since he needed a job to support himself, he chose to work.

9. d; He must have been under a lot of stress this semester to make him think about quitting school.

10. e, d; According to the last news that I heard, Victor was going to finish his degree at end of the school year and then look for a better-paying job.

Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 9
Discover the Grammar (pages 240–243)

1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>has/have</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>helped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>have (‘ve)</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Past Tense Possible?</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 2</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>it is an ongoing action that is still true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 15</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>it is an ongoing action that is still true; the emphasis is on since she started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 16</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>it is an ongoing action that is still true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 17</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>it is an ongoing action that is still true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 25</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes, it is possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>was/were</th>
<th>Verb + –ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>telling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Past Tense Possible?</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 7</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes, it is possible; however, past progressive is preferable if the speaker wants to emphasize that it is an action in the past that took place over a long period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 13</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>because TELL is an action in the past that was interrupted by another action (SAID) in the past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Answers will vary but may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Tense</th>
<th>Line Number</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>simple present</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>“clients are from Latin America”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple past</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>“she chose”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present progressive</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>“I’m looking”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple future</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>“I’ll be there”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>“Jasne had never lived”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Answers will vary.
Exercise 1 (page 245)

Gustavo: Do you like ethnic food?
Jose: Yes, my friends and I often go to Japanese restaurants. What about you?
Gustavo: Actually, I don’t like Japanese food, but my sister goes to a Japanese restaurant with her friends every weekend. I prefer Chinese food.

Jose: Do you eat Chinese food frequently?
Gustavo: Yes, I order it whenever I have to pull an all-nighter.

Jose: Oh. I see. Does your sister like sushi?
Gustavo: Yes, she does.

Jose: Hmm. Do you think your sister and her friends would go out with my friends and me for sushi one night?
Gustavo: I don’t know. Do you want me to ask her?

Exercise 2 (pages 247–248)

1. a. heard, b. grew, c. didn’t eat, d. gave
2. a. took, c. Did you travel, c. were
3. a. have, b. need, c. have, d. do you need, e. asked
4. a. Did all of you practice, b. upset, c. played
5. a. Do you remember, b. has, c. doesn’t have, d. used, e. spent, f. believe

Exercise 3 (page 249)

2. When did you go to bed last night?
3. Who taught grammar last year?
4. Did you finish your homework?
5. Who(m) did Prince William marry?
6. What did you do over the weekend (OR last weekend)?

Exercise 4 (page 251)

1. A: is taking, B: are working
2. B: am looking for, am writing
3. B: is fixing

Exercise 5 (page 252)

Answers will vary.

Exercise 6 (pages 254–255)

1. A. are you going to finish
   B. am going to work
2. A. Are you going to purchase
   3. A. is she going to take
   4. A. is going to happen
   5. A. are they going to practice
   6. B. We are not going to meet

Exercise 7 (page 255)

1. ✓
2. X, are
3. X, winds going to winds are going to
4. X, goes to have is going to have
5. X, is going to variable is going to be variable
6. ✓
7. X, Pyramid going to Pyramid are going to
8. X, going to clear going to be clear

Exercise 8 (page 257)

1. will you
2. will be
3. will get
4. is going to be
5. is going to explode

Exercise 9 (page 259)

1. X, have you been have you been
2. ✓
3. X, Do you ever had Have you ever had
4. ✓
5. X, have already gave have already given
6. ✓
7. X, I haven’t saw I haven’t seen
Exercise 10 (page 260)
1. continues to now
2. indefinite past
3. continues to now
4. recent past
5. indefinite past
6. recent past
7. continues to now
8. recent past
9. recent past
10. continues to now

Exercise 11 (page 262)
1. I have been working here for 10 years.
2. We have been living in Puerto Rico since 2005.
3. It has been raining all morning.
4. They have been shopping at Marco’s Foods.
5. Fatimah has been doing her project for the last two hours.
6. Have you been waiting for the bus every day?
7. You have been wearing earrings.
8. Maira has been playing tennis at this club since 2010.

Exercise 12 (page 264)
1. a. They are wearing jeans now
   b. we wore jeans yesterday
   c. he is going to wear jeans tomorrow
   d. she wears jeans every day
   e. I have worn jeans since I was 15 years old
2. a. Many planes fly over the Pacific Ocean every day.
   b. Well, if you won’t go with me, I will fly alone.
   c. There was a terrible storm while we were flying into Tampa last night.
   d. Captain Ray has flown for American Airlines since 1995.
   e. Sam’s pet parrot flew away yesterday.

Exercise 13 (page 265)
1. a. yes
    b. no
    c. yes
2. a. no
    b. no
    c. yes
3. a. yes
    b. yes
    c. no
4. a. no
    b. no
    c. yes
5. a. yes
    b. yes
    c. no

Exercise 14 (page 266)
2. He had been tired for several months so he decided to take a vacation.
3. She had never wanted to get married until she met Mark.
4. He had tried many times to quit drinking before he finally succeeded.
5. He couldn’t concentrate well at work because he had been up all night with a sick baby.
6. When he was young, he had been very active in work for peace and justice.
7. She had thought about the problem for days when she had a dream that showed her the solution.
8. He hadn’t wanted a cat until he met Sheba.
9. He decided to celebrate because he had lost fifteen pounds.
10. My mother was upset because I hadn’t called her for ten days.

**Exercise 15 (page 267)**

2. 2, 1
3. 1, 2
4. 2, 1
5. 1, 2
6. 1, 2
7. 1, 2
8. 2, 1

**Exercise 16 (page 268)**

1. lived
2. had walked
3. had been
4. started
5. had done
6. had purified
7. had made
8. had changed
9. hadn’t started
10. had started
11. gave

**Exercise 17 (page 269)**

1. had been trying
2. had been looking
3. had been sleeping
4. had been eating
5. had been paying attention
6. had been caring
7. had been arguing
8. had been reading
9. had been taking
10. had been jogging

**Exercise 18 (pages 270–271)**

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. b

**Exercise 19 (pages 272–273)**

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

**Exercise 20 (pages 273–274)**

**Part 1**

1. live
2. have lived
3. lived
4. moved
5. worked
6. transferred
7. were
8. enjoyed
9. can’t do
10. doesn’t snow
11. hates
12. tells
13. can’t leave
14. has
15. feels
16. have invited
17. think
18. will enjoy
19. are making

**Part 2**

1. wrong, the mechanic is working was working
2. correct
3. wrong, you are needing you need
4. correct
5. wrong, attend attends

**Exercise 21 (pages 275–277)**

1. a. Mrs. P
   b. both
   c. both
   d. Mr. M
   e. neither
   f. both
   g. neither
   h. Mr. M
   i. both
   j. Mrs. P

2. a. He can’t work in his garden
   b. He can’t drive to the lake to go fishing
   c. He can’t get into the bathtub

3. Answers will vary, but may include the following:
   a. Rebuilding Together forms partnerships with local municipalities, businesses, trade unions, civic clubs, churches, and neighborhood organizations.
   b. Rebuilding Together was started in 1995.
   c. Rebuilding Together is a non-profit organization.
   d. Rebuilding Together does not construct new homes, but they improve homes that are in disrepair.
   e. Rebuilding Together has over 200 affiliates throughout the country.

**Exercise 22 (page 278)**

1. your words
2. hard to see
3. weak
4. fly
5. a mother
6. a type of road
7. help
8. want to do
9. customer
10. a sick person
11. learned
12. the future
13. with a problem
14. from time to time
15. limited
16. a little wet
17. information
18. weaker
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
Exercise 23 (page 279)
1. lock
2. feelings
3. your age
4. grade
5. leaves
6. fall
7. soup
8. money
9. on
10. speaker
11. pass
12. concerned
13. do
14. identify
15. milk
16. days
17. bottom
18. for
19. if
20. subjects
21. hurry
22. a
23. entire
24. no
25. dead
26. with
27. for
28. spent
29. weather
30. hospital
31. upset
32. about

Exercise 23 (page 279)
1. d, e; A few weeks before ago, I participated in a Chinese New Year celebration with six friends.
2. f; This was not our first time to take part in this celebration.
3. a, c; We know each other from our Chinese class. Have we studied Chinese in the same class for the past three or four years.
4. c; We always enjoy participating in the loud celebrations that are part of Chinese New Year.
5. b; My friend Justin usually takes part in the lion dance, and the kids really have loved watching him dance at this year’s as well as last year’s celebrations.
6. b; Since the 1990s, most of the students and staff from our Chinese language school have participated in the local Chinese New Year festivities.
7. c, f; Three years ago, I started attending the celebrations, but I haven’t performed in the lion dance yet.
8. d; My friends say I’m chicken, but I am thinking about being in the lion dance next year.
9. c; At last year’s celebration, I was happy to see our teacher’s family.
10. c; I recognized them as soon as I saw them because I had met them at last year’s celebration.
11. b; Participating in this celebration with so many people was so much fun.
12. a; My friends and I had a great time. 

Exercise 24 (pages 280–281)
Part 1
a. 3, 12
b. 5, 6, 11
c. 4, 9, 10
d. 1, 8
e. 1, 3, 7
f. 2, 7
Part 2
Answers will vary.

Unit 10

Part 1
Test 1 (pages 283–285)
1. b
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. a
11. c
12. d
13. c
14. d
15. c
16. c
17. d
18. d
19. d
20. b
21. c
22. b
23. a
24. c
25. d

Test 2 (pages 285–287)
1. a
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. d
10. b
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. c
17. d
18. d
19. d
20. b
21. c
22. b
23. a
24. c
25. d

Test 3 (pages 288–290)
1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. c
14. c
15. d
16. a
17. c
18. d
19. b
20. a
21. a
22. d
23. c
24. a
25. c
Test 4 (pages 290–292)

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

Part 2

Unit 1 Review (pages 295–296)

1. Y  
2. N, like likes  
3. Y  
4. N, causes  
5. N, were-was  
6. N, is  
7. N, were-were  
8. Y  
9. N, is  
10. Y  
11. were  
12. do  
13. takes  
14. suggests  
15. helps, makes  
16. get  
17. was  
18. is  
19. need  
20. is

Test 5 (pages 292–295)

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

Unit 2 Review (pages 296–297)

1. dirt  
2. home  
3. history  
4. child  
5. caution  
6. day
7. base 5. brings
8. athlete 6. will join
9. diet 7. would be, made
10. self 8. passes, won’t pass
11. crisp 9. eats, gets
12. laughable 10. don’t, had
13. preventable 11. wishes she could sing.
14. dependable 12. wish my surgery was sooner.
15. tasteful 13. wish I could go in later.
16. sensitive 14. wish I didn’t have a bird.
17. confidential 15. wishes she had less responsibility at work.
18. electric 16. wish I could have gone
20. interested 18. She wished the parents could quiet it down.

Unit 3 Review (pages 297–299)
1. had left
2. had seen
3. had fed
4. had gone
5. had written
6. had painted
7. had, eaten
8. had pulled
9. had, studied
10. had lived
11. had never been
12. had already left
13. had lived
14. had forgotten
15. had thought
16. had, worked
17. had taken
18. had done
19. had rented
20. had spilled

Unit 4 Review (pages 299–300)
1. we run
2. had
3. took
4. would have missed
5. brings
6. will join
7. would be, made
8. passes, won’t pass
9. eats, gets
10. don’t, had
11. wishes she could sing.
12. wish my surgery was sooner.
13. wish I could go in later.
14. wish I didn’t have a bird.
15. wishes she had less responsibility at work.
16. wish I could have gone
17. I wish I knew Russian.
18. She wished the parents could quiet it down.
19. He wished he could have afforded to go.
20. The teacher wished he/she had only graded half of them.

Unit 5 Review (pages 301–302)
1. Even though
2. so that
3. Since
4. such a
5. After
6. despite the fact that
7. Although
8. While
9. Given that
10. because
11. the light turned green.
12. she studies diligently.
13. they had already started eating dinner.
15. disturb it.
16. she will be here for dinner.
17. the job was almost done.
18. he wouldn’t skip any questions.
19. something wasn’t adding up.
20. she is running late.
Unit 6 Review (pages 302–307)
1. where I parked my car
2. what she saw
3. how the mayor died
4. where he left his shoes (OR where his shoes are)
5. What William said
6. how much I saved at the grocery store
7. how expensive gasoline is now
8. what caused (OR had caused) the accident
9. what made (OR caused) the noise
10. how much his roof repairs will cost
11. that
12. where
13. if
14. what
15. where
16. How
17. about
18. should
19. who
20. what

Unit 7 Review (pages 304–305)
1. We are adopting a dog living at a shelter.
2. The teacher who has taught here the longest is Ms. Harrington.
3. The coffee served in most cafes is French Roast.
4. Most of the students participating in university events live on campus.
5. The restaurant serving the best breakfast is located downtown.
6. US presidents Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are not as well-known as George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.
7. Dumpster, a brand name, is commonly used for all large mobile garbage bins.
8. The Statue of Liberty, located in New York, has over 3 million visitors each year.
9. Quiche Lorraine, a dish made of eggs, butter, cheese, meat, and a crust, can be eaten for breakfast, lunch, or even dinner.
10. The Sundance Film Festival, held each January, often shows films that have received Oscar nominations.
11. In order to save even more money, we started shopping at a discount grocery store.
12. Guillermo, who is usually the best student in the class, failed the last chemistry exam.
13. Irene Sanchez, the candidate with the most support, won the election with just 22 percent of the overall votes.
14. A hippopotamus, which can live up to 50 years, weighs almost two tons.
15. The Baiji, which is also known as the Yangtze River Dolphin, is a very rare mammal.
16. Did you know that Germany, where the printing press was invented, was home of the first mass-produced books?
17. Before we took our road trip, we purchased new tires.
18. Since I was a little girl, I have always loved to watch horror movies.
19. While driving, I never text my friends because it's too dangerous.
20. When tired, many people drink coffee to wake themselves up.

Unit 8 Review (pages 306–307)
1. could have
2. must have
3. may have
4. would have
5. must have
6. should have
7. could have
8. would have
9. might have
10. should have
11. The roof might have leaked.
12. Marie must have come here from Quebec.
13. She could have taken the bus.
14. Stan should have studied.
15. Bill must have been in an accident.
16. Tom should have bought a new car.
17. She could have lied about her age.
18. We may have gotten off at the wrong stop.
19. He could have gone to medical school.
20. I might have missed registration.

Unit 9 Review (pages 308–309)

1. eats
2. closes
3. lives
4. a
5. snacked
6. was
7. walked
8. d
9. Are, coming
10. are eating
11. am reading
12. b
13. is, help
14. have know
15. has written
16. has come
17. has studied
18. was asking
19. were watching
20. was buying