

Focus on Grammar 2 | Student Book Answer Key

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1

Present of *Be*: Statements

SPORTS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 5

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------------|
| A | 1. fan | 3. popular | 5. in the middle |
| | 2. only | 4. athlete | 6. The rest of |
| B | 1. False | 3. False | 5. True |
| | 2. True | 4. True | 6. False |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 8

Mourad is from Casablanca. It 's the largest city in Morocco. Mourad is a big soccer fan. He isn't a soccer player, but he loves the game. His sister and two brothers are soccer players. They 're all excited about the World Cup.

EXERCISE 2 page 8

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 2. is | 4. are | 6. is | 8. are |
| 3. are | 5. is | 7. am | |

EXERCISE 3 page 9

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. are | 8. is not or isn't or 's not |
| 3. is or 's | 9. is |
| 4. is | 10. isn't or 's not or is not |
| 5. 's or is | 11. 's or is |
| 6. are | 12. am not or 'm not |
| 7. 're not or aren't or are not | |

EXERCISE 4 page 9

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| 2. He's | 4. We're | 6. They're | 8. We're |
| 3. It's | 5. She's | 7. It's | |

EXERCISE 5 page 10

2. is **or** isn't **or** is not
3. is **or** isn't **or** is not
4. is **or** isn't **or** is not
5. is **or** isn't **or** is not
6. are **or** aren't **or** are not
7. are **or** aren't **or** are not
8. 'm **or** 'm not **or** am **or** am not
9. 'm **or** 'm not **or** am **or** am not
10. are **or** aren't **or** are not

EXERCISE 6 page 10

2. ^{is or 's} It a documentary.
3. Soccer players from all over Africa ^{are} in the movie.
4. One boy ~~he~~ is good at soccer.
5. The boy goes to the United States. His parents ^{are} is happy and unhappy.
6. His mother says, "I'm happy. His future ^{is} good."
7. She says, "I ^{I'm or I am} unhappy. He isn't near us."

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 11

A	Sport	Country
Lionel Messi	soccer	Argentina
Cristiano Ronaldo	soccer	Portugal
Masahiro Tanaka	baseball	Japan
Michelle Wie	golf	United States
Alex Morgan	soccer	United States
Marta Vieira da Silva	soccer	Brazil
Simona Halep	tennis	Romania

2 Present of *Be*: Questions

SCHOOL

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 16

- A** 1. Excuse me 3. right 5. office
 2. room 4. on time
- B** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 pages 19–20

2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a

EXERCISE 2 page 20

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2. Are we in the right building? | 6. Are your classmates friendly? |
| 3. Are you a new student? | 7. Are two students absent today? |
| 4. Is our teacher from Canada? | 8. Am I in the right room? |
| 5. Is it ten o'clock? | 9. Is this exercise easy? |

EXERCISE 3 pages 20–21

2. **A:** Is your watch fast?
B: *Answers will vary.*
3. **A:** Is your jacket from Italy?
B: *Answers will vary.*
4. **A:** Is the restroom on this floor?
B: *Answers will vary.*
5. **A:** Is your name easy to pronounce?
B: *Answers will vary.*
6. **A:** Are you and your classmates from different cities?
B: *Answers will vary.*
7. **A:** Are your classmates busy now?
B: *Answers will vary.*

EXERCISE 4 page 21

2. Where are the computers?
3. What's today's date? **or** What is today's date?
4. Why are we late?
5. Why is Diane the teacher today? **or** Why's Diane the teacher today?
6. How is your computer class? **or** How's your computer class?

EXERCISE 5 page 22

2. **A:** Where's **or** Where is
B: room 201
3. **A:** Who's Hao's teacher **or** Who is Hao's teacher
4. **A:** How's the classroom **or** How is the classroom
B: comfortable
5. **A:** How are the students
B: They're
6. **A:** Are the students from
B: they are
7. **A:** are they from
B: Argentina / Italy

EXERCISE 6 pages 22–23

- A**
2. **A:** Is Oscar smart?
B: Yes, he is.
 3. **A:** Are Alejandra and Oscar a good pair?
B: *Answers will vary.*
 4. **A:** Who is always late? **or** Who's always late?
B: Oscar is.
- B**
2. **A:** Is Oscar a bad boyfriend?
B: *Answers will vary.*
 3. **A:** Is Oscar bad at planning time?
B: *Answers will vary.*
 4. **A:** Is SmartGirl's answer good?
B: *Answers will vary.*

EXERCISE 7 page 23

2. A: Is ^{it} easy?
B: No, it's hard.
3. A: ~~He~~ ^{Is he} Korean?
B: No, he's he isn't.
4. A: Excuse me. Where's the office?
B: ~~Yes, it's~~ ^{It's} in room 305.
5. A: Is this English 3?
B: Yes, I think ^{so}.
6. A: ~~Is~~ ^{Are} they in room 102?
B: I don't know.
7. A: Where ^{are} you from?
B: I'm from Peru.
8. A: How ^{is} your class ~~is~~?
B: It's very good.
9. A: ~~What~~ ^{What's} your nickname?
B: Susie.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 8 page 24

- A** **People:** Elena; Hao; Hugo's classmates; Hugo's teacher
Countries: Canada; Chile; China; Korea; Poland; Saudi Arabia
- B**
- Yes, he is.
 - He's tough, but he's funny.
 - They're from Korea, Saudi Arabia, China, Poland, and Chile.
 - They're good at speaking.
 - Hao is good at writing and grammar.

EXERCISE 9 pages 24–25

- A**
- It's on page 429.
 - No, they aren't.
 - It's on page 441.
 - An article about Henri Cartier-Bresson.
 - No, it isn't.
 - Focus on Grammar 2.
 - No, it isn't.

3

Past of *Be*

A FIRST DAY

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 29

- A** 1. principal 3. afraid of 5. surprise
2. difficult 4. nervous

B Possible answers:

1. People are ^{often} ~~never~~ afraid of new places and new things.
2. *First Day Jitters* is a book for ^{children} ~~teenagers~~.
3. ^{The children were} ~~Sarah~~ was in school before ^{Sarah} ~~the children~~.
4. Sarah was a new ^{teacher} ~~student~~.
5. Teachers are ^{sometimes} ~~never~~ nervous.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 33

- A** A first job is very exciting. A first boss and a first paycheck are hard to forget. But a first job is not always the job of your dreams. Here are the first jobs of some famous people.

- In the past, Chris Rock, the comedian, was a busser at a restaurant.
- George Clooney was a shoe salesman.
- Lady Gaga and Madonna weren't always singers. Many years before they were famous, they worked in restaurants: Madonna was a server and Lady Gaga was a busser.
- Patrick Dempsey, the actor, was a juggler.

So maybe you're not happy with your job today. Maybe it isn't the job you really want. Don't feel bad. Just keep looking.

- B** 2. b 3. a 4. b

EXERCISE 2 page 34

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. were / was | 4. was / was / were |
| 2. were / were | 5. was / was / were / was / were / was |
| 3. was / was | |

EXERCISE 3 page 34

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 2. wasn't | 5. wasn't / wasn't | 8. was |
| 3. were | 6. was | 9. wasn't |
| 4. wasn't | 7. was | 10. were |

EXERCISE 4 page 35

- A**
2. It was five years ago.
 3. how was your first day at work?
 4. It was hard.
 5. my co-workers were busy
 6. I was afraid of my boss.
 7. I wasn't sure of anything.
 8. How was your first day at work?
 9. I was relaxed and happy.
 10. my second month wasn't good.
 11. My new boss and new co-worker weren't helpful.
 12. It was hard for a few weeks

EXERCISE 5 page 35

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2. is / was | 4. was / is | 6. were / are |
| 3. were / are | 5. is / was | |

EXERCISE 6 page 36

Hi Victor,

^{was} How ^{Were you} your weekend ~~was~~? ~~You were~~ busy?

^{Yesterday}, I ^{was} at a job interview ~~or~~ I ^{was} at a job interview ^{yesterday}.
~~I was yesterday at a job interview.~~ It was for a sales job at a drugstore. The interviewer

^{was} be friendly. The questions ^{weren't} ~~no were~~ easy, but I think my answers ^{were} ~~was~~ good. I hope I get the

job. It's not my dream job, but it's a job with a paycheck.

Write soon.

Ella

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 7 page 36

- A**
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Family Member | 3. Business Contact | 5. Friend |
| 2. Friend | 4. Family Member | |
- B**
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 2. True | 4. False | 6. False | 8. True |
| 3. No Information | 5. True | 7. True | |

4

Count Nouns and Proper Nouns

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 43

- A** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a
- B** 1. False 3. True 5. True
2. False 4. False 6. False

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 46

- A** **MIKE:** So Doug, who's that with you in the photo?
DOUG: That's me with friends from college.
MIKE: Where are they now?
DOUG: Well, the woman next to me, Jasmine, is in Brazil.
MIKE: Really?
DOUG: Uh-huh. She's a teacher there. And the guy on the left, Bob, is here in New York. He's an accountant.
MIKE: Who's the other woman?
DOUG: That's Amy. She's a street photographer. She always has a camera with her. What a life! She travels all over the world. Last month, she was in India. Before that, she was in Central America. Now her photos are in a show at the library here.
MIKE: I'd love to see them.
DOUG: Them? Or her?
- B** 2. Any three of the following: photo; college; teacher; guy; woman; photographer; camera; life; world; show; library
 3. Any two of the following: Jasmine; Brazil; Bob; New York; Amy; India; Central America
 4. friends; photos

EXERCISE 2 pages 46–47

- A** 2. a 5. a 8. an
3. a 6. a 9. a
4. an 7. an 10. a

- B** Left column from top to bottom: hat; eye; ear; earring; lip; woman
 Right column from top to bottom: flower; man; suit; hand

EXERCISE 3 page 47

- | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 3. an | 5. a / a | 7. a |
| 4. Ø | 6. an | 8. a / a |

EXERCISE 4 page 48

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 2. countries | 5. fish | 8. eyes | 11. classes |
| 3. museums | 6. people | 9. artists | 12. men |
| 4. watches | 7. flowers | 10. lives | |

EXERCISE 5 pages 48–49

MIKE: Hi, are you ^{Amy Lin}~~amy lin~~?

AMY: Yes, I am.

MIKE: I'm ^{Mike Cho}~~mike cho~~. I work with Doug.

AMY: Nice to meet you, ^{Mike}~~mike~~.

MIKE: It's nice to meet you. Your photos are great.

AMY: Thanks. So, ^{Mike}~~mike~~, are you from ^{Phoenix}~~phoenix~~?

MIKE: No, I'm not. I'm from ^{San Francisco}~~san francisco~~. I'm here for the Labor Day holiday.

AMY: Oh, ^{San Francisco}~~san francisco~~ is beautiful. I was there last year.

MIKE: Doug says you travel a lot.

AMY: Yes, I do. I was in ^{India}~~india~~ last year, and the year before that I was in almost every country in Central America.

MIKE: That's great.

AMY: Do you travel?

MIKE: When I can. I was in ^{Mexico}~~mexico~~ last ^{November}~~november~~ during the ^{Thanksgiving}~~thanksgiving~~ vacation, and I was in ^{Canada}~~canada~~ with my family for a week last summer.

AMY: Any photos?

MIKE: No. My dad's brother ^{Sam}~~sam~~ is the photographer in our family.

EXERCISE 6 page 49

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. classes /ɪz/ | 5. artists /s/ |
| 3. scissors /z/ | 6. glasses /ɪz/ |
| 4. boxes /ɪz/ | 7. books /s/ |

EXERCISE 7 page 50

2. This is ^a photo of Henri Matisse.
3. Henri Matisse was ^a great artist.
4. Before Matisse was ^a artist, he was ^a lawyer.
5. Matisse's paintings are in ^{museums} ~~museum~~ all over the world.
6. In this photo, Matisse is in the south of ^{France} ~~france~~.
7. We see four ^{birds} ~~bird~~ outside their cages.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 7 page 50

- A** 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b

5

Descriptive Adjectives

INTERESTING AND UNUSUAL PLACES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOUR READ page 55

- A**
- | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|
| 1. safe | 3. comfortable | 5. climate |
| 2. dry | 4. unusual | |
- B**
- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. rock | 3. usual | 5. dry |
| 2. safe | 4. long | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 57

- A** This area is magical. Where am I? I'm at Gamirasu Cave Hotel in the center of Cappadocia. The hotel is in a small, traditional village. It's in a cave. In the past, it was a home. Now it's a hotel. My room is fun. It's old, but has a modern bathroom. The rooms are not expensive. The price of the room includes a delicious breakfast and dinner. The service is good too—the people are helpful and friendly. Also, it's easy to visit all of Cappadocia from the hotel. It was a great choice.
- B**
- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. traditional | 3. not expensive | 5. helpful / friendly |
| 2. modern | 4. delicious | 6. great |

EXERCISE 2 pages 57–58

2. The carpets are awesome.
3. The prices are reasonable.
4. It's warm and sunny. **or** It's sunny and warm.
5. It's cold and windy. **or** It's windy and cold.
6. We're tired but happy. **or** We're happy but tired.

EXERCISE 3 page 58

1. The rooms are not expensive.
2. Topdeck is a good restaurant / The food is delicious / the waiters are friendly and helpful **or** the waiters are helpful and friendly

3. Yesterday we were at an outdoor market. / The vegetables were fresh and delicious. **or** The vegetables were delicious and fresh.

EXERCISE 4 page 58

RITA: Is that a ^{new lamp} ~~lamp~~ new?

TED: Yes, it is. It's from Turkey.

RITA: The colors are ^{beautiful} ~~beautiful~~.

TED: Thanks. I got it at ^{an} old market in Cappadocia near our hotel.

RITA: Were there many ^{interesting things} ~~things~~ interesting to buy?

TED: Yes. These ^{bowl} ~~bowls~~ colorful are from the market, too.

RITA: The colors ^{are} unusual. I like them a lot.

TED: Here. This one is for you.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 5 page 59

A b. Sun Hi's visit to a national park

- B**
- | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|
| 2. old | 4. clean | 6. not crowded |
| 3. 80 people | 5. cold | |

6

Prepositions of Place

LOCATIONS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 64

- A**
- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. located | 3. interested | 5. app |
| 2. huge | 4. tour | 6. dinosaur |
- B**
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. New York City | 4. On the fourth floor |
| 2. 77th and 81st Streets | 5. The Star of India and the blue whale |
| 3. On the first floor | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 67

- A**
- The National Anthropology Museum of Mexico is in a park in Mexico City. It has things from the Olmec, Maya, and Aztec cultures. Before you enter the museum, you walk under a huge concrete umbrella.
 - This red brick museum is in Amsterdam, Holland. It's the Rijksmuseum and it's located at Museumstraat 1. In front of the museum, you can see a beautiful canal. The museum has a collection of Dutch and other European art.
 - The State Hermitage was a palace, but now it is a museum. This green and white section of the museum is on the bank of the Neva River. It is in St. Petersburg in Russia.
 - The Guggenheim Museum Bilbao is in Bilbao, Spain. The architect was Frank Gehry. The curves of the building catch the light. It is located on the bank of the Nervión River. Inside the museum, there is a huge area with views of Bilbao's water and the hills of the Basque country.

2. B 3. A 4. D

EXERCISE 2 page 68

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 2. next to | 5. at | 8. on the corner of |
| 3. on the corner of | 6. on the | 9. between |
| 4. between | 7. under | 10. at |

EXERCISE 3 page 69

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|----------------|-------|
| 2. at | 4. between | 6. in front of | 8. at |
| 3. on | 5. on | 7. at | |

EXERCISE 4 page 69

1. A: Where's the museum?
 B: It's ^{on Fifth} ~~in Five~~ Avenue between ^{Eighth} ~~Eight~~ and Ninth Streets.
2. A: Excuse me, are the dinosaurs ^{on} ~~the~~ third floor?
 B: I'm not sure. Ask at the Information Booth.
 A: Where's the Information Booth?
 B: It's in front ^{of} ~~the~~ stairs.
3. A: Is Jeff at the museum?
 B: No. He's ^{at} ~~in~~ home right now.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 6 page 70

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| A 2. Ecuador | 4. Spain | 6. Guatemala |
| 3. Madagascar | 5. Laos | |

7 Imperatives; Suggestions with *Let's, Why don't we ... ?*

LONG LIFE

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 77

- A**
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. nap | 3. dead | 5. pray |
| 2. secret | 4. advice | 6. island |
- B**
- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. False | 3. No Information | 5. No Information |
| 2. False | 4. True | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 80

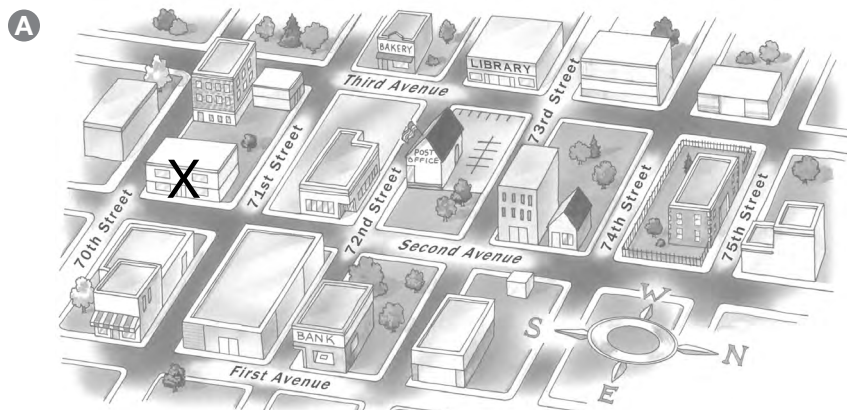
- A**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. c | 3. b | 4. e | 5. f | 6. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|
- B**
1. Take the number 4 bus to the gym.
 2. Be careful. Don't take more than two pills a day.
 3. Please don't use your phone in the doctor's office.
 4. Stop!
 5. Why don't we get goat milk for a change?
 6. Why don't you eat honey? It's good for a sore throat.

EXERCISE 2 page 80

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. B: eat | 4. A: call |
| 2. A: don't get | B: invite |
| 3. A: not take | 5. A: take |
| B: walk | B: worry |

EXERCISE 3 pages 80–81

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 2. close | 5. walk | 8. Try |
| 3. don't tell | 6. not buy | 9. Don't take |
| 4. check | 7. give | 10. Don't visit |

EXERCISE 4 page 81

- B** Possible answer:
Third Avenue. Turn right and walk one block to 72nd Street. The library is between 72nd and 73rd Street.

EXERCISE 5 page 82

JOE: Let's ~~to~~ go to the movies.

MARY: Why ~~we don't~~ ^{don't we} go to the park first? It's a beautiful day.

JOE: OK. But first ~~let~~ ^{let's} have lunch. I'm hungry.

MARY: I'm hungry too. Why don't we have a fruit salad with yogurt and nuts?

JOE: Good idea.

MARY: But ~~you~~ ^{Throw} don't use those apples. They're bad. ~~Throws~~ them away.

JOE: OK.

MARY: And why ~~you don't~~ ^{don't you} add honey to the yogurt? It's delicious that way.

JOE: You're right. This is really good.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 6** page 82

- A** a. a spa

- B** Kind of class: yoga

Breakfast foods: fresh fruit; whole-grain breads; yogurt

Drinks: freshly squeezed orange juice; herbal tea

Kind of massage: European

Number of free weeks: two

8

Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements

HOLIDAYS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 87

- A** 1. At the stroke of 3. tradition 5. look ahead
2. culture 4. get together 6. Eve
- B** 1. d 2. e 3. c 4. a 5. b

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 91

Songkran is the name of the traditional Thai New Year celebration. Every year, people celebrate Songkran in April. On this holiday, Thais throw water at each other. They often use water guns. Sometimes they use containers. Once in a while, they use garden hoses. Thailand is hot and dry, and the water feels good. Gan loves the holiday. He says, “The water feels great, and Songkran is a lot of fun.”

EXERCISE 2 page 92

1. watches / see 3. has / visit / throw / have
2. jump / belongs / swims / thinks 4. follow / comes

EXERCISE 3 pages 92–93

2. don't want 4. don't wear 6. don't work
3. doesn't go 5. doesn't go

EXERCISE 4 page 93

2. He rarely goes to football games.
3. We eat a lot every Thanksgiving Day. **or** Every Thanksgiving Day we eat a lot. **or** Every Thanksgiving Day, we eat a lot.
4. I visit my grandparents every holiday. **or** Every holiday I visit my grandparents. **or** Every holiday, I visit my grandparents.

5. That store is always crowded.
 6. Once in a while we wear traditional clothes. **or** We wear traditional clothes once in a while. **or** Once in a while, we wear traditional clothes.

EXERCISE 5 page 93

- | | | | |
|----------|------|------------|------|
| 2. uses | /ɪz/ | 6. watches | /ɪz/ |
| 3. buys | /z/ | 7. misses | /ɪz/ |
| 4. costs | /s/ | 8. thinks | /s/ |
| 5. knows | /z/ | | |

EXERCISE 6 page 94

In the United States, people ^{usually start} ~~start usually~~ the New Year holiday on New Year's Eve. Many people ^{plan} ~~plans~~ celebrations weeks in advance. My cousin always ^{invites} ~~invite~~ friends to a party. My parents usually ^{go} ~~goes~~ to a restaurant with friends. Many people watch an event on TV just before midnight. On New Year's Day, people usually ~~am~~ relax from the night before. My brother watches football games on TV, and my sister ^{goes} ~~is go~~ to her friend's home. I ^{sleep} ~~sleeps~~ all day long and ^{don't} ~~not~~ do anything.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 94

A	Country	Independence Day	Notes
2.	Cambodia	November 9	gather at Phnom Penh Independence monument; fly balloons
3.	United States	July 4	fly the American flag; decorate with red, white, and blue
4.	Bolivia	August 6–8	have marches, parades, and carnivals; women dress in traditional clothes and dance

9

Simple Present: *Yes/No* Questions and Short Answers

ROOMMATES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**AFTER YOU READ** page 99

- A** 1. messy 3. stay up 5. outgoing
2. bother 4. easygoing 6. private
- B** 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE**EXERCISE 1** page 101

2. d 3. c 4. f 5. a 6. e

EXERCISE 2 pages 101–102

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. A: Does ... have
B: doesn't | 7. A: Do ... like
B: I don't |
| 3. A: Does ... wake up
B: he doesn't | 8. A: Does ... have
B: it does |
| 4. A: Do ... stay up
B: they do | 9. A: Does ... go
B: she doesn't |
| 5. A: Does ... bother
B: it doesn't | 10. A: Do ... need
B: we do |
| 6. A: Does ... have
B: it does | 11. A: Do ... sell
B: they do |

EXERCISE 3 page 102

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. A: Are
B: are | 8. A: Do
B: do |
| 4. A: Do
B: they don't | 9. A: Does
B: doesn't |
| 5. A: Are
B: they aren't | 10. A: Are
B: are |
| 6. A: Do
B: they do | 11. A: Are
B: we are |
| 7. A: Is
B: she isn't | 12. A: Do
B: don't |

EXERCISE 4 page 103

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 3. Does he come | 6. Do you play | 9. Yes, he does. | 12. Do you bring |
| 4. No, he doesn't. | 7. No, I don't. | 10. Do you see | 13. No, I don't. |
| 5. Does he play | 8. Does he have | 11. Yes, I do. | |

EXERCISE 5 page 104

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Does she ^{go} goes to school?
B: Yes, she ^{does} goes . | 4. A: ^{Does} Do she live near the university?
B: Yes, she ^{does} lives . |
| 2. A: Does he ^{need} needs help?
B: Yes, he does. | 5. A: Does he ^{have} has a roommate?
B: Yes, he ^{does} has . |
| 3. A: Do they are like rock music?
B: Yes, they do. | 6. A: Are you friends?
B: Yes, we ^{are} do . |

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 6 page 104

- A** a. to find a roommate
- B** **Parties:** doesn't like parties
Music: likes classical music
Sports: doesn't like sports
Study habits: studies at night in her room

10

Simple Present: *Wh*- Questions

DREAMS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 110

- A**
- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. author | 3. remember | 5. Unfortunately |
| 2. guest | 4. nightmare | |
- B** *Possible answers:*
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Everyone dreams. | 4. Rapid eye movement |
| 2. Nobody knows. | 5. An Iowa professor says creative people do. |
| 3. Nobody knows. | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 112

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. b | 3. h | 4. f | 5. e | 6. a | 7. d | 8. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 2 page 113

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Where does your guest come from? | 5. What does she dream about? |
| 3. How do they feel at night? | 6. What time does your mother wake up? |
| 4. Who does he dream about? | |

EXERCISE 3 pages 113–114

2. Who has nightmares?
3. Who gets up before 6:00 a.m.?
4. Who hates early morning classes?
5. Who needs more than eight hours of sleep?

EXERCISE 4 page 114

2. does Sabrina daydream?
3. does Sabrina daydream about?
4. does Sabrina daydream during her math class?
5. is Sabrina's boyfriend?
6. does Sabrina feel?
7. has a good job?
8. does Sabrina's boyfriend do?

EXERCISE 5 page 115

2. In a dream, ^SJake meets ^Ohis boss at a party.

Q: Who meets his boss at a party?

Q: Who does Jake meet at a party?

3. In a nightmare, ^Stwo men push ^OMaya.

Q: Who pushes Maya?

Q: Who do two men push?

4. In my dream, ^Smy grandfather visits ^Omy friends.

Q: Who visits my friends?

Q: Who does my grandfather visit?

EXERCISE 6 page 115

2. Why ^{do}they need two pillows?

7. How ^{does}he ^{feel}about that?

3. Who ^{sleeps}on the sofa?

8. What ^{do}you dream about?

4. When does she ^{go}to bed?

9. How long does she ^{sleep}at night?

5. Who ^{wakes}wake you?

10. Where ^{does}he sleep?

6. Who ^{do}es you dream about?

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 116

A She's looking for a room.

B 2. You're in the wrong building.

4. Music and science

3. Stress

5. Science

EXERCISE 9 page 117

Student A

1. I'm at school.
2. I see my third-grade teacher
3. This person is big.
4. I am little.
5. "Your schoolwork is great. You are my favorite student."
6. I smile, laugh, and wake up.

Student B

1. I'm on an airplane.
2. The pilot comes to me.
3. "I need your help."
4. I fly and land the plane.
5. I feel good.
6. I wake up.

11

There is / There are

PLACES TO SHOP

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**AFTER YOU READ** page 123

- A** 1. luxury 3. indoor 5. join
2. parking spaces 4. aquarium 6. including
- B** 1. sweet 4. car-locating system
2. museums 5. a hotel
3. are 6. 750,000

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE**EXERCISE 1** page 126

- A** 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F
- B** 2. No, there aren't. 3. No, there isn't. 4. Yes, there is.

EXERCISE 2 page 127

2. There is 4. There are 6. There is
3. There is 5. There are

EXERCISE 3 page 127

2. There's a shoe store on the second level.
5. There isn't a men's clothing store at the mall.
6. There aren't any desks in the classrooms.

EXERCISE 4 pages 127–128

2. There aren't 4. There are 6. There isn't 8. there are
3. There's 5. They aren't 7. there's 9. They're

EXERCISE 5 page 128

- A** 2. There are 4. there's 6. there
3. They're 5. there

EXERCISE 6 page 128

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. There's / He's | 6. There's / It's |
| 3. There are / They're | 7. There are / They're |
| 4. There's / It's | 8. There's / They're |
| 5. There are / They're | 9. There's / She's |

EXERCISE 7 page 129

- B:** Yes, there is. It's Carmen.
- A:** Are there
B: Yes, there are. There's a movie on Saturday and a concert on Sunday.
- A:** are there
B: Three **or** Three showings **or** There are three showings.
- A:** Is there
B: Yes, there is. It's from 8:00–5:00 at 4545 West Street.

EXERCISE 8 pages 129–130

- There ~~not are~~ ^{aren't} any pizza places on my street. There is one on the next street and four in my town.
- There ~~be~~ ^{are} pizza places at almost every mall in the United States. The pizzas come in all shapes and sizes.
- ~~Are~~ ^{There are} traditional pizzas with mushrooms, pepperoni, and broccoli.
- There ~~is~~ ^{are} also pizzas with curry, fish, and coconut.
- In the United States, ~~they~~ ^{there} are over 70,000 pizza places. ~~There~~ ^{They} sell lots of pizza.
- Pizzas are popular with everyone. ~~There~~ ^{They} are popular with both young and old people.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 9** page 130

2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b

12

Possessive Nouns and Adjectives; Pronouns; Questions with *Whose*

POSSESSIONS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 136

- A** 1. recognize 3. back 5. excellent
2. composition 4. grade
- B** 1. Kim's. (Kim's composition.)
2. Kim is. (Kim is absent.)
3. Juan's. (Juan's composition has a name on the back.)
4. Boris's. (Boris's composition needs work.)
- C** 1. Boris's 2. Kim's 3. Juan's

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 140

Possessive Nouns	Possessive Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Object Pronouns
Marco's	mine	my	them
Marco's	his	my	you

EXERCISE 2 pages 140–141

- A** This is the Zhang family. The older man is Lao Zhang. Lao's wife is Feng. They have two daughters, Hua and Mei. Hua's husband is Gang. They have a son, Bao. Mei's husband is Jinsong. They have a daughter, Ting.
- B** 1. mother's / grandmother 4. uncle's
2. sister's / Hua's 5. cousins / mothers / sisters
3. wife's / his 6. family's

EXERCISE 3 page 141

2. her 4. His / their 6. his 8. her
3. Their / His / his 5. Its 7. your

EXERCISE 4 pages 141–142

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. b. his
c. Mine | 3. a. hers
b. Mine |
| 2. a. Theirs
b. ours | 4. a. His
b. Hers |

EXERCISE 5 page 142

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b. Yours
c. her | 3. a. their
b. Their |
| 2. a. hers
b. Mine | c. yours
d. Ours |

EXERCISE 6 page 142

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. b. me
c. I | 3. a. Their
b. they |
| 2. a. he
b. him | c. them |

EXERCISE 7 page 143

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| 2. I | 7. We | 12. mine | 17. we |
| 3. It | 8. It | 13. me | 18. us |
| 4. My | 9. it | 14. I | |
| 5. my | 10. We | 15. We | |
| 6. me | 11. Hers | 16. our | |

EXERCISE 8 page 143

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 2. Maria | 4. partner's | 6. partners |
| 3. Marias | 5. partner | |

EXERCISE 9 page 144

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Is that ^{your} dictionary?
B: No. It's his dictionary.
A: ^{Whose} Who's?
B: ^{Dan's} Dan's.
A: That's not ^{his} his's. It's Juan's. | 2. A: Is ^{Maria's} Maria sister here?
B: No, she's not.
A: Is Maria here?
B: No, but ^{her} his brother is.
A: Where is Maria?
B: I think she's with ^{her} his sister. |
|--|---|

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 10 page 144

A a. bikes

B 2. Johnny

3. Jasmine

4. Roger and Ted

13

Ability: *Can or Could*

ANIMALS AND THEIR ABILITIES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 151

- A**
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. intelligent | 3. genius | 5. invent |
| 2. surprised | 4. professor | |
- B**
- | | | |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| 1. False | 3. True | 5. False |
| 2. False | 4. No Information | 6. True |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 153

1. N'kisi can (invent) new words.
 2. A camel can (live) up to six months without water.
 3. Cheetahs can (go) from 0 to 96 km/h in three seconds.
 4. At first, N'kisi couldn't (say) much.
 5. Dogs can't (talk) about their love.
 6. The bird couldn't (fly) south for the winter.
-
- a. He could only (say) a few words.
 - b. They're very fast.
 - c. It was hurt.
 - d. They can (show) their feelings in other ways.
 - e. He's a smart bird.
 - g. A human can only (go) up to five days.

2. g 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. c

EXERCISE 2 page 154

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. can say | 4. can understand |
| 2. can sit / can't bring | 5. can help |
| 3. can catch / can't catch | |

EXERCISE 3 page 154

- A** 2. Can elephants jump? No, they can't.
 3. Can a bear climb a tree? Yes, it can.
 4. Can a chimpanzee use tools? Yes, it can.
 5. Can chimpanzees invent games? Yes, they can.
 6. Can a penguin fly? No, it can't.

EXERCISE 4 page 155

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. b. could count | 2. a. could use |
| c. could name | b. could make |
| d. could read | c. can learn |
| e. can read | 3. a. couldn't do |
| f. can see | b. could bring |

EXERCISE 5 page 155

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. can't see | 4. can scare / can't scare |
| 2. can lead / can't lead | 5. can show / can't explain |
| 3. can sleep / can't sleep | 6. can use / can't jump |

EXERCISE 6 page 156

MARICEL: Can you ^{come} ~~coming~~ to my party? It's next Saturday night. You can ~~to~~ meet my new dog.

BELLA: Yes, I'd love to. How ^{can} I get to your home?

MARICEL: You can ~~to~~ take the train or a taxi.

BELLA: Can you meet me at the train station?

MARICEL: I'm sorry. I can't. I ~~no-can~~ ^{can't} drive. Maybe Bob can ^{meet} ~~meets~~ you. He has a car, and he can ~~to~~ drive.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 156

- A** catch a ball; paint pictures
- B** 1. b 2. a 3. b

14

Permission: *Can* or *May*

SPECIAL DIETS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 161

- A**
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. nutritious | 3. recipe | 5. in common |
| 2. Dairy | 4. substitute | |
- B** **Vegan:** apple, chocolate, french fries, hummus, oatmeal, soy milk
Vegetarian: apple, cheese, chocolate, eggs, fish, french fries, hummus, ice cream, oatmeal, soy milk

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 163

NUTRITIONIST: Can I help you?

PATIENT: Thanks. I have a few questions about the diet you gave me. First of all, can I eat meat?

NUTRITIONIST: Yes, you can, but you can only have boiled, grilled, or baked meat.

PATIENT: What about fried chicken? Can I have it? I love fried chicken.

NUTRITIONIST: Sorry. You may not have any fried food on this diet.

PATIENT: Can I eat nuts?

NUTRITIONIST: Yes, you may. But you can't have too many. And remember, there are a lot of things on this diet that you can eat. You may eat as many green vegetables as you want, and you can drink as much green tea as you want.

PATIENT: That sounds good.

NUTRITIONIST: If you have any more questions, you can call me weekdays between 11:00 and 1:00.

EXERCISE 2 page 164

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. can ... drive | 4. May ... help | 6. may keep | 8. Can ... see |
| 3. Can ... eat | 5. may take | 7. Can ... have | 9. can look |

EXERCISE 3 page 165

2. May I see your health insurance card?
3. Can I eat snacks?
4. Can I have ice cream?
5. May I call you with questions?

EXERCISE 4 page 165

1. A: Can we ^{pay} ~~paid~~ later?
 B: Yes, you can ^{pay} ~~pays~~ half now and half next month.
2. A: May I ^{speak} ~~speaks~~ to the doctor?
 B: I'm sorry. He's with a patient now. Can you ^{call} ~~calls~~ back later?
3. A: Can I ~~to~~ use salt?
 B: Yes, but not a lot.
4. A: Can I drink coffee or tea?
 B: You may drink tea, but you ^{may not} ~~mayn't~~ drink coffee.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 5 page 166

- B** peanut butter; peanuts

EXERCISE 8 page 167

Possible answers:

Student A

1. You can see the doctor on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday between 8 and 4.
2. You may call her any weekday between 11 and 12. You may not call her evenings or weekends.
3. Yes, you can.
4. You can call 344-3580.
5. You may attend free lectures on the first Monday of every month.
6. Yes, you can.
7. You can go to www.greenhealth.com.

Student B

1. On Monday, Wednesday, or Friday between 8 and 4.
2. Any weekday between 11 and 12. Never in the evenings or on weekends.
3. Yes.
4. Call 344-3580.
5. Yes, there are.
6. Yes.
7. Go to www.greenhealth.com.

15

Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements

PEOPLE WATCHING

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 173

- A**
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. detective | 3. psychologist | 5. bored |
| 2. suit | 4. departure | |
- B**
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. isn't | 3. isn't | 5. isn't |
| 2. aren't | 4. is | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 176

- A** I'm in my psychology class. This semester we're studying child psychology. Today's class is almost over. Julia and Maria are closing their books. Our teacher is returning a test. Bob has a smile on his face. He always gets a good grade. Ryan isn't smiling. Maybe his grade is low. Shoko is texting under the table. Jon isn't listening to the teacher. He's thinking about lunch. I can hear his stomach. It's making noises.
- B**
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 2. close | 4. smile | 6. listen | 8. make |
| 3. return | 5. text | 7. think | |

EXERCISE 2 page 176

- looking
- are playing / is texting
- are doing / is reading
- 's raining **or** is raining / are using
- are standing / 're waiting **or** are waiting
- 'm not doing **or** am not doing
- 's not snowing **or** isn't snowing / 's raining **or** is raining
- 're not studying **or** aren't studying / 're relaxing **or** are relaxing
- is taking / 's working **or** is working
- 're learning **or** are learning

EXERCISE 3 page 177

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2. 'm staying | 4. 'm sitting | 6. 'm thinking |
| 3. 'm meeting | 5. watching | |

EXERCISE 4 page 177

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2. 's meeting | 5. are not talking | 8. 'm enjoying |
| 3. is having | 6. 're comparing | 9. 'm not looking |
| 4. 're eating | 7. is spending | 10. are beginning |

EXERCISE 5 page 178

^{sitting}
I'm ~~sit~~ in the park. It's a beautiful day. The leaves ^{are} changing color. Today there are a lot of children in the park. ^{They're} laughing and ^{are} playing. They ~~no~~ ^{aren't} studying. They're lucky. It's hard to study on a beautiful day.

^{I'm}
I trying to study for a test. I'm ^{waiting} ~~wait~~ for my classmate, Grace. We like to work together.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 6** pages 178–179**A****B**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. standing / restaurant | 4. standing / Pacific |
| 2. wearing / jacket / sunglasses | 5. standing / Nova Bank |
| 3. carrying / chips | 6. wearing / sweater / skirt |

16

Present Progressive: *Yes/No* and *Wh-* Questions

MOVIES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 184

- A** 1. scene 3. fever 5. coughing
2. catching a cold 4. still
- B** 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. b 6. c

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 186

1. C 2. A 3. B

EXERCISE 2 page 187

- A** 2. **A:** Are they sitting in the first row?
3. **A:** Are they watching a horror movie?
4. **A:** Is my hat blocking your view?
5. **A:** Are you enjoying the movie?
- B** 1. **B:** Yes, she is. She always gets tickets online.
2. **B:** No. They're in the fifth row.
3. **B:** Yes. It's very scary.
4. **B:** No, it isn't. I can see the screen.
5. **B:** Yes, I am. Are you?

EXERCISE 3 pages 187–188

2. What's he buying? **or** What is he buying?
3. Where are they sitting?
4. Why is she putting her coat on that seat?
5. Who is he waiting for?

EXERCISE 4 pages 188–189

2. Who's drinking frozen hot chocolate at Serendipity?
3. Who's phoning home?

4. Who's dancing on the ice and singing, "Let It Go"?
5. Who's saying, "Keep your friends close, but your enemies closer"?
6. Who's exercising to the song, "Happy"?
7. Who's saying, "Let them fight"?

EXERCISE 5 page 189

2. Are you feeling any better?
3. Are you taking the medicine?
4. Where are you calling from?
5. Who is she eating with?
6. Are people asking for her autograph?

EXERCISE 6 pages 189–190

2. A: What ^{are} you doing?
B: I'm turning off my cell phone.
3. A: Is Dad ^{buying} ~~buy~~ popcorn?
B: Yes, he is.
4. A: ^{What's or What is} ~~What~~ taking him so long?
B: He's waiting in a long line.
5. A: Excuse me, is someone ^{sitting} ~~sits~~ here?
B: No, no one ^{is} ~~is~~ sitting here. Have a seat.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 190

- A** 1. b 2. b 3. a

B Who	Kind of movie	Where / How
Joy's mother	<i>a comedy</i>	on her iPad on the balcony at home
Bill	<i>a documentary</i>	on the big TV in the living room
Brian (Joy's son)	<i>an action film</i>	at the Cineplex movie theater
Ella	<i>an animated film</i>	at the Cineplex movie theater
Joy	<i>a romance</i>	on a small TV in her bedroom

17

Simple Present and Present Progressive;
Non-Action Verbs

SMARTPHONES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 195

- A 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a
- B 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. c

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 198

- A Raisa has a new phone with a lot of great features. She likes her phone a lot. Her phone keeps her in touch with her friends. Right now, Raissa is texting friends. They are making plans for the evening. She and her friends often text. They don't talk much on the phone. They also connect through social media. Raissa often adds new friends to her social media sites. Sometimes she doesn't know them very well. Raissa's grandmother, Olga, worries about that. Olga doesn't use social media. She prefers to talk on the phone or connect through email.
- B like; know; worry; prefer

EXERCISE 2 pages 198–199

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 2. 'm checking | 5. is wearing | 8. Do ... use | 11. worry |
| 3. has | 6. looks | 9. prefer | 12. Do ... worry |
| 4. are wearing | 7. think | 10. believe | 13. love |

EXERCISE 3 page 199

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2. 's playing | 5. 's failing | 8. don't know | 11. think |
| 3. texting | 6. are talking | 9. 's playing | 12. 's becoming |
| 4. think | 7. does ... want | 10. loves | 13. owns |

EXERCISE 4 page 200

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2. wants | 4. 's looking | 6. is talking | 8. is answering |
| 3. swims | 5. takes | 7. 's asking | 9. knows |

EXERCISE 5 page 200

I ^{hate} ~~hates~~ cell phones. My boss ^{thinks} ~~is thinking~~ he can call me anytime, even on weekends. I'm
dislike email for the same reason. People in my company work all the time. There's no "off"
time. Look at John over there. It's his lunchtime, but ^{he's} ~~he~~ answering calls and checking email.
He never ^{gets} ~~is get~~ time to relax. This wasn't possible in my parents' day. I don't think it's right.
Technology ^{is} ~~is~~ great in some ways, but it's awful in other ways.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE****EXERCISE 6** page 201

- A** Message 2: Family
Message 3: Business
Message 4: Family

B Name of caller	Relationship to Karina	Reason for the call
Bob	aunt	wants advice on smartphones
Lydia	boss	wants a business report
Natalya	daughter	wants Karina's travel plans
Gina	assistant	wants a ride from the station

18

Simple Past: Statements with Regular Verbs

TRAVEL

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 209

- A**
- land
 - picked up
 - canceled
 - freezing
 - miss
- B**
- Karen and Julian ^{watched} played footvolley on Ipanema Beach.
 - Karen and Julian enjoyed a delicious ^{meal} dessert at a restaurant.
 - Karen and Julian arrived at the hotel at 3:00 ^{in the morning} in the afternoon.
 - Mr. Grimes ^{canceled} attended the spring conference.
 - Dahlia stayed late on Tuesday ^{Monday and} and Wednesday.
 - Dahlia dined on sandwiches from the ^{vending machines} café downstairs.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 212

- A**
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2. Yesterday afternoon, we <u>walked</u> around the National Zoo. | Base Form
walk |
| 3. Some friends <u>invited</u> us for dinner last night. | invite |
| 4. Ana <u>baked</u> a cheesecake yesterday morning. | bake |
| 5. The cheesecake <u>didn't look</u> good, but it <u>tasted</u> delicious. | look; taste |
| 6. Miguel <u>cooked</u> enchiladas. | cook |
| 7. The enchiladas <u>looked</u> delicious, but they <u>didn't taste</u> good. | look; taste |
| 8. We <u>visited</u> Dupont Circle with Ana and Miguel. | visit |
| 9. An hour ago, I <u>called</u> and <u>thanked</u> them for dinner. | call; thank |
- B** Yesterday afternoon; last night; yesterday morning; An hour ago

EXERCISE 2 page 212

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 2. arrived | 4. baked | 6. canceled | 8. watched |
| 3. visited | 5. walked | 7. hurried | |

EXERCISE 3 page 213

2. I wanted coffee. I *didn't want* tea.
3. It rained in the morning. It *didn't rain* in the afternoon.
4. She only invited you. She *didn't invite* your whole family.
5. He helped you. He *didn't help* me.
6. I watched a movie. I *didn't watch* the news.
7. He picked her up from the airport. He *didn't pick* her *up* from the train station.

EXERCISE 4 page 213

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 2. rained | 6. stopped | 10. watched | 14. decided |
| 3. didn't stop | 7. climbed | 11. listened | 15. ordered |
| 4. carried | 8. walked | 12. didn't want | |
| 5. visited | 9. boarded | 13. wanted | |

EXERCISE 5 page 214

Conversation 1

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 2. ago | 3. last |
|--------|---------|

Conversation 2

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------|
| 1. last | 2. last | 3. ago | 4. yesterday |
|---------|---------|--------|--------------|

EXERCISE 6 pages 214–215

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. doesn't like / liked | 5. start / didn't start |
| 3. opens / didn't open | 6. takes / didn't use / rented |
| 4. don't travel / traveled | 7. bring / enjoyed |

EXERCISE 7 page 215

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 2. /ɪd/ | 4. /d/ | 6. /t/ |
| 3. /d/ | 5. /ɪd/ | |

EXERCISE 8 page 216

Dear Dahlia,

Paris is unbelievable at night! It's 10 p.m., and I'm writing to you from a café. We arrived ^{two days ago} here ~~before two days~~. My friend Pierre ^{picked} ~~picks~~ me up. We toured the city during the day, and at night we ~~did~~ walked along the River Seine. Today we ^{dined} ~~dining~~ in Montmartre, and we visited the Louvre Museum. I ^{didn't like} ~~not like~~ the food in Montmartre, but I ~~did~~ loved the area. I hope all is well with you. Don't work too hard!

Love,
Michelle

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE****EXERCISE 9** pages 216–217

- A**
2. True
 3. True
 4. False. She didn't rent a car. She used public transportation.
 5. False. She enjoyed her trip.
- B**
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. ten days | 2. two nights | 3. one day | 4. half an hour |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|

19

Simple Past: Statements with Irregular Verbs

YOU NEVER KNOW

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 221

- A**
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. border | 3. ran away | 5. rode |
| 2. unlucky | 4. appeared | 6. fought |
- B**
- 2 A week later, the horse came back with three other horses.
 - 1 A horse appeared on a peasant's land. Two days later, it ran away.
 - 3 The next morning, one of the horses ran into the peasant's son and hurt him.
 - 4 A month later, soldiers rode into the village.
 - 6 The other young men died. The peasant's son lived a long, happy life.
 - 5 The soldiers took all the healthy young men to fight, but they didn't take the peasant's son.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 223

- A** I have two brothers. My older brother was a great student. He brought home prizes and won awards. My younger brother felt bored by school. He didn't study and he didn't do well. My parents worried about him. Then, in his second year of high school, he had a great chemistry teacher. He became interested in chemistry. He began to study hard. He's now a chemistry professor at a university. So, you never know what will happen.

- B**
- | Past | Base Form |
|---------|-----------|
| brought | bring |
| won | win |
| felt | feel |
| worried | worry |
| had | have |
| became | become |
| began | begin |

EXERCISE 2 page 224

2. Ursula Burns ~~does not~~ ^{did not or didn't} have an easy childhood.
3. Ursula Burns ~~grows~~ ^{grew} up in a poor section of New York City.
4. Ursula's parents ~~are~~ ^{were} immigrants from Panama.
5. Her father ~~leaves~~ ^{left} the family.
6. Ursula ~~is~~ ^{was} a good student.
7. Ursula ~~studies~~ ^{studied} engineering in college.
8. In 1981, she ~~earns~~ ^{earned} a Master's Degree from Columbia University.
9. After college, in 1981, Ursula Burns ~~gets~~ ^{got} an internship at Xerox.
10. In 2010, Ursula Burns ~~becomes~~ ^{became} the Chairwoman and CEO of Xerox.

EXERCISE 3 pages 224–225

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|------------|
| 2. began | 6. knew | 10. went | 14. became |
| 3. didn't say | 7. said | 11. didn't have | 15. won |
| 4. wrote | 8. was | 12. did | 16. was |
| 5. made | 9. got | 13. saw | |

EXERCISE 4 pages 225–226

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. loved | 7. went | 12. ended | 17. didn't want |
| 3. wrote | 8. taught | 13. moved | 18. sold |
| 4. continued | 9. began | 14. wasn't | |
| 5. majored | 10. married | 15. didn't have | |
| 6. became | 11. had | 16. tried | |

EXERCISE 5 page 226

In 1981, Do Won Chang and his wife, Jin Sook, ~~did move~~ ^{moved} to America from Korea. They ~~didn't come~~ ^{didn't come} with a lot of money. At first, Do Won and his wife ~~has~~ ^{had} a difficult time. Do Won ~~worked~~ ^{worked} at different jobs. He ~~is~~ ^{was} a janitor and a gas station attendant. At the same time, he also ~~did~~ ^{worked} in a coffee shop. In 1984, Do Won and Jin Sook opened their first clothing store. They ~~call~~ ^{called} it Fashion 21. That store ~~grew~~ ^{grew} into Forever 21. It was a huge success, and today Forever 21 has stores in countries all over the world.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 6 page 227

A a. a father

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| B 2. didn't want | 4. tore / made | 6. wrote |
| 3. book bag | 5. never found it | 7. story |

20 Simple Past: Questions

WRITERS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOUR READ page 232

- A** 1. mystery 3. jealousy 5. exact
2. pride 4. plays
- B** 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 234

2. What did you see? 6. Did you go with a friend?
3. Who directed the play? 7. Who was the lead actor?
4. Did you enjoy it? 8. Where did they show the play?
5. What was it about?
2. f 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. e 7. h 8. g

EXERCISE 2 page 235

2. Did ... enjoy 6. Did ... expect
3. Did ... have 7. Did ... see
4. Did ... understand 8. Was
5. Did ... like

EXERCISE 3 page 235

2. No, I didn't. 4. No, he didn't. 6. Yes, he did.
3. Yes, he did. 5. Yes, he did. 7. Yes, they did.

EXERCISE 4 page 236

2. Did you always want 6. How long did you work
3. Were you 7. Why did you start
4. Did you like 8. Who helped you
5. When did you start 9. How did you feel

EXERCISE 5 page 237

Q: When ^{was} John Steinbeck ~~was~~ born?

A: He ^{was} born in 1902.

Q: Where ^{was he} ~~he was~~ born?

A: He was born in Salinas, California.

Q: Where did he ^{study} ~~studied~~ writing?

A: He studied writing at Stanford University.

Q: ^{Did he} ~~He~~ graduate from Stanford?

A: No, he didn't.

Q: ^{Did} ~~Does~~ he marry?

A: Yes, he did. He married in 1930.

Q: When ^{did he publish} ~~he published~~ *Tortilla Flat*?

A: In 1936.

Q: What year did *The Grapes of Wrath* come out?

A: In 1938. It was his best book.

Q: What ^{was} ~~were~~ it about?

A: It was about a family who lost their farm and became fruit pickers in California.

Q: ^{win} Did he ~~won~~ many prizes?

A: Yes, he did. He won a Pulitzer Prize and a Nobel Prize in Literature.

Q: ^{die} When did he ~~died~~?

A: He died in New York in 1968.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 6 page 238

- A** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b

B Possible answers:

2. What kind of movie was it?
3. Who wrote the movie?
4. Who starred in the movie? **or** Who was in the movie?
5. When did the movie come out?
6. Who fell in love?
7. Who were enemies?
8. What happened in the end of *Romeo and Juliet*?

21

Simple Past: Review

BIOGRAPHIES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 243

- A 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a
- A 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 246

BORIS: Who's the man in the picture?

TEACHER: George Washington. He was the first president of the United States.

BORIS: When was that?

TEACHER: He became the president in 1789.

RODRICA: How long was he president?

TEACHER: For eight years.

RODRICA: Was he a good leader?

TEACHER: Yes. He was very good. And before he became president, he led the army during the American Revolution.

BEKIR: He sounds a lot like Atatürk. Kemal Atatürk was the father of modern Turkey.
He was also a great soldier and leader. He gave Turkey many things, including a modern alphabet. Now spelling is easy in Turkish.

TEACHER: Well, George Washington didn't do anything about the English alphabet. Spelling is still hard in English.

EUN YOUNG: King Sejong gave Korea an alphabet. He was one of Korea's greatest leaders.

JOSÉ: In South America, Simón Bolívar led many countries to independence. He didn't change our alphabet, but spelling is not so hard in Spanish.

- B** 1. *One of the following sentences:*
 He was the first president of the United States.
 He was very good.
 Kemal Atatürk was the father of modern Turkey.
 He was also a great soldier and leader.
 He was one of Korea's greatest leaders.
2. *One of the following questions:*
 When was that?
 How long was he president?
 Was he a good leader?
3. *One of the following sentences:*
 He became the president in 1789.
 And before he became president, he led the army during the American Revolution.
 He gave Turkey many things, including a modern alphabet.
 King Sejong gave Korea an alphabet.
 In South America, Simón Bolívar led many countries to independence.
4. *One of the following sentences:*
 George Washington didn't do anything about the English alphabet.
 He didn't change our alphabet, but spelling is not so hard in Spanish.

EXERCISE 2 page 247

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2. were | 6. turned | 10. made | 14. promised |
| 3. was | 7. majored | 11. started | |
| 4. practiced | 8. wrote | 12. gave | |
| 5. moved | 9. became | 13. joined | |

EXERCISE 3 pages 247–248

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. married | 14. lost |
| 3. had | 15. didn't forgive or did not forgive |
| 4. lived | 16. started |
| 5. wore | 17. was |
| 6. worked | 18. used |
| 7. was | 19. turned |
| 8. made | 20. did |
| 9. didn't like or did not like | 21. didn't want or did not want |
| 10. didn't like or did not like | 22. didn't want or did not want |
| 11. followed | 23. died |
| 12. invested | 24. left |
| 13. went | |

EXERCISE 4 pages 248–249

A Possible questions:

2. When was James Naismith born?
3. What did he always love?
4. How many degrees did Dr. Naismith earn?
5. When did he work as a gym instructor in Massachusetts?
6. How were his students?
7. Why did he want them to play an indoor sport?
8. What soon spread to other countries?

B 2. Q: Was he a good student?

A: Yes, he was.

3. Q: Did he finish college?

A: Yes, he did.

4. Q: Did he become a lawyer?

A: No, he didn't.

5. Q: Did he invent the game of volleyball?

A: No, he didn't.

EXERCISE 5 page 250

2. Q: Where ^{was she} ~~she was~~ born?

A: She was born in England.

3. Q: When was she born?

A: She ^{was} born in 1821.

4. Q: When [^] ~~she did~~ ^{did she} come to the United States?

A: She ^{came} ~~did come~~ to the United States in 1833.

5. Q: Was it hard for her to become a doctor?

A: Yes, it ^{was} ~~were~~. Most medical schools didn't want women.

6. Q: How ^{were} ~~was~~ her grades in medical school?

A: She was an outstanding student. Her grades were excellent.

7. Q: When ^{did} ~~she~~ graduate?

A: In 1849.

8. Q: What did Dr. Blackwell fight for?

A: She ^{fought} ~~did fight~~ for the admission of women to medical schools.

9. Q: What did she ^{do} ~~does~~ in 1869?

A: She returned to London. She worked and wrote there for many years.

10. Q: When ^{did} ~~she~~ die?

A: She died in 1910.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 6 page 251

A a. Roger

B Questions

2. In what century did he *live*?
3. Where was he *born*?
4. What is Rembrandt's *family name*?
5. Who *did* John Lennon *marry*?
6. What *was the name* of John Lennon's group?
7. Where did they *come from*?
8. When *did they make* their last appearance together?

Answers

The *seventeenth* century
In *Holland*
Rembrandt *van Rijn*
Yoko Ono
The *Beatles*
Liverpool, England
1966

EXERCISE 8 page 252

Student A

When did Don Wetzel invent the ATM? (1968)

Where did he invent it? (the United States)

What did Frank McNamara and Ralph Schneider invent? (the credit card)

When did they invent it? (1950)

Where did they invent it? (the United States)

What did Josephine Cochrane invent? (the dishwasher)

When did she invent it? (1886)

Where did she invent it? (the United States)

Who invented eyeglasses? (Salvino D'Armato and Alessandro della Spina)

When did they invent them? (1280)

Where did they invent them? (Italy)

Who invented the subway? (Sir John Fowler)

When did he invent it? (1863)

Where did he invent it? (the United Kingdom)

What did Steven Chen, Chad Hurley, and Jawed Karim invent? (YouTube)

When did they invent it? (2005)

Where did they invent it? (the United States)

Student B

When did Baron de Sauerbrun invent the bicycle? (1818)

Where did he invent it? (Germany)

What did Marion Donovan invent? (disposable diapers)

When did she invent it? (1950)

Where did she invent it? (the United States)

Who invented paper? (Ts'ai Lun)

When did he invent it? (about the year 105)

Where did he invent it? (China)

What did Conrad Gessner invent? (the pencil)

When did he invent it? (1565)

Where did he invent it? (Switzerland)

Who invented the thermometer? (Galileo)

When did he invent it? (1592)

Where did he invent it? (Italy)

Who invented the World Wide Web? (Tim Berners-Lee)

When did he invent it? (1989)

Where did he invent it? (the United Kingdom)

22

Be going to for the Future

CITY AND CAMPUS PLANNING

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**AFTER YOU READ** pages 259–260

- A** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b
- B** 1. Joe 3. Joe 5. Joe
 2. Alison 4. Alison

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE**EXERCISE 1** page 263

- A** 2. Next Wednesday, the mayor is giving another speech. She's going to talk about the cost of the stadium.
3. They're going to build a garage for the stadium. It's going to have spaces for 5,000 cars.
4. They're going to build stores around the stadium. The stores are going to provide jobs for a lot of people.
5. Some people don't want the city to build a new stadium. They're against it because the city is going to destroy a historic building when they build the stadium.
- B** Next Wednesday, the mayor is giving another speech.

EXERCISE 2 pages 263–264

2. 's going to increase **or** is going to increase
3. Is ... going to lay off
4. 's not going to hire **or** isn't going to hire **or** is not going to hire
5. is probably going to increase
6. are not going to get **or** aren't going to get
7. 'm going to write **or** am going to write
8. are ... going to say
9. 'm going to tell **or** am going to tell
10. is ... going to do

EXERCISE 3 page 264

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. A: Where is it going to be?
B: On Oak Street. | 4. A: How much is it going to cost?
B: 45 million dollars. |
| 3. A: When are the builders going to start?
B: Next March. | 5. A: How long is it going to take?
B: Three years. |

EXERCISE 4 page 265

2. is not going to look **or** isn't going to look
3. is going to become
4. are going to block
5. is going to have
6. are going to be
7. aren't going to be **or** are not going to be

EXERCISE 5 pages 265–266

Conversation 1

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 2. 's going to be or is going to be | 5. want |
| 3. 's going to be or is going to be | 6. promised |
| 4. are going to talk | |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. plans | 7. did ... say |
| 2. is going to make or 's going to make | 8. 's going to turn or is going to turn |
| 3. do ... know | 9. is ... going to do |
| 4. announced | 10. 's going to offer or is going to offer |
| 5. think | 11. 's going to build or is going to build |
| 6. 're going to lose or are going to lose | 12. 's going to put or is going to put |

EXERCISE 6 page 266

2. It's going to be at 8:00 p.m.
3. Who's going to speak?
4. Are you going to have dinner before the meeting?
5. She's not going to have time for dinner.

EXERCISE 7 page 267

2. **Q:** What's he doing on Monday afternoon?
A: He's meeting with the California Energy Council.
3. **Q:** Who's he meeting at 7:00 p.m. on Monday?
A: He's meeting Police Commissioner Ron Byrd.
4. **Q:** What time is he flying home from Los Angeles?
A: He's flying home from Los Angeles at 11:30 p.m.

5. Q: Where is he speaking in Washington, D.C?
 A: He's speaking at Madison College.
6. Q: When is he going to the senior center?
 A: He's going to the senior center on Tuesday at 3:00 p.m.

EXERCISE 8 page 268

Dear Residents:

Last week, the mayor talked about building a sports stadium in our neighborhood. I think it's a terrible idea. It's going ^{to} cost taxpayers millions of dollars. ~~It~~ ^{It's or It is} going to mean traffic jams. Parking is ^{going to be} ~~being~~ difficult, and it's going to ^{bring} ~~bringing~~ noise to the area.

Next Monday at 7:00 p.m., the mayor is ^{going} ~~goes~~ to answer questions at the public library.

Please come and speak out against the new stadium.

Sincerely,

Dale Ortiz, President, Residents' Association

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 9 page 268

- A a. the man
- B 2. 200 4. shops
 3. a fitness center and a swimming pool

23

Will for the Future

THE FUTURE

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 273

- A** 1. memory 3. spend time 5. majority
 2. disappear 4. robots
- B** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 276

2. d 3. c 4. e 5. a

EXERCISE 2 page 276

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. B: 'll be | 4. A: 'll send |
| 2. A: will find | B: 'll probably take |
| B: 'll be / won't miss / will save | 5. A: will ... take place |
| 3. A: won't take | B: will be |
| B: 'll give / 'll love | A: will ... go |
| | B: 'll probably go |

EXERCISE 3 page 277

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A 2. won't be | 7. 'll know |
| 3. 'll like | 8. Will ... disappear |
| 4. will help | 9. won't die |
| 5. 'll have | 10. will probably live |
| 6. 'll check | 11. will ... happen |

EXERCISE 4 page 278

2. A: Will the cost of health care stay the same?
 B: No, it won't. It will go down.
3. A: Will taxes stay the same?
 B: No, they won't. They will go down.

4. **A:** Will crime go up?
B: No, it won't. It will stay the same.
5. **A:** Will the percentage of people under twenty-five decrease?
B: No, it won't. It will increase.
6. **A:** Will the percentage of people over sixty-five stay the same?
B: Yes, it will.

EXERCISE 5 page 279

- A** 2. was 4. 'll take 6. 'll ... be 8. knows
 3. will be 5. 'll learn 7. Did ... like

EXERCISE 6 page 279

- A:** What does Professor Kramer say about the future?
- B:** He says there ^{will} be an increase in the population. Many young people will ^{move} ~~moves~~ to this area. Taxes will ^{increase} ~~increases~~. The value of homes will also ~~to~~ increase.
- A:** How about crime? Will it ^{increase} ~~increases~~?
- B:** No, it ^{won't} ~~doesn't~~.
- A:** Well, it sounds like it will be a great place to live.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 7 page 280

- A** b. They won a lot of money.
- B** 2. Joe 4. Joe 6. Susan
 3. Susan 5. Susan 7. Joe

24 *May or Might for Possibility*

THE WEATHER

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 286

- A** 1. commute 3. predicted 5. storm
 2. flooding 4. highways 6. mild
- B** 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 288

2. b 3. e 4. a 5. c

EXERCISE 2 page 289

2. may take **or** might take 5. may be **or** might be
 3. may need **or** might need 6. may not go **or** might not go
 4. may not have **or** might not have

EXERCISE 3 page 289

2. will probably rain / may not rain 5. might cancel
 3. probably won't reach 6. will get
 4. Will they cancel

EXERCISE 4 page 290

2. They may **or** might.
 3. We may **or** might meet at the mall.
 4. She may **or** might.

EXERCISE 5 page 290

2. A: We ~~maybe~~ ^{may or might} go to the park today. Do you want to join us?
 B: No, thanks. It's very windy. Why don't you do something indoors?
3. A: ~~May you~~ ^{Will you or Are you going to} take the highway?
 B: I may. I'll listen to the traffic report before I decide.
4. A: Are you going to finish your paper on climate change today?
 B: I want to, but I ~~might not~~ ^{might not or may not} have enough time.
5. A: What's the weather report?
 B: It's sunny now, but it may ~~to~~ rain this afternoon.
6. A: What's the forecast for tomorrow?
 B: It may ~~rains~~ ^{rain} in the morning, but it will be sunny in the afternoon.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 6 page 291

- A going to a national park; eating at a restaurant; mountain climbing
- B 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a

25

Gerunds and Infinitives

CAREERS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 296

- A**
- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. competing | 3. salary | 5. deadlines |
| 2. lawyer | 4. career | 6. chef |
- B**
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Kate | 3. Bob | 5. Bob | 7. Kate |
| 2. Rita | 4. Rita | 6. Kate | |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 298

- Joe is good at art. He enjoys coming up with new ideas. He likes to work with others and do creative work.
 - Oliver enjoys working with people and wants to help them.
 - Lucas hopes to make a lot of money. He is competitive and likes selling things.
 - Paul loves to sing, dance and perform in front of an audience.
 - Al likes math and science. He enjoys working with electronics.
 - He wants to work in real estate and sell expensive homes.
 - He plans to become a computer programmer.
 - He hopes to be a designer.
 - He intends to become a social worker or a psychologist.
 - He plans on becoming an actor.
2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b

EXERCISE 2 page 299

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 2. applying | 4. doing | 6. going |
| 3. sending | 5. working | 7. saving |

EXERCISE 3 page 299

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2. to sell | 5. to leave / go |
| 3. to spend / to work | 6. to complete |
| 4. to send | |

EXERCISE 4 page 300

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. being or to be | 8. writing |
| 3. working or to work | 9. to return |
| 4. working or to work | 10. to find |
| 5. driving | 11. giving |
| 6. to stay | 12. clean or to clean |
| 7. to move | |

EXERCISE 5 page 300

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| A 2. performing | 4. to have | 6. to give up | 8. showing |
| 3. to become | 5. changing | 7. trying out | |

EXERCISE 6 page 301

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2. to get | 4. looking | 6. returning |
| 3. to meet | 5. to study | 7. to travel |

EXERCISE 7 page 301

To Whom It May Concern:

I want ^{to} apply for a part-time job at New Hope Library. I am in my senior year of high school. I expect ^{to} attend State College next year, and I plan ^{to major **or** on majoring} ~~majoring~~ in library science. I enjoy reading and ^{working} ~~to work~~ with the public. I'm good at computers, and I like ^{to keep **or** keeping} ~~keep~~ things in order. I've enclosed a résumé. I hope ^{to hear} ~~hearing~~ from you soon.

Sincerely,
Joe Reed

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 8** page 302

- A** 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c

26

Articles with Count and Non-Count Nouns; *Some/Any*

RESTAURANTS AND FOOD

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 309

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| A | 1. delicious | 3. main course | 5. atmosphere |
| | 2. menu | 4. service | 6. reservation |
| B | 1. Blue Star Diner | 3. Blue Star Diner | 5. Al Hambra |
| | 2. Al Hambra | 4. Blue Star Diner | 6. Al Hambra |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 pages 312–313

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. information | Non-Count Noun |
| 3. menu | Singular Count Noun |
| 4. spoons | Plural Count Noun |
| 5. bread | Non-Count Noun |
| 6. napkin | Singular Count Noun |
| 7. server | Singular Count Noun |
| 8. parking lot or lot | Singular Count Noun |
| 9. coffee | Non-Count Noun |
| 10. cookies | Plural Count Noun |
| 11. food | Non-Count Noun |
| 12. people | Plural Count Noun |

EXERCISE 2 page 313

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. b | 3. a | 4. b | 5. b | 6. a | 7. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

EXERCISE 3 page 314

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. B: the | 6. A: the |
| 2. A: the / the | B: the |
| B: a | 7. A: The / the |
| 3. A: a | B: an |
| B: The / the | 8. A: the |
| 4. A: the | B: an |
| B: an | |
| 5. A: the | |
| B: the | |

EXERCISE 4 pages 314–315

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| A 2. the | 5. a | 8. the | 11. an |
| 3. a | 6. the | 9. the | 12. The |
| 4. an | 7. the | 10. a | 13. The |

EXERCISE 5 page 315

Kel Warner is ^a college student. He's ^a English major. He has ^a great part-time job. He writes for the school paper. Each week the school paper has ^a review of ^a local restaurant, and Kel writes ^{the} review. Kel can take ^a friend to ^{the} restaurant, and the school newspaper pays ^{the} bill. Kel has ^a wonderful job.

EXERCISE 6 page 316

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| A 2. Some | 4. any | 6. any | 8. some |
| 3. some | 5. some | 7. any | |

EXERCISE 7 page 316

3. There's some juice **or** There is some juice.
4. There isn't any milk.
5. There isn't any beef.
6. There's some fish **or** There is some fish.
7. There aren't any ice cubes.
8. There's some ice cream **or** There is some ice cream.

EXERCISE 8 page 317

- A** 2. It has ^a beautiful garden in the back. 6. For the main course, I had ^{an} eggplant dish.
3. We sat at ^a table under ^{an} umbrella. 7. Lily had ^a hamburger.
4. I ate ^a delicious appetizer. 8. I had ^{an} apple pie for dessert.
5. It was ^{an} avocado salad. 9. Lily had ^{an} orange sorbet.

EXERCISE 9 page 317

My friend Pierre is ^{the} chef at a small French restaurant. He doesn't have ^{an} easy job. He works nights and weekends in ^a hot kitchen. ^{The} restaurant is always busy from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. on weekdays and from 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays. Pierre doesn't have ^{any} time to rest. Pierre wants his boss to hire some more people, but his boss won't do it. Pierre is looking for ^a better job.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE****EXERCISE 10** page 318

- A** chips; ice; salsa; soda; tuna
- B** 1. Miguel bought tuna for cats.
2. Miguel usually buys and eats tuna for cats.

27

How much and How many; Quantifiers**DESSERTS****STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT****AFTER YOU READ** page 323

- A** 1. taste 3. prepare 5. pretty good
 2. in season 4. neighborhood 6. ingredients
- B** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE**EXERCISE 1** page 326

2. milk Non-Count Noun
 3. eggs Plural Count Noun
 4. raisins Plural Count Noun
 5. nuts Plural Count Noun
 6. juice Non-Count Noun
 7. orange Singular Count Noun

EXERCISE 2 pages 326–327

2. **A:** How much
 B: Not much
3. **A:** How many
 B: Not many
4. **A:** How much
 B: Not much
5. **A:** How much
 B: Not much
6. **A:** How many
 B: A lot
7. **A:** How many
 B: A lot

EXERCISE 3 page 327

2. many 4. much 6. much
 3. many 5. many

EXERCISE 4 page 328

2. many stores 4. many people 6. much information
 3. much time 5. many choices

EXERCISE 5 page 328

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2. a little | 4. a lot of | 6. A lot of |
| 3. a little | 5. much | 7. much |

EXERCISE 6 page 329

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| 2. container | 4. jar | 6. cups | 8. tablespoons |
| 3. pint | 5. can | 7. cups | |

EXERCISE 7 page 329

2. **A:** How much soda do we need for the party?
B: Just a ^{little} few. We have a lot ^{of} juice and water.
3. **A:** How ^{much} many flour do you need?
B: Two cups.
4. **A:** How many ^{eggs} egg are there in the cake? And how much ^{sugar} sugars?
B: Four eggs and three ^{cups} cup of sugar.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 8 page 330

- A** 1. True 2. False 3. False
- B** chopped nuts; cinnamon; honey; phyllo dough; sugar; vanilla extract; water

EXERCISE 10 page 332

Student A

- How much flour do you need for the chocolate chip cookies? (2½ cups)
 How many teaspoons of baking powder do you need for the chocolate chip cookies? (3)
 How much butter do you need? (1 cup)
 How much sugar do you need? (¾ cup)
 How much brown sugar do you need? (¾ cup)
 How many eggs do you need? (2)

Student B

How much flour do you need for the apple pie crust? (2 cups)

How much water do you need for the crust? (5 tablespoons)

How much sugar do you need for the filling? ($\frac{1}{3}$ cup)

How much flour do you need for the filling? ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup)

How many medium-sized apples do you need for the filling? (8)

How much butter do you need for the filling? (2 tablespoons)

28 *Too many and Too much; Enough + Noun*

THE RIGHT PLACE TO LIVE

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 336

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A | 1. weather | 3. crime | 5. cosmopolitan |
| | 2. pollution | 4. transportation | 6. Unemployment |
| B | 1. Miami Beach | 3. Tromsø | 5. Tromsø |
| | 2. Miami Beach | 4. Miami Beach | 6. Tromsø |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 pages 338–339

- A** Many people call New York City the capital of the world. It has a great cultural life and offers a lot of things to do. There are almost too many things to do here. There are job opportunities, good health care, and a very cosmopolitan atmosphere. Some people call it the city that never sleeps.

But housing is very expensive. There are not enough homes for ordinary people. You pay a lot of money to live in an apartment the size of a closet. In addition, there are too few schools, and many schools are overcrowded. Often, there's too much traffic, and too many people work too many hours with too little time for themselves or their families.

Still, this is a city of opportunity, and I'd rather live here with over eight million other New Yorkers than any other place on earth.

- B**
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 2. homes | Plural Count Noun |
| 3. schools | Plural Count Noun |
| 4. traffic | Non-Count Noun |
| 5. people | Plural Count Noun |
| 6. hours | Plural Count Noun |
| 7. time | Non-Count Noun |

EXERCISE 2 page 339

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2. too many storms | 5. too much noise |
| 3. too much crime | 6. too many rats |
| 4. too much pollution | |

EXERCISE 3 pages 339–340

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 2. too few | 4. Too few | 6. too little |
| 3. too little | 5. too few | 7. too few |

EXERCISE 4 page 340

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 2. 's enough snow or is enough snow | 5. aren't enough plumbers |
| 3. aren't enough trash cans | 6. are enough bakeries |
| 4. are enough jobs | 7. aren't enough parks |

EXERCISE 5 page 341

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 2. too much | 4. too many | 6. too little |
| 3. too few | 5. too many | |

EXERCISE 6 page 341

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 2. too many | 3. enough | 4. too little | 5. enough |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|

EXERCISE 7 page 342

2. **A:** Did you buy that apartment?
B: No. It was too ^{much} money for too ^{little} space.
3. **A:** Don't go by bus. It will take too ^{much} time. Take the train. It's a lot faster.
B: The bus is half the price.
4. **A:** He doesn't take ^{enough vacations} vacations ~~enough~~. He works seven days a week.
B: That's not good. Everyone needs a break from work.
5. **A:** There are not enough restaurants in my town.
B: There are too ^{many} ~~much~~ in my town. There are restaurants everywhere.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 8 page 342

A c. the third one

B **First apartment**

What They Liked: beautiful street

What They Didn't Like: small; too few closets; not enough space

Second apartment

What They Liked: the right size; a great view

What They Didn't Like: too much noise; too many people

Third apartment

What They Liked: enough space for them; not too much noise

What They Didn't Like: too few cabinets in the kitchen

29

Advice: *Should* and *Had better*

DOS AND DON'TS OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**AFTER YOU READ** page 349

- A**
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. receptions | 3. insult | 5. timing |
| 2. confusion | 4. headed for | |
- B**
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Chile | 3. Chile | 5. Egypt |
| 2. Egypt | 4. Egypt | 6. Chile |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE**EXERCISE 1** pages 352–353

- A**
2. **Q:** Should I translate my card into Japanese?
A: Yes. It's a good idea to have English on one side and Japanese on the other.
3. **Q:** What should I do when I get my colleague's card?
A: Read it carefully. You ought to remember the information on it.
4. **Q:** Can we do business together before we exchange business cards?
A: You'd better not do business before you exchange business cards.
- B**
- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 2. True | 3. False | 4. False |
|---------|----------|----------|

EXERCISE 2 page 353

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. should wait | 3. shouldn't touch | 5. should say |
| 2. shouldn't blow | 4. shouldn't be | |

EXERCISE 3 page 354

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 2. shouldn't forget | 5. ought to talk |
| 3. shouldn't invite | 6. ought to send |
| 4. ought to become | |

EXERCISE 4 page 354

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. 'd better not show | 4. 'd better find out |
| 3. 'd better not hug | 5. 'd better not wear |

EXERCISE 5 page 355

Possible answers:

2. You had better be on time when you do business in Germany.
3. You had better leave a little food on your plate when you are a dinner guest in China.
4. You had better not touch a person's head in Thailand.
5. You had better not keep your hands in your pockets in Turkey.

EXERCISE 6 pages 355–356

- A**
1. A: What I wear?
should
B: You not wear jeans or shorts.
should
2. A: I think I insulted him.
should
B: You apologize.
should
3. A: They were really helpful. I send them a thank-you note?
Should
B: That's a good idea.
Should
4. A: I take my shoes off?
Should
B: Yes, please leave them by the door.
- B**
2. A: You not fly today. There's a bad hurricane and all flights are late.
'd better
B: Good idea. I'll change my flight and leave tomorrow.
3. A: Can I call John Baker now?
'd better
B: I don't think so. He's on U.S. time. You call him at noon. You won't wake him then.
'd better
4. A: Is it OK to pay that bill on Friday?
'd better
B: I don't think so. You pay it today.
'd better
5. A: I told John about my birthday. He not forget about it.
'd better
B: John forgets everyone's birthday except his own.

EXERCISE 7 page 356

1. **A:** When ~~I should~~ ^{should I} go?
- B:** You should ~~to~~ avoid going the last week in December. Many people are away at that time.

2. A: ^{Should} ~~Ought~~ I call people by their first name?
 B: No, you ^{You'd} shouldn't. ~~You~~ better call them Mr. or Ms. and their family name.
3. A: Should he ^{bring} ~~brings~~ a gift?
 B: Yes, he should. I think he ^{should} ~~bring~~ chocolate. Almost everyone loves chocolate.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 8 page 357

- A 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a
- B 1. You should bring 3. You should learn
 2. You should remove

30

Necessity: *Have to* and *Must*

RULES AT SCHOOL

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 362

- A**
- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. pass | 3. average | 5. due |
| 2. midterm | 4. fail | 6. outline |
- B**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Students don't have to ... | 4. Students have to ... |
| 2. Students have to ... | 5. Students don't have to ... |
| 3. Students don't have to ... | 6. Students have to ... |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 pages 365–366

- A** New York City has a special high school for music, art, dance, and drama. It's called La Guardia High School. The school is free, but students have to pass a test to get in. They also must have good grades. The school usually has about 9,000 applicants a year. It accepts about 650 students. All new students must audition or show some of their art. Here are some of the requirements for students interested in art:
- Each student must show the school eight to fifteen pieces of their artwork. The artwork does not have to be a special size, but all art has to be original. Students can't use photocopies.
 - Each student must complete three drawing exercises. Students have to bring a pencil and their last report card. Students don't have to bring drawing materials. The school has all the necessary drawing supplies for the students.
- B**
- The school usually has about 9,000 applicants a year.
 - The school has all the necessary drawing supplies for the students.

EXERCISE 2 pages 366–367

- A**
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2. have to attend | 5. don't have to spend |
| 3. have to return | 6. have to wear |
| 4. have to perform | |

- B**
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2. have to do | 5. have to bring |
| 3. have to sing | 6. don't have to carry |
| 4. have to play | |

EXERCISE 3 page 367

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 2. have to | 5. have | 8. have to | 11. have |
| 3. had | 6. have to | 9. have to | 12. had to |
| 4. have | 7. have to | 10. have to | |

EXERCISE 4 page 368

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. don't have to wear | 6. have to attend |
| 3. have to pass | 7. don't have to say |
| 4. doesn't have to buy | 8. doesn't have to pay |
| 5. has to hand in | |

EXERCISE 5 pages 368–369

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Students must show ID. | 5. Students must be quiet. |
| 3. Students must not text. | 6. Students must not eat or drink. |
| 4. Students must not use phones. | |

EXERCISE 6 page 369

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. don't have to | 4. doesn't have to | 6. doesn't have to |
| 3. can't | 5. must not | 7. can't |

EXERCISE 7 page 369

2. To learn a new vocabulary word, you must ^{hear} ~~hears~~ it seven times.
3. She ^{doesn't} ~~don't~~ have to go to school on the weekend.
4. Avi is smart. He doesn't ^{have} ~~has~~ to study very much.
5. Our papers are due next week. I have ^{to} ~~start~~ mine today.
6. We ^{don't have to} ~~must not~~ do any homework today. Tomorrow is a holiday.
7. You must not ~~to~~ bring any notes with you to the test.
8. You must ~~to~~ bring a photo ID to the testing center.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 8 page 370

A 2. a 3. b

B *Answers will vary. Possible answers:*

1. You have to take the GMAT. You have to get good grades.
2. You don't have to major in business or economics. You don't have to go to business school right after college.

31

The Comparative CITIES

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 377

- A**
- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. coast | 3. diverse | 5. population |
| 2. wonder | 4. personalities | |
- B**
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Portland, Oregon | 3. Portland, Oregon |
| 2. Portland, Maine | 4. Portland, Oregon |

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 381

- A** Two of my favorite Canadian cities are Quebec City in the east and Vancouver in the west. Quebec City has the charm of an old historic city. It is a lot older than Vancouver. Vancouver has an old neighborhood, but it's much younger than Quebec City's. Vancouver has a milder climate than Quebec City. People in Vancouver enjoy many beautiful gardens and parks. Stanley Park in Vancouver is bigger than most city parks. People can visit it all year round, but I think it's more fun in the spring or early summer when the flowers are in bloom.

Vancouver has a larger population than Quebec City, and it is growing each year. These days, many film makers work in Vancouver because it is less expensive than cities like Los Angeles and New York.

In Vancouver, most people speak English, while 95 percent of the people in Quebec City speak French. That's because the founders of Quebec were from France, and Quebec still has a European flavor.

Which city is better to visit? I can't say. They're both great places, but in different ways.

- B**
- | Base Form | Comparative Form |
|--------------|------------------|
| 2. young | younger |
| 3. mild | milder |
| 4. big | bigger |
| 5. fun | more fun |
| 6. large | larger |
| 7. expensive | less expensive |
| 8. good | better |

EXERCISE 2 page 382

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. A: hotter
B: hotter than | 6. A: drier than
B: much drier than |
| 3. A: higher
B: higher than | 7. A: more humid than
B: much more humid than |
| 4. A: longer
B: longer than | 8. A: heavier
B: heavier than |
| 5. A: colder than
B: much colder than | 9. A: more polluted than
B: much more polluted than |

EXERCISE 3 pages 382–383

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. less humid than | 6. less diverse than |
| 3. less crowded than | 7. less dangerous than |
| 4. less polluted than | 8. less comfortable than |
| 5. less popular than | |

EXERCISE 4 page 383

2. Salaries are higher in Middletown than in Lakeville. **or** Middletown salaries are higher than Lakeville salaries. **or** In Middletown, salaries are higher than in Lakeville.
3. Rents are lower in Lakeville than in Middletown. **or** Lakeville rents are lower than Middletown rents. **or** In Lakeville, rents are lower than in Middletown.
4. Coffee is less expensive in Lakeville than in Middletown. **or** Lakeville coffee is less expensive than Middletown coffee. **or** In Lakeville, coffee is less expensive than in Middletown.
5. Unemployment is higher in Lakeville than in Middletown. **or** Lakeville unemployment is higher than Middletown unemployment. **or** In Lakeville, unemployment is higher than in Middletown.
6. Medical care is better in Middletown than in Lakeville. **or** Middletown medical care is better than Lakeville medical care. **or** In Middletown, medical care is better than in Lakeville.
7. Middletown is hotter than Lakeville in summer. **or** In summer, Middletown is hotter than Lakeville.

EXERCISE 5 page 384

2. Q: Which river is longer, the Amazon or the Nile?
A: The Nile is longer than the Amazon.
3. Q: Which mountain has a higher elevation, Mount Everest or Mount Denali?
A: Mount Everest has a higher elevation than Mount Denali. **or** Mount Everest is higher than Mount Denali.
4. Q: Which ocean is bigger, the Atlantic or the Pacific?
A: The Pacific Ocean is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.

5. Q: Which city has a higher elevation, La Paz, Bolivia or Sydney, Australia?
A: La Paz, Bolivia has a higher elevation than Sydney, Australia. **or** La Paz, Bolivia is higher than Sydney, Australia.
6. Q: Which country has a bigger population, Japan or South Korea?
A: Japan has a bigger population than South Korea. **or** Japan's population is bigger than South Korea's. **or** Japan's population is bigger than South Korea's is.
7. Q: Which city is more expensive, New York or Venice?
A: New York is more expensive than Venice.

EXERCISE 6 pages 384–385

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 2. much bigger | 6. much more exciting |
| 3. more polluted | 7. much quieter or much more quiet |
| 4. worse | 8. more expensive |
| 5. much busier | 9. cheaper |

EXERCISE 7 page 385

2. Florida is ^{more fun} ~~funner~~ than Maine.
3. Which city is hotter ~~than~~, New York or San Francisco?
4. A motorcycle is ^{faster} ~~more fast~~ than a bicycle.
5. Traffic at 8:00 a.m. is heavier ^{than} traffic at 10:00 a.m.
6. The climate in Portland, Oregon, is ^{milder} ~~mild~~ than the climate in Anchorage, Alaska.
7. Drew's apartment is less convenient than ^{his sister's apartment} ~~his sister~~ **or** his sister's **or** his sister's is.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE****EXERCISE 8** page 386

- A** Answers will vary. Possible answer:
The mayor is trying to make Fogville a greener city.
- B**
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. more comfortable | 5. harder |
| 3. easier | 6. cleaner and safer |
| 4. cleaner | 7. dirtier and more dangerous |

32

Adverbs of Manner

PUBLIC SPEAKING

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 392

- A** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b
- B** 1. No 3. No 5. Yes 7. No
2. Yes 4. Yes 6. Yes 8. Yes

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 394

How do you speak well in public? We all know that a public speaker should look good and make his audience feel comfortable. In addition, a public speaker should remember three things: to entertain, to instruct, and to inspire. Use humor. It helps your audience relax. When you instruct, speak briefly. You should also speak clearly. Don't speak too long. And don't speak too fast. And remember that great speeches inspire and move an audience. Know your audience and touch their emotions.

EXERCISE 2 page 395

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2. quickly | 5. clearly | 8. badly | 11. early |
| 3. well | 6. fast | 9. slowly | 12. late |
| 4. fluently | 7. dangerously | 10. hard | |

EXERCISE 3 page 395

2. b 3. f 4. e 5. a 6. d

EXERCISE 4 pages 395–396

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 2. bad | 4. well | 6. slow |
| 3. beautiful | 5. carefully | 7. nervous |

EXERCISE 5 page 396

2. A: Was the food OK?

B: Everyone loved it. It really tasted ^{good} well.

3. A: Is Harry a good speaker?

B: I don't think so. He speaks too ^{slowly} slow.

4. A: Did they pass the test?

B: Yes. They studied ^{hard} hardly and did well.

5. A: Could you hear him?

B: No, I couldn't. He spoke too ^{softly} soft.

6. A: Do you like this sweater?

B: No. It looks a little ^{strange} strangely.

STEP 4 **COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**

EXERCISE 6 page 397

A 1. beginning

2. ending (conclusion)

3. jokes

B 2. confidently

3. appropriately

4. freely / language

5. speech

6. writing

7. talk

8. sincerely

33

Adjective + *Enough*; *Too* and *Very*; As + Adjective + As

COMPLAINTS

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ page 402

- A**
1. According to
 2. point of view
 3. In her eyes
 4. sincerely
 5. solutions
 6. point out
- B**
1. Maria thinks the first restaurant is too ^{noisy} quiet and ^{dark} bright.
 2. In the second restaurant, Maria says the table is very ^{dirty} dark.
 3. Guy Winch is a ^{psychologist} server.
 4. One study says complaining is ^{good} bad for your health.
 5. It's ^{not} always bad to be a complainer.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 pages 404–405

- A**
- ALEXI:** Where did you eat last night?
- RICHARD:** At Ellen's Restaurant.
- ALEXI:** Oh, yeah? I went there last year, and it was very good. How was the food last night?
- RICHARD:** Well, the soup was very watery, and the coffee wasn't strong enough.
- ALEXI:** That's terrible.
- RICHARD:** I had the steak, and it wasn't as tasty as before. Ilene said the chicken was great, but she never complains about anything.
- ALEXI:** Oh?
- RICHARD:** They had new menus, and the print was too small. When I got the bill, I found out everything was more expensive than before.
- ALEXI:** Did they keep the old servers?
- RICHARD:** No, the servers were new, and they weren't as polite as the old servers.
- ALEXI:** How was the atmosphere?

RICHARD: Different. The colors were very bright, and the music was very loud.

ALEXI: So, I guess the restaurant was empty.

RICHARD: Actually, it was very crowded.

- B** 2. a 3. e 4. f 5. g 6. c 7. d

EXERCISE 2 page 405

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2. fast enough | 4. loud enough | 6. high enough | 8. important enough |
| 3. strong enough | 5. old enough | 7. warm enough | |

EXERCISE 3 page 406

2. We don't want to move there. The commute is ^{too}long. It's two hours to downtown.
3. The train is always ^{too}crowded. Let's take the bus.
4. That house is ^{too}small for you. There are six people in your family. How will you manage?
5. The house is ^{too}big for us. We don't need that much space.
6. I don't like that area. Winters are ^{too}cold.
7. Don't buy that coffee maker. It's ^{too}cheap, and it will break.
8. I don't like the summer there. It's ^{too}humid.

EXERCISE 4 pages 406–407

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. A: very
B: too | 7. A: very
B: too |
| 3. B: too | 8. B: too |
| 4. B: too | 9. B: too |
| 5. A: very | 10. B: very |
| 6. B: too | |

EXERCISE 5 page 407

- A** 2. too salty 4. cold enough 6. big enough 8. too high
3. too sweet 5. big enough 7. very beautiful 9. very comfortable

EXERCISE 6 page 408

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2. too loud | 4. very beautiful | 6. as clean as | 8. good enough |
| 3. spicy enough | 5. too expensive | 7. very fashionable | 9. as comfortable as |

EXERCISE 7 page 408

- A** 2. isn't as convenient as
3. as convenient as
4. aren't as beautiful as
5. aren't as friendly as
6. as friendly as

EXERCISE 8 page 409

2. My history course isn't as interesting ^{as} my computer course.
3. I can't vote. I'm ~~to~~ ^{too} young. You have to be eighteen years old, and I'm only sixteen.
4. It's ~~too~~ ^{too} way cold. We can't go swimming outdoors.
5. Is John ~~enough~~ ^{old enough} old? Can he really join the army?
6. I'm as ~~taller~~ ^{tall} as my father.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 9 page 410

- A** b. promoted Maria, but didn't promote Colin
- B** 2. b 3. b 4. a

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The Superlative

ANIMALS AROUND THE WORLD

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

AFTER YOU READ pages 416–417

- A**
- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. inches | 3. pounds | 5. species |
| 2. centimeters | 4. kilogram | 6. extinct |
- B**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a | 4. e | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 page 419

- A**
- Cockroaches live everywhere, even in the cleanest kitchens.
 - The world's heaviest cockroach is the Australian Giant Burrowing Cockroach.
 - The best way to kill a cockroach is with boric acid.
 - One of the most famous cockroaches is in a story by Franz Kafka. In it, a man turns into a cockroach.
- B**
- | Adjective | Superlative form |
|-----------|------------------|
| 2. clean | the cleanest |
| 3. heavy | the heaviest |
| 4. good | the best |
| 5. famous | the most famous |

EXERCISE 2 page 419

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2. the largest = the African elephant | 5. the fastest = the sailfish |
| 3. the tallest = the giraffe | 6. the most colorful = the Macaroni Penguin |
| 4. the smallest = the hummingbird | |

EXERCISE 3 page 420

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2. the largest | 6. the oldest |
| 3. the scariest | 7. the most frightening |
| 4. The smallest | 8. The longest |
| 5. The longest | 9. The most deadly or The deadliest |

EXERCISE 4 page 421

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. one of the most popular zoos | 5. one of the funniest animals |
| 3. one of the smartest animals | 6. one of the best collections |
| 4. One of the best nature shows | |

EXERCISE 5 pages 421–422

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. shorter / larger / taller | 5. larger |
| 2. richer / the richest | 6. more active / colder |
| 3. The smallest | 7. the most dangerous |
| 4. The largest | |

EXERCISE 6 page 422

2. It is one of the most popular ^{zoos} ~~zoo~~ in the world.
3. The zoo has ^{the} ~~biggest~~ collection of different species in the world.
4. The zoo is very crowded Sunday afternoons. That is the ^{worst} ~~most bad~~ time to visit.
5. The pandas are the most ^{popular} ~~popular~~ residents of the Berlin Zoological Garden.
6. The Birdhouse is one ^{of} ~~the~~ most modern bird houses in Europe.
7. The ^{best} ~~most good~~ time to visit the zoo is in the spring or the fall.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE**EXERCISE 7** page 423

A 2. b 3. a 4. b

B 1. elephant 2. cheetah 3. monkey 4. mosquito