

WORKBOOK

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

An **INTERMEDIATE** Course for Reference and Practice

SECOND EDITION

Marjorie Fuchs



**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR: AN INTERMEDIATE COURSE FOR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE
Workbook**

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PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1 SPELLING

Add **-ing** to these verbs to form the present participle. Add **-s** or **-es** to form the third-person-singular form. Make spelling changes where necessary.

- | | -ing | -s or -es |
|----------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. start | starting | starts |
| 2. get | _____ | _____ |
| 3. try | _____ | _____ |
| 4. plan | _____ | _____ |
| 5. have | _____ | _____ |
| 6. do | _____ | _____ |
| 7. match | _____ | _____ |
| 8. grab | _____ | _____ |
| 9. give | _____ | _____ |
| 10. say | _____ | _____ |

2 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Complete the sentences about a student, Antonio Lopes. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses ().

- It's 8:00 A.M. Antonio Lopes _____ *is driving* _____ to school.
- He _____ *(drive)* _____ to school every day.
- The trip usually _____ *(drive)* _____ 25 minutes.
- Today it _____ *(take)* _____ 25 minutes.
- It _____ *(not take)* _____ much longer.

(continued on next page)

6. Workers _____ the highway this morning.
(repair)
7. Because of the construction, Antonio _____ Parson Road.
(use)
8. He _____ usually _____ Parson Road.
(not use)
9. Normally, he _____ Route 93.
(take)
10. Traffic always _____ faster on Route 93.
(move)
11. Today, the weather _____ the traffic, too.
(slow down)
12. It _____ hard, and the roads are slippery.
(rain)
13. Antonio _____ to drive in the rain.
(not like)
14. Antonio's a careful driver, and he always _____ slowly when the roads are wet.
(drive)
15. The radio is on, and Antonio _____ to the traffic report.
(listen)
16. He always _____ to the radio on his way to work.
(listen)
17. The announcer _____ an accident on Parson Road.
(describe)
18. Antonio _____ to be late for school, but there's nothing he can do.
(not want)
19. Traffic _____ because of the accident.
(not move)
20. Antonio _____ to drive when the traffic is bad.
(hate)
21. He never _____ relaxed when he is behind the wheel.
(feel)
22. He _____ he can't do anything about the traffic conditions.
(know)
23. Antonio _____ he were on the bus instead.
(wish)

3

PERSONALIZATION

Complete these statements with information about yourself. Use the present progressive or the simple present tense.

1. At the moment _____.
2. I always _____.
3. I sometimes _____, but now I _____.

4 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OR SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Read and complete these postcards with the present progressive or simple present tense form of the verbs in the boxes.

blow build feel fly know shine ~~sit~~

1.

Dear Megan,

Hi! I _____ 'm sitting _____ on the beach at Ipanema. The weather is beautiful.

1.

The sun _____, and there isn't a cloud in the sky. A soft breeze

2.

_____ . It's _____ great.

3.

4.

Some beautiful tropical birds (you _____ the kind)

5.

_____ above. Children _____

6.

7.

sand castles. This is the place to be!

Wish you were here,

Ashley

get have look stand start take travel

2.

Dear Carlos,

Ana and I _____ through England. Right now I _____ in front

1.

2.

of Buckingham Palace. It's a cloudy day. The sky _____ darker by the minute. It

3.

_____ like it's going to rain. Ana _____ her camera, and she

4.

5.

_____ pictures. Oh, no! It _____ to rain.

6.

7.

See you in a few weeks!

Marcos

(continued on next page)

help improve live miss speak study want

3.

Dear Amanda,



Here I am in Paris! I _____ French and _____
 _____ 1. _____ with a French family—the Michauds. My French
 _____ 2. _____ because I always _____ it
 _____ 3. _____ 4. "at home."

The Michauds are great. They _____ me find a job.
 _____ 5. I _____ to save enough money to travel in August. Why
 _____ 6. don't you come and visit me? I _____ you!
 _____ 7.

Melissa

5 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Mario and Silvia are students. Look at what they do every day. Write sentences about their activities. Choose between the present progressive and the simple present tense.

Mario	Silvia
	
A.M.	A.M.
7:30 get up	7:30 get up
8:00 watch TV	8:00 listen to the radio
8:30 go to school	8:30 go to school
P.M.	P.M.
12:00 have lunch	12:00 have lunch
3:00 study at the library	3:00 play basketball
4:00 go home	4:00 visit her grandmother
5:00 do homework	5:00 do homework
6:00 have dinner	6:00 practice the guitar
7:00 play computer games	7:00 make dinner
8:00 read the newspaper	8:00 wash the dishes

1. At 7:30 A.M., Mario and Silvia get up.
2. It's 8:00 A.M. Mario is watching TV. Silvia is listening to the radio.
3. At 8:30 A.M., _____
4. It's noon. _____
5. At 3:00 P.M., _____
6. At 4:00 P.M., _____
7. It's 5:00 P.M. _____
8. At 6:00 P.M., _____
9. At 7:00 P.M., _____
10. It's 8:00 P.M. _____

6

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Read this letter from Mario. Mario made five mistakes in facts. Look at his schedule in Exercise 5. Then correct Mario's mistakes.

<p><i>Dear Carlo,</i></p> <p>○ <i>How are you? I'm really busy, so this is going to be a short letter. I get up at 7:00 every day. Then I listen to the radio for half an hour. (It helps my English comprehension.) After that, Silvia and I go to school. My classes are good. I'll tell you more about them in my next letter. Silvia and I have lunch together at noon. After classes, I study at the library. I go home at 4:00, but Silvia visits her grandfather. It's now 6:30. Silvia is practicing the piano. I usually have dinner at this time, but tonight I'm going to eat with Silvia. She doesn't make dinner until 7:00.</i></p> <p>○ <i>After dinner, I usually play computer games. Then I watch the news at 8:00. And that's my day!</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Let me know how you are.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mario</i></p>

1. He doesn't get up at 7:00.
He gets up at 7:30.

(continued on next page)

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

7 YES/NO QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Look at the schedules in Exercise 5. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1. (Mario and Silvia / go to school?)
A: Do Mario and Silvia go to school?
B: Yes, they do.
- 2. (When / Mario and Silvia / get up?)
A: _____
B: _____
- 3. (Silvia / watch TV in the morning?)
A: _____
B: _____
- 4. It's 12:00. (What / they / do / now?)
A: _____
B: _____
- 5. It's 2:00. (Mario / study at the library now?)
A: _____
B: _____
- 6. (he / do his homework at school?)
A: _____
B: _____

7. (When / Silvia / play basketball?)

A: _____

B: _____

8. (Mario / play computer games before dinner?)

A: _____

B: _____

8

ADVERBS AND WORD ORDER

Put these words in the correct order to form statements. Use the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Mario / the newspaper / (read) / always

_____ Mario always reads the newspaper.

2. on time / usually / Silvia / (be)

3. never / school / Silvia and Mario / (miss)

4. these days / they / (study) / English

5. usually / they / Italian / (speak)

6. (speak) / English / now / they

7. (do) / their homework / Silvia and Mario / always

8. (be) / Mario / tired / often

9. usually / (eat) / the students / in school / lunch

(continued on next page)

10. hungry / they / (be) / always

11. Silvia / at the moment / (have) / a snack

12. (go) / to bed / rarely / Silvia / late

9 EDITING

Read this student's letter. Find and correct twelve mistakes in the use of the simple present tense and present progressive. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Andrew,

Hi, How are you? I ^{'m writing} ~~wrote~~ you this letter on the bus. I hope you can read my writing. They

do some repairs on the road, so it's bumpy and the bus shakes. Guess what? I am having a job as a clerk in the mail room of a small company. The pay isn't good, but I'm liking the people there. They're all friendly, and we are speaking Spanish all the time. I'm also taking Spanish classes at night at a language institute. The class is meeting three times a week. It just started last week, so I'm not knowing many of the other students yet. They seem nice, though.

I'm thinking that I'm beginning to get accustomed to living here. At first I experienced some "culture shock." I understand that this is quite normal. But these days I meet more and more people because of my job and my class, so I'm feeling more connected to things.

What do you do these days? Do you still look for a new job?

Please write when you can. I always like to hear from you.

Yours,

Brian

IMPERATIVE

1

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

Complete the chart. Use the words in the box.

backward in ~~left~~ loudly off slowly tight
down late light low shut small up

Affirmative

1. Bend your *right* leg.
2. _____
3. Lean *forward*.
4. _____
5. Breathe *out*.
6. _____
7. Speak *softly*.
8. _____
9. Wear *loose* clothes.
10. _____
11. Turn the lights *on*.
12. _____
13. _____
14. Come *early*.

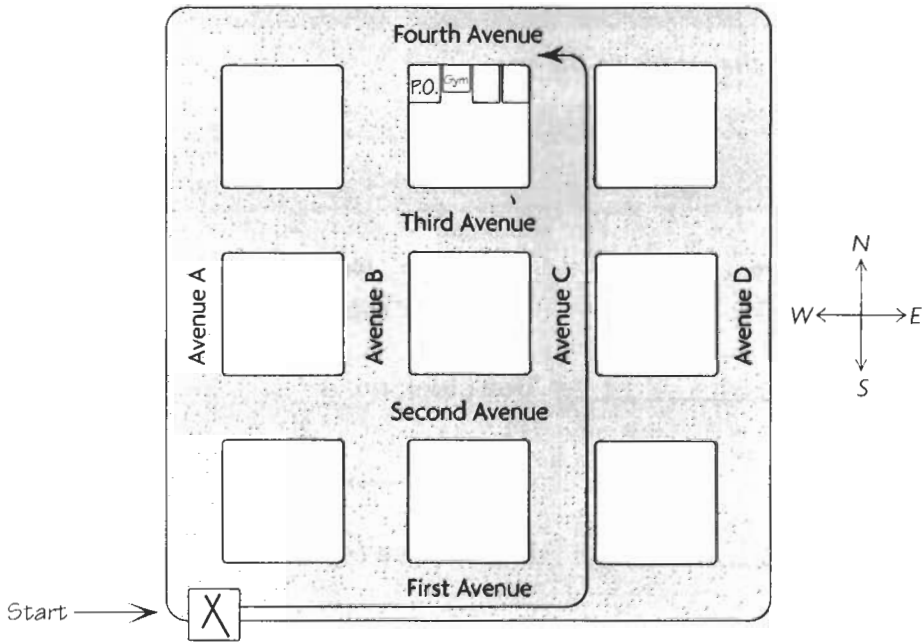
Negative

- _____ Don't bend your *left* leg.
- _____ Don't look *up*.
- _____
- _____ Don't take a *big* step.
- _____
- _____ Don't count *quickly*.
- _____
- _____ Don't keep your eyes *open*.
- _____
- _____ Don't wear *heavy* clothes.
- _____
- _____ Don't turn the music *down*.
- _____ Don't put the heat on *high*.
- _____

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPERATIVES

Ada, a student, is asking her friends for directions to Jim's Gym. Look at the map and complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

~~ask~~ continue go make ride ~~take~~ walk
 be cross have pass stop turn work



ADA: I'm going to take an exercise class at Jim's Gym. Do you know how to get there?

BOB: Jim's Gym? _____ Ask _____ Chen. He's taking a class there.
 1.

ADA: I didn't know that. Which bus do you take to the gym, Chen?

CHEN: Oh, _____ don't take _____ the bus! It's not far from here.
 2. _____ or _____ your bike.
 3. 4.
 It's good exercise!

ADA: I'll walk. How do I get there?

CHEN: _____ two blocks east on First Avenue.
 5.

ADA: East? You mean turn left?

CHEN: No. _____ left. Go right when you leave the building.
 6. OK? Then _____ a left turn when you get to Avenue C.
 7.

_____ on Avenue C, but _____
 when you reach Fourth Avenue. _____
 8. 9. Fourth Avenue.
 It's another left at Fourth. But _____
 10. careful. Jim's Gym
 is small and it's easy to miss. _____
 11. the post office. The
 gym is right before it. 12.

ADA: Thanks.

CHEN: Sure. _____ fun! _____ too hard!
 13. 14.

3 EDITING

Read Ada's note to her roommate. Find and correct five mistakes in the use of imperatives. The first mistake is already corrected.



4 PERSONALIZATION

Draw a map and give directions to a place near you. Use your own paper.

3

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the simple past tense form of the verbs.

Base Form	Simple Past	Base Form	Simple Past
1. answer	<u>answered</u>	13. live	_____
2. buy	<u>bought</u>	14. meet	_____
3. catch	_____	15. need	_____
4. do	_____	16. open	_____
5. look	_____	17. put	_____
6. find	_____	18. read	_____
7. give	_____	19. say	_____
8. hurry	_____	20. think	_____
9. see	_____	21. understand	_____
10. die	_____	22. vote	_____
11. kiss	_____	23. win	_____
12. come	_____	24. feel	_____
25. The past of <i>be</i> is _____ or _____.			

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS: BE

Look at the chart of famous writers of the past. Complete the sentences with **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, and **weren't**.

Isaak Babel	1894-1941	Russia	short-story writer, playwright*
James Baldwin	1924-1987	United States	author, playwright
Honoré de Balzac	1799-1850	France	novelist
Simone de Beauvoir	1908-1966	France	novelist, essayist**
Giovanni Boccaccio	1313-1375	Italy	poet, storyteller
Karel Čapek	1890-1938	Czechoslovakia	novelist, essayist
Agatha Christie	1890-1976	England	mystery writer
Lorraine Hansberry	1930-1965	United States	playwright
Pablo Neruda	1904-1973	Chile	poet

*A *playwright* is a person who writes plays. **An *essayist* is a person who writes essays.

1. Simone de Beauvoir wasn't a French poet. She was a French novelist.
2. Giovanni Boccaccio _____ born in 1313.
3. James Baldwin and Lorraine Hansberry _____ American poets. They _____ playwrights.
4. Karel Čapek _____ a poet.
5. Pablo Neruda _____ from Chile.
6. Honoré de Balzac _____ a playwright. He _____ a novelist.
7. Agatha Christie _____ American. She _____ English.
8. Isaak Babel _____ Russian. He _____ French.
9. Simone de Beauvoir and Honoré de Balzac _____ both French.
10. Pablo Neruda and Simone de Beauvoir _____ both born in the early 1900s.

3

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH THE PAST TENSE OF BE

Ask and answer questions about the people in Exercise 2. Use **was** and **wasn't**.

1. James Baldwin / a playwright?

A: Was James Baldwin a playwright?

B: Yes, he was.

2. Where / Simone de Beauvoir from?

A: _____

B: _____

3. What nationality / Pablo Neruda?

A: _____

B: _____

4. Who / Boccaccio?

A: _____

B: _____

5. Agatha Christie / French?

A: _____

B: _____

6. What nationality / Lorraine Hansberry?

A: _____

B: _____

(continued on next page)

7. Honoré de Balzac / a poet?

A: _____

B: _____

8. When / Karel Čapek / born?

A: _____

B: _____

9. Who / Isaak Babel?

A: _____

B: _____

4 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete these short biographies. Use the simple past tense form of the verbs in the boxes.

~~be~~ die include spend translate write



1. Lin Yutang (1895–1976) was a Chinese-American writer.
 He _____ most of his life in the United States. Dr. Lin
 _____ a lot about his native China. His books
 _____ several novels. He also _____ other
 people's works. Lin _____ at the age of 81.

be begin call have live paint



2. Anna Mary Robertson Moses (1860–1961) _____ an
 American painter. She _____ on a farm in New York State.
 Because she _____ painting in her seventies, people
 _____ her Grandma Moses. She never _____ any
 formal art training. Moses _____ simple, colorful scenes of
 farm life.

be build fly last take place watch



3. **Orville Wright** (1871–1948) and **Wilbur Wright** (1867–1912)

_____ American airplane inventors. The two brothers
 1. _____
 _____ their first planes in their bicycle shop in Ohio. On
 2. _____
 December 17, 1903, Orville _____ their plane, *Flyer 1*, a
 3. _____
 distance of 120 feet. Wilbur, four men, and a boy _____
 4. _____
 from the ground. This first controlled, power-driven flight
 _____ near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. It _____
 5. _____ only about 12 seconds. 6. _____

5 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ask and answer questions about the people in Exercise 4.

Biography 1

1. When / Lin Yutang / live?

A: When did Lin Yutang live?

B: He lived from 1895 to 1976.

2. What / he / do?

A: _____

B: _____

3. he / write poetry?

A: _____

B: _____

4. Where / he / spend most of his life?

A: _____

B: _____

(continued on next page)

Biography 2

5. What / people / call Anna Mary Robertson Moses?

A: _____

B: _____

6. What / she / do?

A: _____

B: _____

7. When / she / begin painting?

A: _____

B: _____

8. she / have formal art training?

A: _____

B: _____

Biography 3

9. Where / the Wright brothers / build their first planes?

A: _____

B: _____

10. both brothers / fly the *Flyer 1*?

A: _____

B: _____

11. Where / first controlled flight / take place?

A: _____

B: _____

12. How long / the flight / last?

A: _____

B: _____

6 NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

There were a lot of similarities between the Wright brothers. But there were also differences. Complete the chart about the differences between Orville and Wilbur.

Orville	Wilbur
1. Orville talked a lot.	<u>Wilbur didn't talk a lot.</u>
2. <u>Orville didn't spend a lot of time alone.</u>	Wilbur spent a lot of time alone.
3. _____	Wilbur had serious health problems.
4. Orville grew a moustache.	_____
5. _____	Wilbur lost most of his hair.
6. Orville took courses in Latin.	_____
7. Orville liked to play jokes.	_____
8. Orville dressed very fashionably.	_____
9. Orville played the guitar.	_____
10. _____	Wilbur built the first glider.
11. _____	Wilbur made the first attempts to fly.
12. _____	Wilbur chose the location of Kitty Hawk.
13. Orville had a lot of patience.	_____
14. Orville lived a long life.	_____

7 EDITING

Read this student's short biography of a famous person. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of the simple past tense. The first mistake is already corrected.

Pablo Neruda (1904–1973) Pablo Neruda ^{was} ~~were~~ a famous poet, political activist, and diplomat. He was born in Parral, Chile. When he was seventeen, he gone to Santiago to continue his education. He did not finished, but he soon published his first book. Neruda spends the next several decades traveling and continuing to write poetry. In 1971, while he was Chile's ambassador to France, he wonned the Nobel Prize in literature. He dead two years later.



4

USED TO**1 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS**

Life in the United States isn't the way it used to be. Complete the chart.

In the Past	Now
1. <u>People used to ride</u> horses.	People ride in cars.
2. _____ by candlelight.	People read by electric light.
3. _____ over open fires.	People cook in microwave ovens.
4. _____ in propeller airplanes.	People fly in jet planes.
5. _____ large families.	People have small families.
6. _____ all of their clothes by hand.	People wash most of their clothes in washing machines.
7. _____ manual typewriters.	People use word processors and computers.
8. _____ twenty-five days to get a message from New York to San Francisco.	It takes just a few seconds.

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

*Complete the sentences about the assistant manager of a California bank, Yoko Shimizu. Use **used to** or **didn't use to** and the verbs in parentheses ().*


1. Yoko _____ *used to be* _____ a full-time student. Now she
(be)
has a job at a bank.

2. She _____ with a computer. Now she uses one
(work)
every day.
3. She _____ a car. Now she owns a 1999 Toyota Corolla.
(have)
4. Yoko _____ the bus to work. Now she drives.
(take)
5. The bus _____ crowded. These days it's hard to find a seat.
(be)
6. Yoko _____ in New York. Then she moved to Los Angeles.
(live)
7. She _____ Los Angeles. Now she thinks it's a nice city.
(like)
8. She _____ a lot of people in Los Angeles. Now she has a lot
(know)
of friends there.
9. She _____ to New York several times a year. These days she
(return)
doesn't go there very often.
10. She _____ a lot of letters. Now she makes a lot of phone
(write)
calls instead.

3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Look at these two ID cards. Ask and answer questions about Sara Rogers, a new employee at City Savings Bank. Use **used to** and the cues in parentheses ().


THEN



CITY COLLEGE

[] Ms.
[] Mr.
[x] Mrs.
[] Miss Sara Rogers-Gordon
Name

Address: 20 E. 15 St.
New York, NY 10003



STUDENT ID

Now



CITY SAVINGS BANK Employee ID

[x] Ms.
[] Mr.
[] Mrs.
[] Miss Sara Rogers
Name

Address: 5432 Orange St.
Los Angeles, CA 90048 \$



(continued on next page)

1. (live in California?)

A: Did she use to live in California?

B: No, she didn't.

2. Sara recently moved to Los Angeles. (Where / live?)

A: _____

B: _____

3. This is her first job. (What / do?)

A: _____

B: _____

4. Sara looks very different from before. She has short hair and wears glasses. (have long hair?)

A: _____

B: _____

5. (wear glasses?)

A: _____

B: _____

6. Sara's last name is different from before. (be married?)

A: _____

B: _____

7. (use Ms. before her name?)

A: _____

B: _____

4 EDITING

Read this student's journal entry. Find and correct five mistakes in the use of **used to**. The first mistake is already corrected.

<i>Journal</i>	
<i>Sunday, Oct. 5</i>	
<i>Today I ran into an old classmate. At first, I almost didn't recognize him! He looked so</i>	
<i>have</i>	<i>different. He used to had very dark hair. Now he's almost all gray. He also used to being a little</i>
<i>heavy. Now he's quite thin. And he was wearing a suit and tie! I couldn't believe it. He never</i>	
<i>use to dress that way. He only used to wear jeans! His personality seemed different, too. He</i>	
<i>didn't used to talk very much. Now he seems very outgoing.</i>	
<i>I wonder what he thought about me! I'm sure I look and act a lot different from the way I</i>	
<i>was used to, too!</i>	

5 PERSONALIZATION

Write five sentences about how your life used to be different from the way it is now. Use **used to**.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5

PAST PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

Frank Cotter is a financial manager. Look at his schedule and complete the sentences.

10 Wednesday	
9:00-10:00	<i>meet with Ms. Jacobs</i>
10:00-11:00	<i>write financial reports</i>
11:00-12:00	<i>answer correspondence</i>
12:00-1:00	<i>eat lunch with Mr. Webb at Sol's Cafe</i>
1:00-3:00	<i>attend lecture at City University</i>
3:00-4:00	<i>discuss budget with Alan</i>
4:00-5:00	<i>return phone calls</i>

- At 9:30 Mr. Cotter _____ was meeting with _____ Ms. Jacobs.
- At 9:30 he _____ financial reports.
- At 11:30 he _____ correspondence.
- At 12:30 he and Mr. Webb _____ lunch.
- They _____ at Frank's Diner.
- At 2:00 he _____ a lecture.
- At 3:30 he and Alan _____ reports.
- They _____ the budget.
- At 4:30 he _____ correspondence.
- He _____ phone calls.

2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

Look at the schedule in Exercise 1. Ask questions and give short answers.

1. Mr. Cotter / meet / with Mr. Webb at 9:30?

A: Was Mr. Cotter meeting with Mr. Webb at 9:30?

B: No, he wasn't.

2. What / he / do at 9:30?

A: _____

B: _____

3. Mr. Cotter / write police reports at 10:30?

A: _____

B: _____

4. What kind of reports / he / write?

A: _____

B: _____

5. What / he / do at 11:30?

A: _____

B: _____

6. he / have lunch at 12:00?

A: _____

B: _____

7. Who / eat lunch with him?

A: _____

B: _____

8. Where / they / have lunch?

A: _____

B: _____

9. Who / he / talk to at 3:30?

A: _____

B: _____

10. What / they / discuss?

A: _____

B: _____

3

STATEMENTS WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Read about an explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City. Complete the story with the past progressive or simple past tense form of the verbs in parentheses ().

On February 26, 1993, a bomb exploded in New York City's World
1. (explode)

Trade Center. At the time, 55,000 people were working in the Twin Towers,
2. (work)

and thousands of others _____ the 110-story world-famous tourist
3. (visit)

attraction.

The explosion, which _____ a little after noon, _____ six
4. (take place) 5. (kill)

people and _____ more than a thousand others. It _____ all
6. (injure) 7. (take)

day and half the night to get everyone out of the building.

When the bomb _____, the lights _____, the elevators
8. (explode) 9. (go out)

_____ , and fires _____. Many people were in the wrong place
 10. (stop) 11. (start)

at the wrong time. Four co-workers _____ lunch in their offices when
 12. (eat)

the explosion _____ the Twin Towers. When the blast _____,
 13. (shake) 14. (occur)

the building's walls _____ and the ceilings _____. Rescue
 15. (crumble) 16. (collapse)

workers _____ within fifteen minutes and _____ the four
 17. (arrive) 18. (find)

workers dead.

One man _____ in the garage beneath the World Trade Center when
 19. (walk)

the bomb _____. He _____ a heart attack while rescue
 20. (go off) 21. (have)

workers _____ him to the ambulance.
 22. (carry)

Sixty schoolchildren were luckier. They _____ the huge elevators
 23. (ride)

when the lights _____ and the elevators _____. The children
 24. (go out) 25. (stop)

and their teachers _____ stand in the hot, dark space as they waited
 26. (have to)

for help. Six hours later, when the elevator _____ the ground floor, the
 27. (reach)

school bus driver _____ for them. He _____ the children
 28. (wait) 29. (drive)

home to their worried families. How did the children feel while all this
 _____? "We were scared," they answered.
 30. (happen)

This is one class trip they will never forget.

4 QUESTIONS WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Reporters are interviewing people about the explosion at the World Trade Center. Use the past progressive and the simple past tense to write the interview questions.

1. What / you do / when you feel the explosion?

A: What were you doing when you felt the explosion?

B: I was sitting in my chair.

2. What happen / when the bomb explode?

A: _____

B: I flew off my chair and landed on the floor.

3. What / the schoolchildren do / when the lights go out?

A: _____

B: They were riding the elevator.

4. How many people / work in the building / when the bomb explode?

A: _____

B: Approximately 55,000.

5. Six World Trade Center workers were killed. What / they do / when the bomb go off?

A: _____

B: They were having lunch in their offices.

6. What happen to the offices / when the blast occur?

A: _____

B: The walls crumbled and the ceilings collapsed.

7. There was a man in the garage. What / he do / when the bomb explode?

A: _____

B: He was walking to his car.

8. What happen / when the rescue workers / bring him to the ambulance?

A: _____

B: He had a heart attack before they got him in the ambulance.

FUTURE

1 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS WITH *BE GOING TO*

Read the following situations. Write a prediction. Use **be going to** and the correct information from the box.

crash	get a ticket	make a left turn	take a trip
eat lunch	get gas	rain	wash the car

1. Mr. Medina is carrying two suitcases toward his car.

He's going to take a trip.

2. Ms. Marshall has a bucket of water, soap, and a sponge.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are driving into an Exxon service station.

4. Fred is driving behind a woman in a black sports car. Her left indicator light is flashing.

5. Tiffany is driving 70 miles per hour in a 50-mile-per-hour zone. A police officer is right behind her.

6. A blue Ford is driving directly toward a white Toyota. They don't have time to stop.

7. It's noon. The Smiths are driving into a Burger King parking lot.

8. The sky is full of dark clouds.

2 QUESTIONS WITH BE GOING TO

Write questions using the cues.

1. What / you / do this summer?

A: What are you going to do this summer?

B: My wife and I are going to take a trip to San Francisco.

2. How long / you / stay?

A: _____

B: Just for a week.

3. you / stay at a hotel?

A: _____

B: Yes. We're staying at a hotel in North Beach.

4. What / you / do in San Francisco?

A: _____

B: Oh, the usual, I suppose. Sightseeing and shopping.

5. you / visit Fisherman's Wharf?

A: _____

B: Yes. We're going to take one of those city bus tours.

6. your daughter / go with you?

A: _____

B: No, she's going to attend summer school. Our son isn't going either.

7. What / he / do?

A: _____

B: He got a job at Burger King.

8. When / you / leave?

A: _____

B: June 11.

A: Have a good trip.

B: Thanks.

3 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH BE GOING TO

Look at Mr. and Mrs. Medina's boarding passes. Then read the following sentences. All of them have incorrect information. Correct the information.

12	3686	317	31490
BOARDING PASS			
NAME OF PASSENGER MEDINA/CARLOS MR.			
US	126563441		
FROM	NYC/LAGUARDIA		
TO	SAN FRANCISCO/SIA		
AIRLINE FAIRAIRS			
CARRIER	FLIGHT CLASS	DATE	TIME
194K		11JUNE	7P
GATE	SEAT	SMOKE	
	15D	NO	
***** PCS WT UNCKD BAGGAGE ID NUMBER *****			
UA	33925065		

12	3686	317	31491
BOARDING PASS			
NAME OF PASSENGER MEDINA/LAURA MRS.			
US	126563442		
FROM	NYC/LAGUARDIA		
TO	SAN FRANCISCO/SIA		
AIRLINE FAIRAIRS			
CARRIER	FLIGHT CLASS	DATE	TIME
194K		11JUNE	7P
GATE	SEAT	SMOKE	
	15C	NO	
***** PCS WT UNCKD BAGGAGE ID NUMBER *****			
UA	33925065		

1. Mr. Medina is going to go to Los Angeles.

He isn't going to go to Los Angeles.

He's going to go to San Francisco.

2. He's going to take the train.

3. He's going to travel alone.

4. The Medinas are going to leave from Chicago.

5. They're going to fly US Airways.

6. They're going to leave on July 11.

7. The plane is going to depart at 7:00 A.M.

8. The Medinas are going to sit apart.

9. They are going to be in a smoking section.

10. Mrs. Medina is going to sit in seat 15B.

4 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND SHORT ANSWERS WITH WILL

Mrs. Medina is reading the airplane magazine. Complete this magazine interview about personal robots. Use **will** or **won't** and the verbs in parentheses ().

INTERVIEWER: We all know that robots are already working in factories. But tell us something about the future. _____ Will _____ people

_____ have _____ robots at home?

1. (have)

SCIENTIST: Yes, they _____. I believe that personal robots

2.

_____ as common in the home as personal computers
 3. (become)
 are today.

INTERVIEWER: _____ they _____ the computer?

SCIENTIST: No, they _____ 4. (replace)
 the computer, but one day robots
 _____ 5. (replace)
 probably _____ computers.

INTERVIEWER: Amazing! What other things _____ 6. (operate)
 personal robots
 _____?

SCIENTIST: Well, for one thing, they _____ 7. (do)
 complete home
 entertainment centers. They _____ 8. (be)
 _____, they
 _____ 9. (sing)

INTERVIEWER: _____ 10. (dance)
 they _____ jokes?

SCIENTIST: Yes, they _____ 11. (tell)
 ! But, as with humans, they
 _____ 12.
 always _____ funny!

INTERVIEWER: What else _____ 13. (be)
 the personal robot _____?
 _____ it _____ 14. (do)
 more serious uses?

SCIENTIST: Yes, it _____ 15. (have)
 Robots _____ probably
 _____ 16.
 care for this country's aging population. They
 _____ 17. (help)
 people, but they _____ some of the more
 _____ 18. (replace) _____ 19. (perform)
 routine activities such as vacuuming and loading the dishwasher.

INTERVIEWER: It all sounds great. Do you predict any problems?

SCIENTIST: Unfortunately, yes. Some people _____ happy with the
 spread of robots. Not everyone's life _____ 20. (be)
 _____ Some people
 _____ 21. (improve)
 their jobs to robots. And other people
 _____ 22. (lose)
 _____ criminal robots!

INTERVIEWER: _____ 23. (create)
 we _____ new laws to deal with robotic
 crime?
 _____ 24. (need)

SCIENTIST: I'm afraid so.

INTERVIEWER: Tell me, how _____ these personal robots

_____?

25. (look)

SCIENTIST: Well, they _____ exactly like humans, but they

26. (look)

_____ them.

27. (resemble)

INTERVIEWER: And when _____ all this _____?

28. (happen)

SCIENTIST: Soon! I predict it _____ in the very near future.

29. (happen)

5

RECOGNIZING THE SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE WHEN THEY REFER TO THE FUTURE

Read this article about a new play. Underline the simple present tense verbs and present progressive verbs only when they refer to the future.

A NEW PLAY

B A T S

Next Wednesday is the first performance of *Bats*. Melissa Robins is playing the leading role. Robins, who lives in Italy and who is vacationing in Greece, is not available for an interview at this time. She is, however, appearing on Channel 8's "Theater Talk" sometime next month.

Although shows traditionally begin at 8:00 P.M., *Bats*, because of its length, starts a half-hour earlier.

Immediately following the opening-night performance, the company is having a reception in the theater lounge. Tickets are still available. Call 555-6310 for more information.

6

CONTRAST OF FUTURE FORMS

Read the conversations and circle the most appropriate future forms.

1. A: Do you know our arrival time?

B: According to the schedule, we arrive / we'll arrive at 10:45.

2. A: Why did you bring your computer with you?

B: I'll do / I'm going to do some work while we're away.

3. **A:** I'm thirsty. I think I'll ask / I'm asking for a Coke.
B: Good idea. There's the flight attendant.
4. **A:** Excuse me. Do you know what the weather's like in San Francisco?
B: It's clear now, but it's raining / it's going to rain tomorrow.
5. **A:** Which movie will they show / are they showing?
B: The latest *Star Wars*. Have you seen it?
6. **A:** Just look at those dark clouds!
B: I see. It looks like we're going to have / we'll have some rough weather ahead.
7. **A:** I'm tired. I think I'll take / I'm taking a little nap. Wake me when the movie begins.
B: OK. Sweet dreams.
8. **A:** It's 11:00 P.M. already!
B: I know. We're going to arrive / We arrive late.
9. **A:** You know, I don't think the airport buses run after midnight.
B: I'm afraid you're right. How are we going to get / are we getting to the hotel?
10. **A:** Hmm. No buses. Well, that's no problem. We'll take / We're going to take a taxi instead.
B: Good idea.
11. **A:** I missed the announcement. What did the captain say?
B: He said, "Fasten your seat belts. We're landing / We'll land in about ten minutes."
12. **C:** How long are you going to stay / will you stay in San Francisco?
A & B: Just a week.
C: Well, enjoy yourselves. And thank you for flying FairAirs.

7 EDITING

Read this boy's postcard. Find and correct five mistakes in the use of future forms. The first mistake is already corrected. Note: There may be more than one way to correct the mistakes!

*Greetings from
San Francisco!*

Hi!

I'm going to stay here for a week with my parents.

We have a lot of fun things planned. Tomorrow night we'll see a play called Bats. Mom already bought tickets for it. The play begins at 8:00, and before that we have dinner on Fisherman's Wharf. Right now we're sitting in Golden Gate Park, but we have to leave. It has suddenly gotten very cloudy. It will rain!

I call you soon.

Jason

FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

1 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR FUTURE WITH WILL

Complete the clauses with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses ().
Then match each time clause to a main clause.

- | Time Clause | Main Clause |
|---|---|
| h 1. When the alarm clock
_____ rings _____,
(ring) | a. they _____ very
(be) tired. |
| ___ 2. As soon as the coffee
_____ ready,
(be) | b. she _____.
(drive) |
| ___ 3. When they _____
(finish) breakfast, | c. they _____ it.
(drink) |
| ___ 4. After her husband
_____ the dishes,
(wash) | d. they _____ their
(fasten) seat belts. |
| ___ 5. As soon as they _____
(get in) the car, | e. she _____ them.
(dry) |
| ___ 6. Until he _____ his
(get) driver's license, | f. they _____ their
(need) umbrellas. |
| ___ 7. Until the rain _____,
(stop) | g. they _____ the
(do) dishes. |
| ___ 8. By the time the day
_____ over,
(be) | h. she _____ 'll get up.
(get up) |

2 SIMPLE PRESENT OR FUTURE (WILL / BE GOING TO) AND TIME EXPRESSIONS


Vera is a student. Look at her future plans. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses () and choose the correct time expression.

<i>Future Plans</i>	
○	<i>Take the TOEFL®* exam</i>
	<i>Apply to college for next year</i>
	<i>Finish school</i>
	<i>Visit Aunt Isabel at Shadybrook</i>
	<i>Get a summer job and take a computer-programming course</i>
	<i>Fly to Brazil — Aug. 28</i>
	<i>Get married! — Sept. 30</i>
○	<i>Return to the United States</i>
<i>*TOEFL® = Test of English as a Foreign Language</i>	

- Vera will take the TOEFL exam before she applies to college.
(take) (when / before) (apply)
- Vera applies to college before she finishes school.
(apply) (before / after) (finish)
- After she finishes school, she visits her aunt.
(Before / After) (finish) (visit)
- While she works at a summer job, she takes a course in computer programming.
(Before / While) (work) (take)
- She visits her aunt while she gets a summer job.
(visit) (while / before) (get)
- When she finishes the course, she flies to Brazil.
(Before / When) (finish) (fly)
- She gets married when she is in Brazil.
(get married) (when / before) (be)
- She returns to the United States after she gets married.
(return) (before / after) (get married)

3 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR FUTURE

Vera's aunt lives at Shadybrook Retirement Village. Complete this ad for Shadybrook. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses ().



*Shadybrook
Retirement Village*

What _____ will _____ you _____ do _____ when you
 _____? Where _____ you _____ when
 2. (retire) _____ 3. (go)
 you finally _____ all that free time?
 4. (have)
 By the time you _____ 65, you probably _____
 5. (turn) _____ 6. (want)
 to make some major life changes. Here at *Shadybrook Retirement
 Village*, you can enjoy swimming, tennis, golf, and much more.
 Come and see for yourself. After you _____ us, you
 _____ to leave!
 7. (visit)
 8. (not want)

4 SENTENCE COMBINING

Combine these sentences. Use the simple present tense and future forms (will / be going to).

1. Vera will finish her summer job. Then she's going to fly to Brazil.

_____ Vera is going to fly to Brazil _____ after _____ she finishes her summer job.

2. Vera will save enough money from her summer job. Then she's going to buy a plane ticket.

As soon as _____

(continued on next page)

3. Vera's going to buy presents for her family. Then she's going to go home.

Before _____

4. Vera will arrive at the airport. Her father will be there to drive her home.

When _____

5. Vera and her father will get home. They'll immediately have dinner.

As soon as _____

6. They'll finish dinner. Then Vera will give her family the presents.

_____ after _____

7. Vera's brother will wash the dishes, and Vera's sister will dry them.

_____ while _____

8. The whole family will stay up talking. Then the clock will strike midnight.

_____ until _____

9. They'll all feel very tired. Then they'll go to bed.

By the time _____

10. Vera's head will hit the pillow, and she'll fall asleep immediately.

_____ as soon as _____

5

PERSONALIZATION

Complete these sentences with information about your own future plans.

1. As soon as _____, I'll go to bed.

2. Before I take a break, _____.

3. Until _____, I'll stay in school.

4. When I save enough money, _____.

5. I won't _____ before I _____.

6. _____ after _____.

7. _____ while _____.

8. When I finish this exercise, _____.

WH- QUESTIONS: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

1 SUBJECT QUESTIONS

Ask questions about the words in italics. Use **What, Whose, Who, or How many**.

1. *Something* happened last night.

What happened last night?

2. *Someone's* phone rang at midnight.

3. *Someone* was calling for Michelle.

4. *Someone* was having a party.

5. *Some number of* people left the party.

6. *Something* surprised them.

7. *Someone's* friend called the police.

8. *Some number of* police arrived.

9. *Something* happened next.

10. *Someone* told the police about a theft.

11. *Someone's* jewelry disappeared.

12. *Some number of* necklaces vanished.

2

PREDICATE QUESTIONS

Use the cues to write questions about Megan Knight, an accountant in Texas. Then match each question to its correct answer.

Questions	Answers
1. Where / she / live? _____ <i>Where does she live?</i> _____ <i>e</i>	a. Two years.
2. How many rooms / her apartment / have? _____ _____	b. By bus.
3. How much rent / she / pay? _____ _____	c. The first of the month.
4. When / she / pay the rent? _____ _____	d. Ling, Jackson, & Drew, Inc.
5. Who / she / live with? _____ _____	e. In Texas.
6. What / she / do? _____ _____	f. Five and a half.
7. Which company / she / work for? _____ _____	g. She's an accountant.
8. How long / she / plan to stay there? _____ _____	h. Her sister.
9. How / she / get to work? _____ _____	i. Because she doesn't like to drive.
10. Why / she / take the bus? _____ _____	j. About \$800 a month.

3 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE QUESTIONS

Megan wrote a letter to her friend, Janice. The letter got wet, and now Janice can't read some parts of it. What questions does Janice ask to get the missing information?

<p>Dear Janice,</p> <p>Hi! I just moved to _____¹ I left Chicago because _____² _____³ moved with me, and we are sharing an apartment. I got a job in a _____⁴ It started _____⁵ The people seem nice.</p> <p>Our apartment is great. It has _____⁶ rooms. _____ of the rooms came with carpeting, but two of them have beautiful wood floors. The rent isn't too high, either. We each pay \$ _____ a month.</p>	<p>We need to buy some _____⁹ _____¹⁰'s brother wants to visit her, so we really need an extra bed.</p> <p>By the way, _____¹¹ called last Sunday. I also spoke to _____¹² They want to visit us in _____¹³.</p> <p>Would you like to come, too? Is that a good time for you? There's plenty of room because _____¹⁴ Write and let me know.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Love, Megan</p>
---	---

1. _____ Where did you move? _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

9

REFLEXIVE AND
RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

1 REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Write the reflexive pronouns.

1. I _____ myself
2. my grandfather _____
3. the children _____
4. the class _____
5. my aunt _____
6. you _____ OR _____
7. people _____
8. life _____
9. my parents _____
10. we _____

2 REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Circle the correct pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. Cindi and Jim phone each other / themselves every weekend.
2. They have worked with each other / themselves for five years.
3. Cindi herself / himself has been with the same company for ten years.
4. It's a nice place to work. All of the employees consider one another / themselves lucky to be working there.
5. They respect each other / each other's opinions.
6. The boss herself / itself is very nice.

7. She tells her employees, "Don't push themselves / yourselves too hard!"
8. Cindi enjoys the job herself / itself, but she especially likes her co-workers.
9. My brother and I are considering applying for a job there myself / ourselves.
10. We talk to each other / ourselves about it when we jog together.

3 REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

Read the conversations. Complete the summary with appropriate reflexive and reciprocal pronouns and forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1. **JOYCE:** This party is a lot of fun.
HANK: I've never danced with so many people in my life!
 SUMMARY: Joyce and Hank _____ are enjoying themselves _____.
 (enjoy)
2. **CARA:** You know, you're really easy to talk to.
MAX: I feel the same way. I feel like we've known each other a long time.
 SUMMARY: Cara and Max _____ company.
 (enjoy)
3. **GINA:** I'm so glad you could come. There are food and drinks on that table over there. Why don't you take a plate and get some?
CHEN: Thanks. I will. It all looks delicious.
 SUMMARY: Chen _____
 (help)
4. **AMY:** OK, Amy. Now don't be shy. Go over and talk to him.
TIM: Come on, Tim. You can do it. She's looking in your direction. Just go on over.
 SUMMARY: Amy and Tim _____
 (talk)
5. **AMY:** Hi. I'm Amy.
TIM: Hi. I'm Tim.
 SUMMARY: Amy and Tim _____
 (introduce)
6. **AMY:** So, how do you know Gina?
TIM: Oh, Gina and I were in the same class. What about you?
 SUMMARY: Amy and Tim _____
 (talk)
7. **PAT:** Did you come with Doug?
LAURA: No. Doug couldn't make it, but he let me use his car.
 SUMMARY: Laura _____
 (drive)
8. **LIZ:** I'm sorry to hear about your job, Hank.
HANK: I think I didn't take it seriously enough, but I've learned my lesson. I'll do better next time.
 SUMMARY: Hank _____
 (blame)

(continued on next page)

9. **RON:** We were late because you forgot the address.
MIA: It's not my fault. You never gave me the slip of paper!


SUMMARY: Ron and Mia _____
 (criticize)

10. **LIZ:** It was a wonderful party. Thanks for inviting me.
GINA: Thanks for coming. And thank you for the lovely flowers.

SUMMARY: Liz and Gina _____
 (thank)

4 EDITING

Read Liz's journal entry. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of reflexive and reciprocal pronouns. The first mistake is already corrected.



April 25

I really enjoyed ^{myself} ~~me~~ at Gina's party! Hank was there and we talked to ourselves quite a bit. He's a little depressed about losing his job. He thinks it's all his own fault, and he blames him for the whole thing. Hank introduced myself to several of his friends. I spoke a lot to this one woman, Cara. We have a lot of things in common, and after just an hour, we felt like we had known each other's forever. Cara, himself, is a computer programmer, just like me.

At first I was nervous about going to the party alone. I sometimes feel a little uncomfortable when I'm in a social situation by oneself. But this time was different. Before I went, I kept telling myself to relax. My roommate, too, kept telling myself, "Don't be so hard on you! Just have fun!" That's what I advised Hank to do, too. Before we left the party, Hank and I promised us to keep in touch. I hope to see him again soon.

PHRASAL VERBS

1 PARTICLES

Complete the chart.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. take _____ off _____	<i>remove</i>
2. figure _____	<i>solve</i>
3. go _____	<i>continue</i>
4. call _____	<i>cancel</i>
5. call _____	<i>phone</i>
6. fill _____	<i>complete</i>
7. turn _____	<i>reject</i>
8. point _____	<i>indicate</i>
9. grow _____	<i>become an adult</i>
10. give _____	<i>quit</i>
11. help _____	<i>assist</i>
12. blow _____	<i>explode</i>
13. look _____	<i>be careful</i>
14. come _____	<i>enter</i>
15. work _____	<i>exercise</i>

2 PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the handout. Use the correct phrasal verbs from the box.

do over hand in help out look over look up
pick out ~~pick up~~ set up talk over write up

Science 101

Instructions for Writing the Term Paper

Prof. Cho

1. Pick up a list of topics from the science department secretary.
2. _____ a topic that interests you. (If you are having problems choosing a topic, I'll be glad to _____ you _____.)
3. Go to the library. _____ information on your chosen topic.
4. _____ an appointment with me to _____ your topic.
5. _____ your first draft.
6. _____ it _____ carefully. Check for accuracy of facts, spelling, and grammar errors.
7. _____ your report _____ if necessary.
8. _____ it _____ by May 28.

3 PHRASAL VERBS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete these conversations between roommates. Use phrasal verbs and pronouns.

1. **A:** I haven't picked up the list of topics for our science paper yet.
B: I'll _____ pick it up _____ for you. I'm going to the science office this afternoon.
2. **A:** Hey, guys. We've really got to clean up the kitchen. It's a mess.
B: It's my turn to _____. I'll do it after dinner.
3. **A:** Did you remember to call your mom up?
B: Oops! I'll _____ tonight.

4. **A:** Hey. Can you turn down that music? I'm trying to concentrate.
B: Sorry. I'll _____ right away.
5. **A:** It's after 9:00. Do you think we should wake John up?
B: Don't _____. He said he wanted to sleep late.
6. **A:** Professor Cho turned down my science topic.
B: Really? Why did she _____?
7. **A:** When do we have to hand in our reports?
B: We have to _____ by Friday.
8. **A:** I wanted to drop off my report this afternoon, but I'm not going to have time.
B: I can _____ for you. I have an appointment with Professor Cho at noon.

4

WORD ORDER

Professor Cho made a list of things to do with her class. Unscramble the words to make sentences. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

1. sit / with the class / down _____ *Sit down with the class.*
2. the homework problems / up / bring _____
3. out / common mistakes / point _____
4. them / over / talk _____
5. go / to the next unit / on _____
6. Friday's class / off / call _____
7. up / the final exam questions / make _____
8. them / out / hand _____

5 EDITING

Read this student's letter. Find and correct eleven mistakes in the use of phrasal verbs. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Katy,

How are things going? I'm already into the second month of the spring semester, and I've got a lot of work to do. For science class, I have to write a term paper. The professor made ^{up} ~~over~~ a list of possible topics. After looking over them, I think I've picked one out. I'm going to write about chimpanzees. I've already gone to the library to look some information about them in the encyclopedia up. I found up some very interesting facts.

Did you know that their hands look very much like their feet, and that they have fingernails and toenails? Their thumbs and big toes are "opposable." This makes it easy for them to pick things out with both their fingers and toes. Their arms are longer than their legs. This helps out them, too, because they can reach out to fruit growing on thin branches that could not otherwise support their weight. Adult males weigh between 90 and 115 pounds, and they are about four feet high when they stand out.

Like humans, chimpanzees are very social. They travel in groups called "communities." Mothers bring out their chimps, who stay with them until about the age of seven. Even after the chimps have grown up, there is still a lot of contact with other chimpanzees.

I could go on, but I need to stop writing now so I can clean out my room (it's a mess!) a little before going to bed. It's late already, and I have to get early up tomorrow morning for my 9:00 a.m. class.

Please write and let me know how you are. Or call up me sometime! It would be great to speak to you.

Best,

Tony

ABILITY: CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH CAN AND COULD

Read about this student's ability in English. Then complete the statements for each item.

Student's Name Fernando Ochoa

English Language Ability Questionnaire

Skill	Now	Before This Course
1. understand conversational English	✓	X
2. understand recorded announcements	X	X
3. read an English newspaper	✓	✓
4. read an English novel	X	X
5. speak on the phone	✓	X
6. speak with a group of people	✓	X
7. write a social letter	✓	X
8. write a business letter	X	X
9. order a meal in English	✓	✓
10. go shopping	✓	✓

1. Before this course he couldn't understand conversational English.

Now he can understand conversational English.

2. He couldn't understand recorded announcements before the course,

and he still can't understand them.

(continued on next page)

3. He _____ now, and he _____ before, too.
4. He _____ before the course, and he still _____.
5. Now he _____, but before the course he _____.
6. Before the course, he _____, but now he _____.
7. Before the course, he _____. Now he _____.
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

SUMMARY: Fernando _____ do a lot more now than he _____ before the course.

2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH CAN AND COULD

Complete this interview with another student.

1. (speak / any other languages?)

A: *Can you speak any other languages?* _____

B: *Yes, I can.* _____ I speak two other languages.

2. (What / languages / speak?)

A: _____

B: Spanish and French.

3. (speak Spanish / when you were a child?)

A: _____

B: _____ I learned it as an adult.

4. (speak French?)

A: _____

B: _____ We spoke French some of the time at home.

5. (Before you came here / understand spoken English?)

A: _____

B: _____ I didn't understand anything!

6. What about now? (understand song lyrics?)

A: _____

B: _____ Especially if I listen to them more than once.

7. (Before this course / write a business letter in English?)

A: _____

B: _____ But I used to write in English to my friends.

8. Enough about languages. Tell me some more about yourself. For example,

(drive a car before you came here?)

A: _____

B: _____ I was too young.

9. (drive a car now?)

A: _____

B: _____ I still haven't learned.

10. (swim?) We're not too far from the beach here.

A: _____

B: _____ I've been swimming since I was a little kid.

11. What about surfing? (surf before you came here?)

A: _____

B: _____ But I learned to surf the first month I was here.

12. (What / do now / that / not do before?)

A: _____

B: Oh! I _____ a lot of things now that I
_____ before.

3

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH **BE ABLE TO**

Complete this article about hearing loss. Use the correct form of **be able to** and the verbs in parentheses ().

There are more than 26 million people in the United States who have some degree of hearing loss. There are two major types of hearing loss.

1. Sound Sensitivity Loss. People with this kind of loss _____ *are not able to hear* soft sounds—a whisper or a bird singing, for example. However, when sounds are loud enough, they _____ **1. (not hear)** them correctly.

2. Sound Discrimination Loss. People with this kind of hearing loss _____ **2. (interpret)** one sound from another. As a result of this, they _____ **3. (not distinguish)** speech—even when it is loud enough for them to hear. _____ **4. (not understand)**

How do people with hearing disabilities cope in a hearing world? Most people with hearing impairments _____ **5. (hear)** some sounds. Since the widespread availability of the hearing aid, many people

_____ **6. (regain)** some of their ability to hear. Some people with hearing disabilities _____ **7. (read)** lips. But, at best, lip reading is only 30 to 50 percent effective. Even a good lip reader _____

8. (not recognize) all the sounds. Just ask someone to silently mouth the words *pat*, *bat*, and *mat*. They sound different, but they all *look* the same. Besides, the human eye

_____ **9. (not work)** fast enough to process speech by vision alone. By far the most successful form of communication is signing—the use of sign language.

People with hearing impairments _____ **10. (communicate)** successfully with others who know this language.

4

QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS WITH **BE ABLE TO**

Sensitivity to sound is measured in decibels. Look at this chart. It shows the decibel measurements of some common sounds.

0 decibels	softest sound a typical ear can hear
20 decibels	a whisper
45 decibels	soft conversational speech
55 decibels	loud conversational speech
65 decibels	loud music from the radio
75 decibels	city traffic
100 decibels	loud factory noise
110 decibels	loud amplified rock band
120 decibels	loud power tool
140 decibels	jet engine at takeoff

Source: Rezen and Hausman, *Coping with Hearing Loss: A Guide for Adults and Their Families*, New York: Dembner Books, 1985.

Mary has a hearing loss of 50 decibels. This means she will not be able to hear sounds that have a loudness of 50 decibels or less. Ask and answer these questions about what Mary will be able to hear at the party she is going to.

- A:** _____ Will she be able to hear _____ a whisper?

B: _____ No, she won't.
- A:** _____ loud music?

B: _____
- A:** _____ a soft conversation?

B: _____
- A:** _____ loud traffic?

B: _____
- A:** _____ a loud conversation?

B: _____

5 CONTRAST: CAN AND BE ABLE TO

Read this information about a well-known actress who is deaf. Complete it with the correct form of **can** or **be able to** and the verbs in parentheses (). Use **can** or **could** when possible.



Actress Marlee Matlin _____ *could hear* _____ at birth but lost her hearing at the age of 18 months as a result of a childhood illness. By the age of five, she _____ lips. Shortly after that, she _____ mastered sign language. At first, Matlin felt angry and frightened by her hearing impairment. "I wanted to be perfect, and I _____ my deafness," she said during an interview. With time, however, she _____ to accept it.

Matlin began her acting career at the age of eight, when she performed in theater for the deaf. In 1986, she received an Oscar nomination for best actress in the Hollywood film, *Children of a Lesser God*. In the movie she played the role of an angry woman who was deaf and did not want to speak. For Matlin, however, speaking is very important. At the Oscar ceremonies, she _____ her award verbally. It was the first time the public heard her speak. "It's what I wanted to do, because a lot of people all over the world _____ me for who I am," she said. Matlin was worried however. "What other roles _____ I _____ in the future?" she asked.

Since her Oscar award, Matlin has appeared in another Hollywood movie, a television movie, and has co-starred in her own TV series. One reviewer said about Matlin, "She _____ more saying nothing than most people _____ talking." Matlin doesn't think of herself as a "deaf actress." She is an "actress who happens to be deaf." She _____ both the deaf and hearing worlds. Since recent intensive speech training, she _____ very clearly, and in the future, she hopes she _____ roles that are not specifically written for people with hearing impairments.

6 EDITING

Read this student's composition. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of **can** and **be able to**. The first mistake is already corrected.

Before I came to this country I ~~can't~~ ^{couldn't} do many things in English. For example, I couldn't follow a conversation if many people were talking at the same time. I remember one occasion at a party. I wasn't able understand a word! I felt so uncomfortable. Finally, my aunt came to pick me up, and I could leave the party.

Today I can to understand much better. Since last month I can practice a lot. I am taking classes at the adult center. My teacher is very good. She can explains things well, and she always gives us the chance to talk a lot in class. I can do a lot now, and I think in a few more months I can do even more.

7 PERSONALIZATION

Look at the English Language Ability Questionnaire in Exercise 1. Write sentences about your English ability now and before this course.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

12

PERMISSION: MAY, COULD, CAN, DO YOU MIND IF . . . ?

1 QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

Match these classroom questions and responses.

Questions

1. d Do you mind if I bring my friends to class?
2. _____ May I ask a question?
3. _____ Do you mind if I tape the lesson?
4. _____ Could I open the window?
5. _____ Can we review Unit 4?
6. _____ May I leave the room?
7. _____ Could we use our dictionaries?
8. _____ Could I borrow a pen?

Responses

- a. Certainly. The key to the rest room is hanging on the wall.
- b. Not at all.
- c. Sure. I hope I can answer it.
- d. Actually, I do mind. It's already pretty crowded.
- e. Sure. But remember, you don't have to look up every word.
- f. I'm afraid we can't. We're running out of time.
- g. Sure. But please remember to return it.
- h. Go right ahead. It's quite warm in here.

2 QUESTIONS

Read the situations. Complete the questions.

1. You want to open the window.

May I open the window?

2. Your whole class wants to review Unit 6.

Could _____

3. You want to borrow a classmate's pen.

Can _____

4. You want to look at someone's class notes.

Do you mind if _____

5. You want to come late to the next class.

Do you mind if _____

6. Your husband wants to come to the next class with you.

Could _____

7. You want to ask a question.

May _____

8. You and a classmate would like to use a dictionary.

Can _____

9. You and your classmates want to leave five minutes early.

Could _____

10. Your sister wants to go on the class trip with the rest of the class.

Do you mind if _____

3

PERSONALIZATION

Imagine that you are in class. Read the following situations. Ask your teacher for permission to do something.

1. You don't understand something the teacher is saying.

2. You don't feel well.

3. Your cousin from (your country) is going to visit you for a week.

4

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Look at the flier. Complete the statements. Use the words in parentheses ().



1. You _____ may bring _____ a friend.
 (may / bring)
2. You _____ _____ your own food.
 (can / bring)
3. You _____ _____ juice from a glass bottle at the picnic.
 (can / drink)
4. You _____ _____ for your bus ticket by check.
 (can / pay)
5. You _____ _____ for your bus ticket by cash.
 (can / pay)
6. You _____ _____ for your ticket by credit card.
 (may / pay)
7. You _____ _____ your bus ticket on the day of the trip.
 (may / purchase)
8. You _____ _____ a refund.
 (can / get)

5 EDITING

Read this professor's response to an e-mail from one of his students. (The professor's answers are in **bold print**.) Find and correct five mistakes in making and responding to requests. The first mistake is already corrected.

Subj: missed classes—Reply
Date: 04-22-01 11:22:43 EST
From: aolinsky@bryant.edu
To: Timbotwo@hotline.com

>>>Timbotwo@hotline.com> 04/22/01 9:05am>>>

Professor Olinsky—

I've been sick for the past two days. That's why I missed the last test. May I ^{take} ~~taking~~ a make up exam?

Yes. If you bring a doctor's note.

Could my brother comes to class and take notes for me on Tuesday?

Yes, he could.

Do you mind when he tapes the class for me?

Not at all. He's welcome to tape the class.

One last request—I know I missed some handouts. May I have please copies of them?

Sure. I'll give them to your brother on Tuesday.

Thanks a lot.

Tim

13

REQUESTS: WILL, WOULD, COULD, CAN, WOULD YOU MIND . . . ?

1 REQUESTS AND RESPONSES

Match these office requests and responses.

Requests

1. d Could you meet me tomorrow at 8:00 A.M.?
2. Will you please type this memo for me?
3. Could you show me how to copy an electronic file?
4. Would you please spell your last name for me?
5. Would you mind mailing this letter for me?
6. Can you cancel tomorrow's meeting for me? I have to go out of town.
7. Will you shut the window, please?
8. Would you get that box down from the closet?
9. Could you get the phone for me?
10. Can you give me Doug Johnson's e-mail address?

Responses

- a. I'd be glad to. When do you need it?
- b. Sure. It is pretty cold in here.
- c. Of course I can. When would you like to reschedule it?
- d. I'm sorry. I have an early morning dentist appointment.
- e. Sure. It's DJohn@iol.com.
- f. Sure. . . . Hello, J and R Equities.
- g. Sure. It's M-A-R-D-J-A-I-T.
- h. Sorry, but I'm not familiar with that software program.
- i. I'd like to, but it's too heavy for me to lift.
- j. Not at all.

Write the numbers of the requests that were granted: 2 , _____

Write the numbers of the requests that were refused: _____

2 REQUESTS

These conversations take place in an office. Complete them, using the phrases in the box.

answer the phone	lend me \$5.00
come to my office	mail a letter
explain this note to me	open the window
get Frank's phone number	pick up a sandwich
keep the noise down	stay late tonight

1. A: Could you _____ *answer the phone* _____? My hands are full.
B: Sure. I'll get it.
2. A: Would you mind _____? It's really hot in here.
B: No, not at all.
3. A: Can you please _____ for me?
B: Certainly. I pass the post office on my way home.
4. A: I'm going to the coffee shop. Can I get you anything?
B: Could you _____ for me?
5. A: Would you mind _____? I really have to get this report done by tomorrow.
B: I'm sorry, but I have to visit my aunt in the hospital.
6. A: Will you _____, please? I can't hear myself think!
B: Sorry!
7. A: Can you _____ when you have the chance?
B: Sure. I'll be right there.
8. A: Would you _____ for me?
B: It's 555-4345.
9. A: Would you mind _____?
B: Not at all. What is it that you don't understand?
10. A: Could you _____?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm short on cash.

(continued on next page)

3 EDITING


Read these office notes. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of requests. The first mistake is already corrected.

1.

Meng,
 Would you ^{file} ~~filed~~ these,
 please?
 Thanks.
 R.L.

2.

write it down
 Hi Ted,
 Could you please
 remember to turn off the
 lights when you leave?
 Thanks,
 Lynn



3.

HANK,
 WILL YOU RETURN
 PLEASE THE
 STAPLER?
 BRAD

4.

Melida,
 Can you make 5 copies
 of these pages, please?
 Thanks.
 Ellen

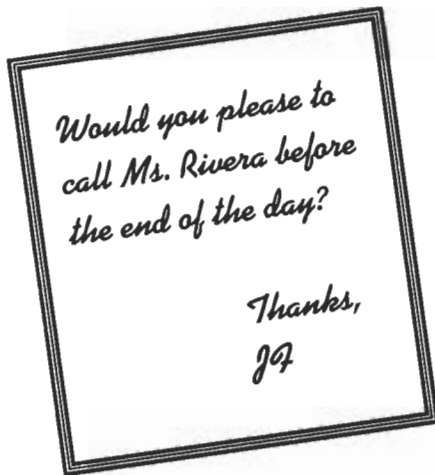
5.

John,
 Would you mind
 leave the finished
 report on my desk?
 Roy

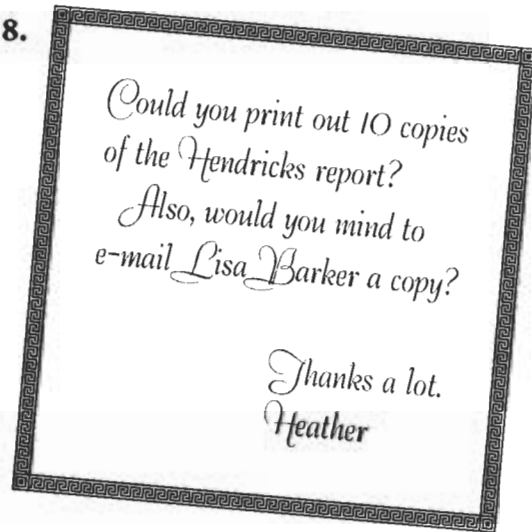
6.

Celia,
 Could you please
 remember to lock the
 door.
 Thank you.
 Diana

7.



8.

**4****PERSONALIZATION**

Write one request that you would like to make of each of the following people.

1. (To your teacher) _____
2. (To a classmate) _____
3. (To a friend) _____
4. (To your boss) _____
5. (To your landlord) _____
6. (To _____) _____

14

ADVICE: SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

1

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH SHOULD

Read this invitation. Use the information in the invitation to complete the phone conversation.

YOU ARE INVITED TO A PARTY!

FOR: Scott's SURPRISE graduation barbecue

DATE: June 11

TIME: 2:00 P.M. sharp!

PLACE: 20 Greenport Avenue

RSVP by May 15. Please don't call here!

Leave a message at 555-3234.

No Gifts, please!

(but please bring something to drink)

WANDA: Hi, Tania.

TANIA: Hi, Wanda. What's up?

WANDA: Aunt Rosa's having a graduation party for Scott. She didn't have your new address, so she asked me to call and invite you. It's on June 11. Can you come?

TANIA: Sure. Just give me all the information. (What time / be there?)

What time should I be there?

1.

WANDA: Let's see. I have the invitation right here.

You should be there at 2:00 P.M. sharp.

2.

TANIA: (What / wear?)

3.

WANDA: Something casual. It's a barbecue.

TANIA: (bring a gift?)

4.

WANDA: _____ The invitation says "no gifts."

5.

TANIA: OK. What about food? (bring something to eat or drink?)

6.

WANDA: _____

7.

Oh, and the invitation says "RSVP." In other words, Aunt Rosa wants a response.

TANIA: (When / I respond?)

8.

WANDA: _____

9.

TANIA: (call Aunt Rosa?)

10.

WANDA: _____ I forgot to tell you. It's a surprise party!

11.

TANIA: OK. (Who / call?)

12.

WANDA: _____

13.

TANIA: Fine. Sounds like fun. I'll see you there. Thanks for calling.

WANDA: No problem. See you there.

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH HAD BETTER

Friends are giving Scott advice about looking for a job. Complete the advice. Use **had better** or **had better not** and the appropriate verbs from the box.

arrive can dress have ~~look at~~ tell write
ask chew go leave stare thank

1. _____ You'd better look at _____ the newspaper want ads every day.
2. _____ everyone you know that you are looking for a job. "Networking" is one of the best ways to find employment.
3. _____ your old job before you find a new one. That way you'll always have some money coming in.
4. _____ late for a job interview.
5. _____ a good resume.
6. _____ nicely when you go on an interview. Don't wear your jeans!
7. _____ gum during an interview.
8. _____ call the interviewer by his or her first name. Use *Mr.* or *Ms.* unless the interviewer tells you that it is OK to be less formal.
9. _____ at the floor! Remember to make eye contact with the interviewer.
10. _____ for too much money right away. You can always get a raise after you begin.
11. _____ the interviewer at the end of the interview.
12. _____ on a lot of interviews. It's good practice.
13. _____ a lot of patience. It can take a long time.

3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: **SHOULD, OUGHT TO, AND HAD BETTER**

Scott is getting ready for a job interview. Complete his conversation with a friend. Use **should, ought to, and had better**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

SCOTT: _____ Should I wear _____ my green suit?
1. (wear)

DENNIS: I don't think so. I think _____ your navy blue one. It's
2. (wear)
more conservative.

SCOTT: _____ my boss about the interview?
3. (tell)

DENNIS: No. _____ until you get a job before you say anything
4. (wait)
to your old boss.

SCOTT: I think we're going out for lunch after the interview.
_____ to pay?
5. (offer)

DENNIS: I don't think so. _____ for your lunch. The interviewer
6. (pay)
usually does that.

SCOTT: _____ a thank-you note after the interview?
7. (write)

DENNIS: That's always a good idea.

SCOTT: When _____ it?
8. (send)

DENNIS: _____ a few days. That way you can always include
9. (wait)
something you forgot to say during the interview.

SCOTT: Well, _____ to say anything important!
10. (not forget)

DENNIS: Try to relax. I'm sure you'll do fine.

SCOTT: I hope so. _____ you after the interview?
11. (call)

DENNIS: _____ me or I'll never speak to you again!
12. (call)

4 EDITING

Read this letter. Find and correct five mistakes in the use of modals giving advice. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Scott,

Congratulations on your graduation! Your aunt and I are very proud of you.

I hear you are looking for a job. You know, you really ^{ought to OR should} ~~ought to~~ speak to your cousin Mike. He's had a lot of experience in this area. You shouldn't taking the first job they offer you. You've better give yourself a lot of time to find something you'll enjoy. It's important to be happy with what you do.

Maybe you should speak to a job counselor. In any case, you oughtn't rush into anything! Should I ask Mike to call you? He really should gets in touch with you about this.

Well, that's enough advice for one letter.

All my love,

Uncle Ed

5 PERSONALIZATION

A friend of yours is very unhappy at his or her job. Give your friend some advice.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SUGGESTIONS:

**LET'S, COULD, WHY DON'T . . . ?,
WHY NOT . . . ?,
HOW ABOUT . . . ?**

1 SUGGESTIONS

Match the two halves of each suggestion. Notice the end punctuation—period (.) or question mark (?).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>c</u> My feet hurt. Why don't we | a. going to a movie? |
| 2. _____ The weather's terrible. How about | b. have a cup of coffee. |
| 3. _____ We have an hour before the show starts. We could | c. take a taxi? |
| 4. _____ You look exhausted. Why don't I | d. go to the beach. |
| 5. _____ This concert is terrible. Let's not | e. getting a slice of pizza? |
| 6. _____ I'm really hungry. How about | f. change hotels? |
| 7. _____ There's so much to see! How about | g. meet you back at the hotel? |
| 8. _____ If John's unhappy at the Blue Water Inn, why doesn't he | h. buy some souvenirs there. |
| 9. _____ It's going to be hot tomorrow. Let's | i. taking a walking tour? |
| 10. _____ There's a gift shop. Maybe we could | j. stay until the end. |

2 PUNCTUATION

Circle the correct phrase in italics to complete these conversations between tourists on vacation. Add the correct punctuation—period (.) or question mark (?).

1. A: I'm exhausted. We've been walking for hours.
 B: How about Why don't we sit on that bench for a while ____ ?
2. A: I'm almost out of film.
 B: There's a drugstore over there. Maybe you could / Let's not get film there ____
3. A: It would be nice to see some of the countryside.
 B: Let's / How about rent a car ____
4. A: Why not / How about taking a bus tour ____
 B: That's a good idea. It's less expensive than renting a car.
5. A: I want to take a picture of that building. Why don't you / How about stand in front of it ____
 B: OK.
6. A: We have an hour before we have to meet the rest of our tour group.
 B: Let's / Let's not get a cup of coffee in that cafe ____
 A: Good idea. I could use something to drink.
7. A: I heard it's going to rain tomorrow.
 B: Maybe we could / How about go to a museum ____
8. A: I really need to get a better map of the city.
 B: Why don't you / Let's not stop at that tourist information office ____
 I'm sure they have maps.
9. A: I don't know what to get for my daughter.
 B: Why don't you / How about getting one of those sweatshirts ____
10. A: Look at that beautiful building. Why don't you take a picture of it?
 B: That's a good idea / Because I don't want to ____

3 SUGGESTIONS

Look at the tourist information. Complete the conversation. Use the suggestions in the pamphlet.

BOSTON Highlights

Here are some of the many things you can do in this “capital of New England”:

- Go to Haymarket—open-air fruit and vegetable stands (Fridays and Saturdays only).
- Visit Faneuil Hall Marketplace—restoration of Boston’s historic Quincy Market. Shops, restaurants.
- Go to The New England Aquarium—412 species, 7,606 specimens.
- Walk along the waterfront—offices, shops, parks for picnics.
- Take the “T”—Boston’s subway system.
- Take a boat excursion—cruise the harbor and Massachusetts Bay (1½ hours).
- Go shopping in Downtown Crossing—Boston’s pedestrian zone.
- Take an elevator to the top of the John Hancock Observatory—the tallest building in New England.
- Walk the Freedom Trail—1½ miles of historic points of interest.
- Eat at Legal Seafoods—restaurant chain famous for fresh fish at reasonable prices. (No reservations accepted.)

A: Wow, there’s so much to do! I don’t know where to begin!

B: Why don’t we visit Faneuil Hall Marketplace ^{1.}? We can have breakfast there and then do some shopping.

A: Sounds good. How will we get there?

B: Let’s take the T ^{2.}. I always like to see what the public transportation is like.

(continued on next page)

A: OK. After Faneuil Hall, maybe we could _____ and pick up
 some fresh fruit for later on. It's right across from there.
 3.

B: We can't. It's only open Fridays and Saturdays.

A: Oh, too bad. How about _____? We could get a "bird's-eye"
 view of the city that way.
 4.

B: I don't know. I'm a little afraid of heights. But I've got another idea. Why don't we
 _____? That way we could still see a lot of the city.
 5.

A: Fine. It'll be nice being on the water. And afterwards, how about
 _____? I hear they have the largest glass-enclosed saltwater
 tank in the world.
 6.

B: Speaking of fish, why don't we _____ tonight?
 7.

A: OK. But we'll have to go early if we don't want to wait. They don't take reservations.

B: That's no problem.

A: So we've decided what to do for breakfast and dinner. What about lunch?

B: Maybe we could _____ and have a picnic in the park. And
 then, how about _____? I need to buy some souvenirs, and
 we won't have to worry about traffic. It's a pedestrian zone.
 8.
 9.

A: I don't know. Why don't we _____? I'd really like to see some
 more historic sights. We can look for souvenirs tomorrow.
 10.

4

PERSONALIZATION

Imagine you are in Boston. Look at the flier in Exercise 3. Complete these suggestions to a friend.

1. Why don't we _____
2. How about _____
3. Let's _____
4. Maybe we could _____
5. But let's not _____

PRESENT PERFECT: SINCE AND FOR

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the past participles.

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. be	was/were	<u>been</u>
2. look	looked	_____
3. come	came	_____
4. bring	brought	_____
5. play	played	_____
6. have	had	_____
7. get	got	_____
8. fall	fell	_____
9. watch	watched	_____
10. lose	lost	_____
11. win	won	_____
12. eat	ate	_____

2 SINCE OR FOR

Put these time expressions in the correct column.

~~1993~~ 4:00 P.M. Monday a day yesterday
an hour she was a child a long time ten years many months

Since	For
<u>1993</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS WITH SINCE AND FOR

Complete these brief biographies of two people who have been famous since they were children. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses () and choose between **since** and **for**.



1. Tiger Woods (1976–) When Tiger Woods was only eighteen months old, his father gave him a sawed-off golf club. Woods _____ *has loved* _____ the game of golf
1. (love) _____ then. As a teenager, he won
2. (since / for) many amateur titles. At sixteen he was the youngest person to play in a professional golf tournament.

_____ then he _____ to win many
3. (Since / For) major tournaments and to break many records. _____ **4. (go on)** the past
 few years, TV viewers _____ **5. (Since / For)** him in many commercials.
 _____ **6. (see)** he turned professional, Woods
7. (Since / For) _____ more money and _____
8. (earn) more records at a younger age than any other golfer. **9. (break)**



2. Jodie Foster (1962–) Jodie Foster _____ an actress
1. (be) _____ most of her life. At the age of
2. (since / for) three, she began appearing in television commercials. She made
 her first movie in 1972 and _____ in
 dozens of movies **3. (appear)** then. In
4. (since / for) 1985, she graduated with honors from Yale University. _____
5. (Since / For) her graduation, she _____ two Oscars for Best Actress, for her
6. (receive) roles in *The Accused* and *The Silence of the Lambs*, she _____
7. (direct) her first film, *Little Man Tate*, and she _____ her own
8. (form) production company. _____ 1998, Foster
9. (Since / For) _____ a new role—that of a mother to son Charles, born on
10. (take on) July 20.

4 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ask and answer questions about the people in Exercise 3.

Biography 1

1. How long / Tiger Woods / love golf?

A: How long has Tiger Woods loved golf?

B: He has loved golf since he was eighteen months old.

OR

He has loved golf for more than twenty years.

2. How long / he / be a professional golfer?

A: _____

B: _____

3. he / win any major tournaments since he turned professional?

A: _____

B: _____

4. How long / he / be in TV commercials?

A: _____

B: _____

Biography 2

5. How long / Jodie Foster / be an actress?

A: _____

B: _____

6. she / win any Oscars since 1985?

A: _____

B: _____

7. she / direct any movies since she graduated from Yale?

A: _____

B: _____

8. How long / she / be a mother?

A: _____

B: _____

5 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Read the pairs of sentences (a. and b.). Write a summary sentence that has a meaning similar to the two sentences.

1. a. Carlos became a tennis player in 1979.

b. He is still a tennis player.

SUMMARY: Carlos has been a tennis player since 1979.

2. a. Fei-Mei and Natasha competed in 1992.

b. That was the last time they competed.

SUMMARY: Fei-Mei and Natasha haven't competed since 1992.

3. a. Min Ho won two awards in 1998.

b. He won another award in 1999.

SUMMARY: _____ since 1997.

4. a. Marilyn appeared in a movie in 1998.

b. She appeared in another movie last year.

SUMMARY: _____ since 1997.

5. a. Victor and Marilyn saw each other in 1998.

b. That was the last time they saw each other.

SUMMARY: _____

6. a. Andreas lost two games in February of this year.

b. He lost another game last week.

SUMMARY: _____ since February of this year.

7. a. Tanya and Boris became skaters in 1998.

b. They are still skaters.

SUMMARY: _____ since 1998.

PRESENT PERFECT: ALREADY AND YET

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the past participles.

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. become	became	<u>become</u>
2. act	acted	_____
3. give	gave	_____
4. keep	kept	_____
5. hold	held	_____
6. travel	traveled	_____
7. sing	sang	_____
8. dance	danced	_____
9. fight	fought	_____
10. know	knew	_____
11. drink	drank	_____
12. smile	smiled	_____

2 QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS WITH ALREADY AND YET

Complete these conversations with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses and **already** or **yet**.

1. A: _____ Have _____ you _____ read _____ the paper _____ yet _____?
(read)

B: No. I _____ time _____.
(have)

2. A: They expect a lot of cases of the flu this year.

B: I know. I _____ a vaccination. I went to
(get)
the doctor last week. What about you?

A: I _____ whether I'm going to get a flu shot.
(decide)

(continued on next page)

3. A: _____ you _____? I'm really hungry. Maybe we
 could get a couple of slices of pizza. (eat)

B: Sorry. I'd like to, but I _____ dinner.
 (have)

3 QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS WITH ALREADY AND YET

Monica Clarke is a home health aide. Read her list of things to do. She has checked (✓) all the things she's already done. Ask and answer questions about the words in parentheses ().

Monday, March 29	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	make breakfast for pt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	make lunch for pt.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	take pt.'s temperature
<input type="checkbox"/>	give pt. a bath
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	change pt.'s bandages
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	go food shopping
<input type="checkbox"/>	do the laundry
<input type="checkbox"/>	call doctor for the blood-test results
<input type="checkbox"/>	exercise pt.'s legs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	give pt. medication

1. (breakfast) Has she made breakfast for the patient yet?

She's already made breakfast for the patient.

2. (lunch) Has she made lunch for the patient yet?

She hasn't made lunch for the patient yet.

3. (food shopping) _____

4. (medication) _____

5. (doctor) _____

6. (bandages) _____

7. (bath) _____

8. (temperature) _____

9. (laundry) _____

10. (legs) _____

4 EDITING

Read Monica's letter to a friend. Find and correct five mistakes in the use of the present perfect with **already** and **yet**. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Suzanne,

It's 8:00 P.M. and I'm exhausted. I'm at my new job. I've already ^{worked} ~~work~~ here for two weeks. The job is hard, but I feel that the patient have already made progress. She hasn't walked already, but she's already sat up by herself. She can feed herself now, too. Already she has gained three pounds.

*How are you? When are you coming to visit? Have you decide yet?
Please write.*

Love,

Monica

18

PRESENT PERFECT:
INDEFINITE PAST

1

SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the past participle.

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. work	worked	<u>worked</u>
2. begin	began	_____
3. forgive	forgave	_____
4. promise	promised	_____
5. go	went	_____
6. feel	felt	_____
7. grow	grew	_____
8. hear	heard	_____
9. see	saw	_____
10. decide	decided	_____
11. keep	kept	_____
12. act	acted	_____

2

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete these statements. Use the present perfect form of the correct verbs from Exercise 1.

1. Juliana has worked very hard this year.
2. She _____ in two Hollywood movies.
3. We _____ her face on many magazine covers.
4. People _____ to recognize her on the street.
5. I _____ that she is going to star in a new movie.
6. I _____ always _____ that she's a great actress.

PRESENT PERFECT: INDEFINITE PAST

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the past participle.

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
1. work	worked	<u>worked</u>
2. begin	began	_____
3. forgive	forgave	_____
4. promise	promised	_____
5. go	went	_____
6. feel	felt	_____
7. grow	grew	_____
8. hear	heard	_____
9. see	saw	_____
10. decide	decided	_____
11. keep	kept	_____
12. act	acted	_____

2 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete these statements. Use the present perfect form of the correct verbs from Exercise 1.

- Juliana has worked very hard this year.
- She _____ in two Hollywood movies.
- We _____ her face on many magazine covers.
- People _____ to recognize her on the street.
- I _____ that she is going to star in a new movie.
- I _____ always _____ that she's a great actress.

7. Even though she is famous, she _____ her life very private.
8. Juliana _____ the press, however, to give an interview if she wins an Oscar.

3

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Every year Hollywood gives out awards for movie achievements. Complete this editorial about the Academy Awards. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses ().

It's Oscar night once again. You and a billion other people from ninety countries around the world _____ **1. (turn on)** just _____ your TVs to see who Hollywood will honor this year. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences _____ **2. (choose)** nominees to compete in categories including Best Picture, Best Actor, Best Actress, and Best Director. Actors and actresses from around the world _____ **3. (come)** to Hollywood to take part in the gala event.

As always, opinions about the nominations _____ **4. (be)** mixed. Many groups are unhappy. Lately, there _____ **5. (not be)** many great roles for women. In fact, there _____ **6. (be)** seldom _____ **7. (work)** a Hollywood actress who _____ past the age of 45. "I _____ **8. (read)** recently _____ several scripts," said one well-known actress, "and I _____ **9. (reject)** all of them. The stories are ridiculous." This absence of good roles for women may partly explain why out of more than 2,000 Oscar awards, fewer than 300 _____ **10. (go)** to women.

African-American actors and actresses _____ **11. (feel)** also _____ excluded. Fewer than ten _____ **12. (get)** awards for acting.

Actors and actresses with physical disabilities _____ **13. (not get)** major roles either. Many movies _____ **14. (tell)** recently _____ the stories of people who are blind or paralyzed, but "able-bodied" Hollywood stars _____ **15. (play)** these parts.

(continued on next page)

On screen as well as off, we still have a long way to go toward equal opportunity. In the meantime, Hollywood _____ another evening of glitter and glamour as movies
 16. (produce)
 continue to fascinate and entertain us. As one actor said, "They take us to places we
 _____ never _____ and allow us to see things we _____
 never _____."
 17. (be)
 18. (see)
 So, relax, have some popcorn, and enjoy the show.

4 QUESTIONS

Bob Waters is interviewing a movie star. Read the star's answers. Write Bob's questions.

1. **BOB:** _____
 How many movies have you been in?

STAR: I've been in ten movies.

2. **BOB:** _____

STAR: I've received four nominations for Best Actor.

3. **BOB:** Some actors don't like to see their own films.

STAR: No, I haven't. I've never watched the completed films.

4. **BOB:** _____

STAR: No, never. I've never gone to the Academy Awards. I prefer to watch the event on TV.

5. **BOB:** Your last movie was an Italian production.

STAR: I've acted in foreign films three times.

6. **BOB:** _____

STAR: Yes, I have. I worked with Sophia Loren once.

7. **BOB:** _____

STAR: No. I've never been in a French film.

8. **BOB:** You've made a lot of money in a very short time.

STAR: How? It's changed my life in many ways. I've traveled more, I've bought a new house . . .

9. **BOB:** _____

STAR: No, I haven't. I haven't read any good scripts lately. But I'm sure a good one will come my way soon.

5

PERSONALIZATION

Write about your own experience going to the movies, renting a video, or watching TV.

1. _____ recently _____.

2. _____ lately.

3. _____ never _____.

4. _____ just _____.

19

PRESENT PERFECT AND
SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1 PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Complete the chart about Joe Dorsey, a teacher who is looking for a job.

Last Year	This Year
1. Joe answered twenty employment ads.	_____ <i>Joe has answered</i> _____ thirty ads.
2. _____ two job interviews.	Joe has had three job interviews.
3. _____ one job offer.	Joe has gotten three job offers.
4. Joe made \$24,000.	_____ the same amount of money.
5. Joe was sick once.	_____ sick twice.
6. _____ well.	Joe has looked tired.
7. _____ a new camera.	Joe has bought a VCR.
8. Joe paid with cash.	_____ by credit card.
9. Joe read five books.	_____ two books.
10. _____ discouraged.	Joe has felt more encouraged.

2 PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A journalist is interviewing a woman about marriage. Complete the interview with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses ().

INTERVIEWER: How long _____ have _____ you _____ been _____ married?

WOMAN: Let's see. We _____ married in 1997, so we _____
 married for just a few years. 1. (be)
2. (get) 3. (be)

INTERVIEWER: And when _____ you _____ your first child?

WOMAN: Well, I _____ a mother pretty quickly. We _____
 Stephanie ten months after we _____ married. 4. (have)
5. (become) 6. (have)

INTERVIEWER: You say this isn't your first marriage. How long _____ your first
 marriage _____?
7. (be)

WOMAN: About two years. We _____ in 1989.
8. (last)

INTERVIEWER: _____ you _____ any kids?
9. (divorce)

WOMAN: No, we _____.
10. (have)
11.

INTERVIEWER: Do you still see your first husband?

WOMAN: Yes. We _____ friends. In fact, I _____ him last week.
12. (remain) 13. (see)
 He and Joe _____ friends, too.

INTERVIEWER: _____ he _____?
14. (become)

WOMAN: No, he _____.
15. (remarry)
16.

INTERVIEWER: In your opinion, why _____ your first marriage _____?
17. (fail)

WOMAN: I think that we _____ married too young. We _____
 each other well enough. 18. (get) 19. (not know)

INTERVIEWER: Where _____ you _____ Joe?

WOMAN: In Atlanta. We _____ both students there.
20. (meet)

INTERVIEWER: And when _____ you _____ to Los Angeles?
21. (be)

WOMAN: This year. Los Angeles is the third city we _____ in! Joe teaches
 college, and it's hard to find a permanent job these days. 22. (move)
23. (live)

3 PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Read some facts about the changing American family. Complete the statements. Use the correct form of the verbs in the boxes.

begin ~~change~~ get have

The American family has changed a lot in the past forty years. In the 1960s, couples _____ to get married at an older age. They also _____ divorced more frequently than they ever did, and they _____ fewer children.

be create occur rise

Age

In 1960, the average age for marriage for women _____ 20.3 and for men, 22.8. Today it _____ to 25.0 for women and 26.8 for men. In the early 1960s, most divorces _____ among couples older than 45. Today people of all ages are getting divorced at a very high rate. This, in part, _____ many single-parent homes.

be begin have increase

Birth Rate

In the mid-1960s, birth rates _____ to drop. Then, almost 60 percent of women _____ three or more children by the time they _____ in their late thirties. These days, 35 percent of women in the same age group have only two children. In addition, the number of births to older women _____ greatly _____.

change get reach stay

Living Arrangements

Before 1960, most children _____ in their parents' homes until they _____ married. This pattern _____ since then. Today many single people live alone. Also affecting living arrangements is the fact that life expectancy _____ an all-time high of 76.5 years. This means that there are a lot more older people, and some of them are moving in with their adult children.

4 EDITING

Read this student's letter to a friend. Find and correct eight mistakes in the use of the present perfect and the simple past tense. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Jennifer,

Last month, I ~~have~~^{met} met the most wonderful guy. His name is Roger, and he is a student in my night class. He lived here since 1992. Before that he lived in Detroit too, so we have a lot in common. Roger has been married for five years but got divorced last April.

Roger and I spent a lot of time together. Last week I saw him every night, and this week we've already gotten together three times after class. Monday night we have seen a great movie. Did you see The Purple Room? It's playing at all the theaters.

We decided to take a trip back to Detroit in the summer. Maybe we can get together? It would be great to see you again. Please let me know if you'll be there.

Love,

Diana

P.S. I'm enclosing a photo of Roger that I've taken a few weeks ago.



PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS WITH *SINCE* AND *FOR*

Read the information about a married couple, Pete and Amanda Kelly. Write a sentence that summarizes the information.

1. The year is 2000. Pete and Amanda Kelly moved to New York in 1997.

They are still living there.

They have been living in New York since 1997 OR for three years.

2. Amanda began work at the *Daily News* in 1999. She's still working there.

3. Amanda is writing articles about the homeless. She began a series last month.

4. The number of homeless Americans is increasing. It began to increase steadily in 1980.

5. Pete is working at a homeless shelter. He started last month.

6. Pete went back to school last year. He's studying economics.

7. Amanda and Pete started looking for a new apartment two months ago. They are still looking.

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete the statements. Use the present perfect progressive form of the verbs in the box.

eat	rain	run	study	wait
feel	rub	sleep	try	work

1. Amanda's eyes are red. She 's been rubbing _____ them all morning.
2. She's tired. She _____ well lately.
3. She's losing weight. She _____ much lately.
4. Pete is exhausted too. He _____ all night for a test.
5. Amanda doesn't know many people at the *Daily News*. She _____ there very long.
6. She just looked out the window. The street is wet. It _____.
7. Pete is out of breath. He _____.
8. He's only five minutes late. Amanda _____ very long.
9. They're going to look at an apartment. They _____ to find one for months.
10. It's very hard to find an apartment in New York. They're often too expensive. Amanda and Pete _____ very hopeful.

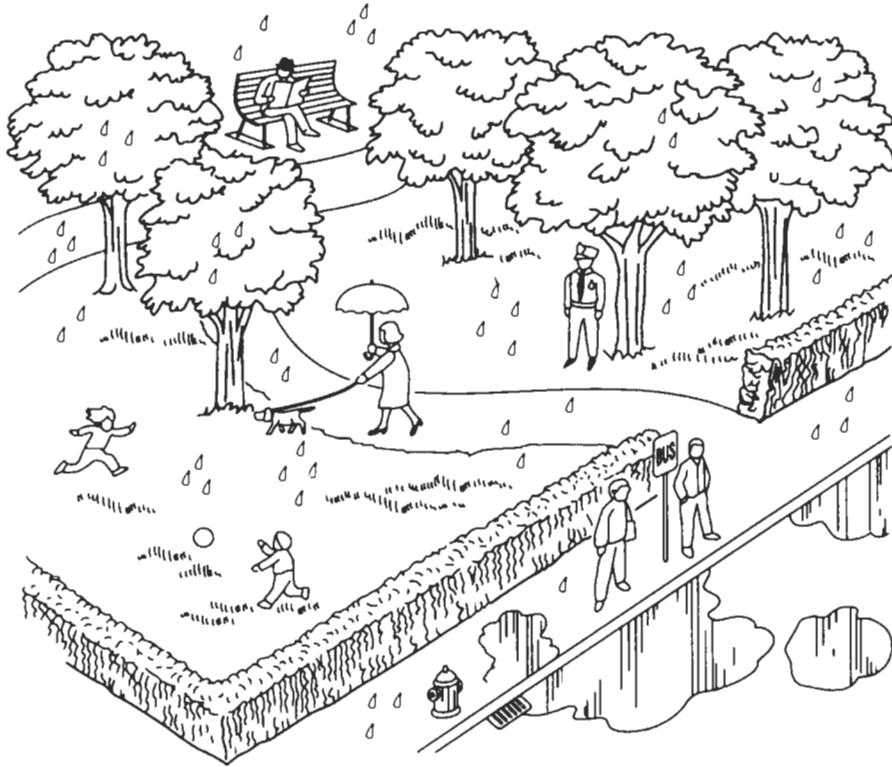
3 PERSONALIZATION

What have or haven't you been doing? Complete these statements with information about yourself. Use the present perfect progressive.

1. _____ all year.
2. _____ lately.
3. _____ since 2000.
4. _____ for the last half hour.
5. _____

4 QUESTIONS WITH HOW LONG

Look at the picture. Ask questions about the man on the bench, the woman with the dog, the children, the police officer, the two men, and the weather. Begin with **How long** and use the present perfect progressive.



1. How long has the man been sitting _____ on the bench?
2. _____ under the tree?
3. _____ the dog?
4. _____ ball?
5. _____ it _____?
6. _____ the bus?

PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1 PRESENT PERFECT OR PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Read this information about a famous British businesswoman and environmentalist. Complete it with the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses (). If either form is possible, use the present perfect progressive.

In a short period of time, Anita Roddick

_____ *has become* _____ one of the most

1. (become)

successful businesswomen in the world. She is

the owner of an international chain of stores

that sells soaps, makeup, body lotions, and

creams. For more than twenty years, The Body

Shop _____ products that are

2. (sell)

“environmentally friendly.” They are made mostly of natural products

from renewable sources, and they come in biodegradable, recyclable

containers. In addition, Roddick, who _____ for years

3. (fight)

against the practice of animal testing of cosmetics, refuses to use any

animals in the testing of her products.

The first Body Shop opened in Brighton, England, in 1976. Since then,

more than 1,500 stores in more than forty-five countries around the world

_____. Roddick relies on the reputation of her products

4. (open)

and stores to attract customers. She _____ never

_____ much advertising for her stores. Lately, however,

5. (do)



(continued on next page)

you *will* see Roddick's face if you turn on your TV. She _____ on commercials for the American Express charge card.

6. (appear)

Roddick spends almost half of her time traveling. Right now she is "on the road." For the past several months, she _____ around the world in search of new ideas for her body-care products.

7. (travel)

Roddick is more than a businesswoman. She _____ several awards, including the United Nations Global 500 environmental award. She is also concerned with human rights, and she _____ a London newspaper that is sold by homeless people.

8. (receive)

9. (start)

Roddick _____ an autobiography called *Body and Soul: Profits with Principles*. Published in 1991, the book shows how Roddick _____ successfully _____ business with social responsibility.

10. (write)

11. (combine)

2

PRESENT PERFECT OR PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Complete this conversation between two friends. Use the present perfect or present perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses ().

A: Hi. I _____ *haven't seen* _____ you around lately. How _____ you _____?

1. (not see)

2. (be)

B: OK, thanks. What about you?

A: Not bad. What _____ you _____?

3. (do)

B: Nothing special. What about you?

A: I _____ a book for this business course I'm taking. It's called *Body and Soul*. It's pretty interesting. I can lend it to you when I'm done, if you'd like.

4. (read)

B: Who's it by?

A: Anita Roddick. _____ you ever _____ anything about her?

5. (read)

B: Yes. I _____ a few articles about her in the paper.

6. (see)

A: _____ you ever _____ any of her products?
7. (buy)

B: As a matter of fact, I _____ her products for years.
8. (use)

A: Oh. Where do you buy them?

B: A new shop _____ just _____ on Broadway.
9. (open)

A: Wow, they _____ everywhere, haven't they? I wonder where the next one is going to be.
10. (open)

3 QUESTIONS: PRESENT PERFECT OR PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Use the cues to write questions about Anita Roddick.

1. she / sell / cosmetics for a long time?

Has she been selling cosmetics for a long time?

2. How much money / her business / make this year?

3. How long / she / travel around the world?

4. How many countries / she / visit?

5. How many copies of her book / she / sell?

6. she / write / any books since *Body and Soul*?

7. she / ever appear on TV?

8. How long / she and her husband / live in England?

4 EDITING

Read this student's journal entry. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of the present perfect and present perfect progressive. The first mistake is already corrected.

Friday, Sept. 15

It's the second week of the fall semester. I've ^{been taking} ~~taken~~ a business course with Professor McCarthy. For the past two weeks we've studying people who have been becoming very successful in the world of business. As part of the course, we've been reading books by or about internationally famous businesspeople. For example, I've just been finishing a book by Bill Gates, the CEO of Microsoft, called Business @ The Speed of Thought. It was fascinating. Since then I've read Body and Soul by Anita Roddick, the owner of The Body Shop. I've only been reading about fifty pages of the book so far, but it seems interesting. Although I bought her products ever since one of her stores opened in my neighborhood, I really didn't know much about her.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1 SPELLING

Write the adjectives and adverbs.

Adjectives	Adverbs
1. quick	_____ quickly _____
2. _____	nicely
3. fast	_____
4. good	_____
5. _____	dangerously
6. beautiful	_____
7. _____	hard
8. safe	_____
9. _____	occasionally
10. _____	happily
11. _____	suddenly
12. careful	_____
13. angry	_____
14. _____	unfortunately

2 WORD ORDER

Emily is telling her friend about her new apartment. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and complete the conversation.

A: Congratulations! (heard about / I / apartment / new / your).

1. I heard about your new apartment. _____

B: Thank you! (news / good / fast / travels)!

2. _____

(continued on next page)

A: What's it like?

B: (five / rooms / has / it / large),

3. _____

and (building / it's / large / a / very / in).

4. _____

A: How's the rent?

B: (too / it's / bad / not).

5. _____

A: And what about the neighborhood?

B: (seems / quiet / it / pretty).

6. _____

But (landlord / the / very / speaks / loudly).

7. _____

A: How come?

B: (well / doesn't / he / hear).

8. _____

A: Well, that doesn't really matter. (it / decision / was / hard / a)?

9. _____

B: Not really. We liked the apartment, and besides (quickly / had to / we / decide).

10. _____

There were a lot of other people interested in it.

A: Oh, no! Look at the time! (I / leave / now / have to).

11. _____

(luck / with / good / apartment / new / your)!

12. _____

B: Thanks. So long.

3 ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB

Emily wrote a letter to a friend. Complete the letter. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses ().

Dear Lauren,

I'm totally exhausted! James and I finished moving into our new apartment today. It was a lot of _____ work, but everything worked out _____.

1. (total)

2. (hard)

The apartment looks _____. It's _____.

3. (good)

4. (nice)

5. (extreme)

_____. The only problem is with the heat. I always feel

6. (comfortable)

_____. We'll have to speak to the landlord about it. He seems

7. (cold)

8. (pretty)

9. (friendly)

People tell me that the neighborhood is very _____. That's

10. (safe)

_____ because I get home _____ from work. I hate it when the streets are _____

11. (real)

12. (important)

13. (late)

like they were in our old neighborhood. Shopping is _____, too.

14. (complete)

15. (empty)

We can get to all the stores very _____. The bus stop is

16. (good)

_____ the apartment, and the buses run _____.

17. (easy)

18. (near)

19. (frequent)

Why don't you come for a visit? It would be _____ to see you.

20. (wonderful)

I haven't seen you since our wedding. Please write.

Love,
Emily

4 -ED OR -ING ADJECTIVES

Emily and James are going to rent a video. Circle the correct adjective form to complete these brief movie reviews from a video guide.

23

At Home at the Movies

BILLY BUDD Based on Herman Melville's powerful and (1. fascinated / fascinating) novel, this well-acted, well-produced film will leave you (2. disturbed / disturbing).

THE BURNING There's nothing (3. entertained / entertaining) about this 1981 horror film that takes place in a summer camp. You'll be (4. disgusted / disgusting) by all the blood in this story of revenge.

CHARIOTS OF FIRE Made in England, this is an (5. inspired / inspiring) story about two Olympic runners. Wonderfully acted.

COMING HOME Jon Voight plays the role of a (6. paralyzed / paralyzing) war veteran in this (7. moved / moving) drama about the effects of war. Powerful.

THE COMPETITION Well-acted love story about two pianists who fall in love while competing for the top prize in a concert. You'll be (8. moved / moving). Beautiful music.

FOLLOW ME QUIETLY A (9. frightened / frightening) thriller about a mentally (10. disturbed / disturbing) man who kills people when it rains. Not for the weak-hearted.

THE GRADUATE Director Mike Nichols won an Academy Award for this funny, but (11. touched / touching) look at a young man trying to figure out his life after college.

THE GREEN WALL Mario Robles Godoy's photography is absolutely (12. astonished / astonishing) in this story of a young Peruvian family. In Spanish with English subtitles.

INVASION OF THE BODY SNATCHERS One of the most (13. frightened / frightening) science fiction movies ever made. You won't be (14. bored / boring).

WEST SIDE STORY No matter how many times you see this classic musical, you will never be (15. disappointed / disappointing). The story, based on Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, is (16. touched / touching), and the music by Leonard Bernstein is delightful and (17. excited / exciting).

WILBUR AND ORVILLE: THE FIRST TO FLY This is an (18. entertained / entertaining) biography of the two famous Wright brothers. Good for kids, too. They'll learn a lot without ever being (19. bored / boring).

ADJECTIVES: COMPARATIVES AND EQUATIVES

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES

Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative
1. slow	_____ slower _____
2. expensive	_____
3. hot	_____
4. big	_____
5. good	_____
6. difficult	_____
7. pretty	_____
8. beautiful	_____
9. bad	_____
10. long	_____
11. far	_____
12. careful	_____
13. dangerous	_____
14. early	_____
15. terrible	_____
16. wide	_____
17. noisy	_____
18. comfortable	_____
19. wet	_____
20. cheap	_____

2 THE COMPARATIVE FORM

Complete this conversation between two neighbors who meet in a department store. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses (). Use **than** when necessary.

EMILY: Amy!

AMY: Emily! What are you doing here?

EMILY: I'm trying to buy a microwave oven. Do you know if the small ones are really any _____ worse than _____ the _____ ones?

AMY: I'm not sure, but I think they're _____ 1. (bad) _____ 2. (large) _____ 3. (slow) _____ Are you getting things for your new apartment?

EMILY: Yes. James and I moved in last Friday.

AMY: How do you like it?

EMILY: It's great. It's _____ 4. (big) _____ our old one. It has an extra bedroom. And it faces the back, so it's _____ 5. (quiet) _____. You can't hear the traffic at all.

AMY: How's the rent?

EMILY: That's the only problem. It's a little _____ 6. (expensive) _____.

AMY: But it's _____ 7. (cheap) _____ a house.

EMILY: That's true. The location is _____ 8. (good) _____ for us, too. Everything is _____ 9. (convenient) _____—shopping, schools.

AMY: Isn't it _____ 10. (far) _____ from your office, though?

EMILY: Yes. But I take the express bus and get there even _____ 11. (fast) _____ before. Besides, I can relax on the bus, so it's _____ 12. (comfortable) _____.

AMY: That's good. Emily, do you know the time?

EMILY: Yes. It's 4:35.

AMY: Oh! It's _____ 13. (late) _____ I thought! I've got to run. Good luck with your new apartment.

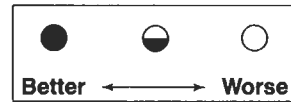
EMILY: Thanks! I'll give you a call when we get _____ 14. (settled) _____. Maybe we could have lunch together.

AMY: Sounds great.

3

THE COMPARATIVE FORM

Look at this chart comparing two microwave ovens. Complete the sentences, using the words in parentheses (). Also, fill in the blanks with the brand—X or Y.



Brand	Price	Size (cubic ft.)	Weight (lbs.)	Defrosting	Heating	Speed	Noise
X	\$181	0.5	31	●	○	◐	○
Y	\$147	0.6	36	◐	●	●	◐

- Brand X is more expensive than Brand Y .
(expensive)
- Brand is Brand .
(cheap)
- Brand is Brand .
(large)
- Brand is Brand .
(heavy)
- For defrosting food, Brand is
Brand .
(efficient)
- For heating food, Brand is
Brand .
(effective)
- Brand is Brand .
(fast)
- Brand is Brand .
(noisy)
- In general, Brand seems
Brand .
(good)
- In general, Brand seems
Brand .
(bad)

4 COMPARISONS WITH AS . . . AS

Read the facts about Los Angeles and New York City. Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses () with **as . . . as** or **not as . . . as**.



	Los Angeles	New York City
Total population	3,555,638	7,380,906
Population per square mile	7,572	23,894
Land area	469.3 square miles	308.9 square miles
Average temperature	57.2°F (January) 74.1°F (July)	31.8°F (January) 76.7°F (July)
Sunny days	143	107
Annual rainfall	12"	40"
Average wind speed	7.4 mph	9.4 mph

- In population, Los Angeles is _____ *not as big as* _____ New York.
- Los Angeles _____ *(big)* New York.
- In land area, New York is _____ *(crowded)* _____ Los Angeles.
- In the winter, Los Angeles is _____ *(big)* _____ New York.
- In the summer, Los Angeles is almost _____ *(cold)* _____ New York.
- Los Angeles is _____ *(hot)* _____ New York.
- Los Angeles is _____ *(wet)* _____ New York.
- New York is _____ *(windy)* _____ Los Angeles.
- New York is _____ *(sunny)* _____ Los Angeles.

5 CAUSE AND EFFECT WITH TWO COMPARATIVES

Research suggests that there is a connection between the crime rate in U.S. cities and certain other factors. Read the information. Rewrite the information, using two comparatives.

1. When cities are large, they usually have high crime rates.

The larger the city, the higher the crime rate.

2. When cities are small, they usually have low crime rates.

3. When cities have warm climates, the police are usually busy.

4. When the weather is cold, there is usually a great number of robberies.

5. When the police force is large, the city is usually violent.

6. When it's late in the day, the number of car thefts is usually high.

7. When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.

8. When the population is mobile (people move from place to place), the city is usually dangerous.

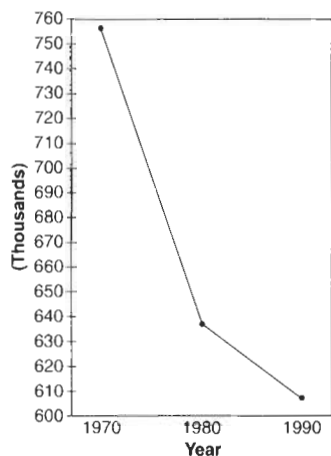
9. When communities are organized, neighborhoods are usually safe.

6

THE COMPARATIVE TO EXPRESS CHANGE

Look at these graphs. They show trends in the capital of the United States, Washington, D.C. Make statements about the trends. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses ().

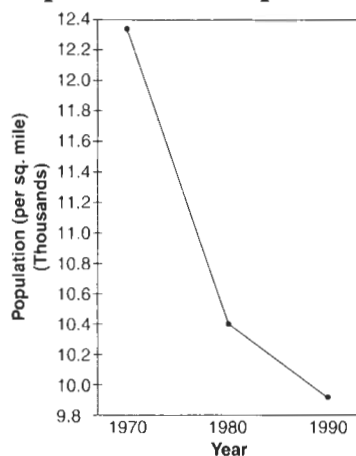
1. Population



The population of Washington, D.C.,

is getting smaller and smaller.
(small)

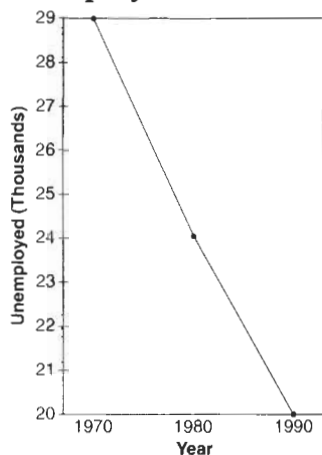
2. Population Per Square Mile



Washington, D.C.,

is getting less and less crowded.
(crowded)

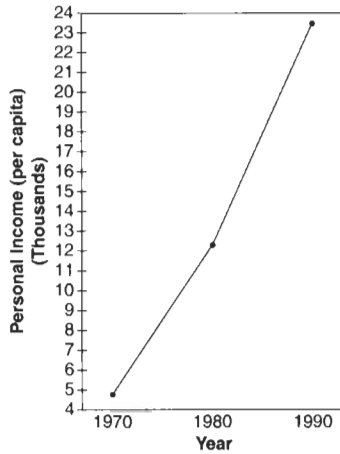
3. Unemployment



The number of unemployed people

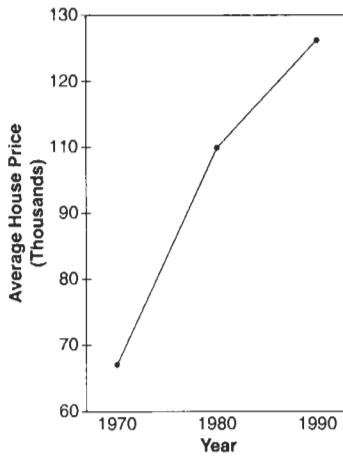
is getting lower and lower.
(low)

4. Personal Income



Personal income _____ (high)

5. Average House Price



Homes _____ (expensive)

7 PERSONALIZATION

Write about trends in your country or city.

1. My city is getting more and more crowded. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

24

ADJECTIVES:
SUPERLATIVES

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVES

Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

Adjective	Superlative
1. nice	_____ the nicest _____
2. funny	_____
3. big	_____
4. wonderful	_____
5. good	_____
6. bad	_____
7. happy	_____
8. important	_____
9. warm	_____
10. interesting	_____
11. far	_____
12. intelligent	_____
13. slow	_____
14. expensive	_____

2 THE SUPERLATIVE

Look at the newspaper ads for three cameras on the next page and complete the conversation between a customer and salesclerk. Use the superlative form (**the . . . -est** or **the most / the least**) of the adjectives in parentheses (). Also, write the name of the camera they are talking about.

Low Price of
\$49⁹⁸

RIKON



- Compact 35mm • Built-in Flash with red-eye reduction • Focus-Free
- Auto Film Loading • Auto Advance
- Auto Exposure

\$39⁹⁸

FUNJI



- Focus-Free 35mm with film and batteries • Focus-Free operation
- Motorized Auto Advance • Built-in Flash • Drop-in Loading

\$99⁹⁸

MINON



- Special One-Time Offer • 35–60mm Zoom Lens • Auto Focus • Built-in Automatic Flash • Ultra Compact— Fits in Your Pocket • Weighs 14 oz.

CLERK: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: Yes. I'm looking for a camera for my daughter. I want to spend between \$40 and \$100. What's _____ *the best* _____ camera you have in that price range?
1. (good)

CLERK: Well, there are three cameras I can show you. _____
is the _____. It sells for only \$39.98.
2. (expensive)
3.

CUSTOMER: And how much is _____?
4. (expensive)

CLERK: That's the _____. It's on sale for \$99.98, and I can guarantee that that's _____ price in town. It usually sells for \$130.00.
5.
6. (low)

CUSTOMER: How are the three cameras different?

CLERK: Well, the _____ is _____.
7. 8. (small)
It can fit right inside your pocket.

CUSTOMER: That sounds good. I guess it's _____, too.
9. (light)

CLERK: No, not really. It's the only one of the three with a zoom lens. That makes it _____ because it brings the picture closer to you.
10. (powerful)
But it also makes the camera _____. It weighs 14 ounces. The other two weigh only 10 ounces.
11. (heavy)

CUSTOMER: I see. What about flashes?

CLERK: All three come with a built-in flash. But the _____
12.

(continued on next page)

turns on automatically when there isn't enough light. That makes it

_____. Oh, you should also know about a special
 13. (convenient)
 feature of the _____.

14.
 It has what's called "red-eye
 reduction." That means that when you take a picture of a person and use the
 flash, the person's eyes won't look red. That's often a problem when you use a
 flash.

CUSTOMER: Oh, that's probably _____ feature in my daughter's
 15. (important)
 case. She only takes pictures of flowers and trees!

3

THE SUPERLATIVE

Complete these world facts. Use the superlative form of the correct
 adjectives from the box.

busy	expensive	fast	large	popular	small
deep	far	heavy	long	slow	tall

- Russia is 6,590,876 square miles (17,070,289 square kilometers). It's
 _____ the largest _____ country in the world.
- The Republic of Maldives is only 115 square miles (294 square kilometers). It's
 _____ country in the world.
- The Pacific Ocean has a depth of 13,215 feet (4,028 meters). It's _____
 ocean in the world.
- The Petronas Tower in Chicago has 110 floors with a height of 1,482 feet (452 meters).
 It's _____ building in the world.
- The Seikan Tunnel in Japan stretches for 33.49 miles (53.9 kilometers). It's
 _____ tunnel in the world.
- The planet Pluto is 3,666 million miles from the sun. It's _____
 planet from the sun.
- In one year, O'Hare airport in Chicago serves more than 66,000,000 passengers. It's
 _____ airport in the world.

8. France gets more than 61,500,000 visitors a year. It's _____ vacation destination in the world.
9. The cost of living in Tokyo is very high. In fact, Tokyo is _____ city in the world.
10. The cheetah (an animal in the cat family) runs 70 mph. It's _____ animal in the world.
11. The garden snail moves at a speed of only 0.03 mph. It's _____ animal in the world.
12. The African elephant weighs 14,432 pounds (7,000 kilograms). It's _____ land animal in the world.

25

ADVERBS: EQUATIVES, COMPARATIVES, SUPERLATIVES

1 SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS

Write the comparative and superlative form of the adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
1. quickly	<u>more quickly</u>	<u>the most quickly</u>
2. fast	_____	_____
3. beautifully	_____	_____
4. soon	_____	_____
5. dangerously	_____	_____
6. well	_____	_____
7. early	_____	_____
8. carefully	_____	_____
9. badly	_____	_____
10. far	_____	_____

2 THE COMPARATIVE FORM OF ADVERBS

Here is what basketball players from two teams said about the game they played. Complete their comments. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses (). Use **than** when necessary.

GEORGE: The other team played well, but we played much

_____ ^{better} _____. That's why we got the results
 1. (good)
 we did.

* * * * *

BOB: We played _____ our opponents. We
 2. (hard)
 deserved to win, and we did.

ALEX: It wasn't a great game for me. I moved _____
 usual because of my bad ankle. In a few weeks I should be able to run
 _____. I hope that'll help the team.

3. (slow)

4. (fast)

* * * * *

RICK: Our shooting was off today. We missed too many baskets. We need to shoot
 _____ if we want to win.

5. (accurate)

* * * * *

LARRY: I was surprised by how well they played. They played
 _____ they've played in a long time. We couldn't beat
 them.

6. (aggressive)

* * * * *

ELVIN: I'm disappointed. We've been playing a lot _____ our
 opponents this season. We really have to try to concentrate much
 _____ in order to break this losing streak.

7. (bad)

8. (good)

* * * * *

RANDY: Team spirit was very strong. We played a lot _____
 together, and it paid off.

9. (successful)

* * * * *

DENNIS: Of course I'm happy with the results. But if we want to keep it up, we have to
 practice _____ and _____
 we have been. I think we got lucky today.

10. (serious)

11. (regular)

Now write the names of the players under the correct team.

Winning Team**Losing Team**

George

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 COMPARISON OF ADVERBS WITH AS . . . AS

Look at these track-and-field records for five athletes. Then complete the statements about them. Use the cues and **(not) as . . . as**.

Event	100 Meter Run	High Jump	Discus Throw
Athlete A	9 min. 36 sec.	7 ft. 9 ³ / ₄ in.	217 ft. 2 in.
Athlete B	10 min. 02 sec	6 ft. 8 ¹ / ₄ in.	233 ft.
Athlete C	9 min. 59 sec.	7 ft. 10 in.	220 ft. 6 in.
Athlete D	10 min. 02 sec.	7 ft. 10 in.	233 ft.
Athlete E	10 min. 18 sec.	7 ft. 11 in.	233 ft. 1 in.

- Athlete B didn't run as fast as Athlete A.
(run / fast)
- Athlete B _____ Athlete D.
(run / fast)
- Athlete C _____ Athlete D.
(jump / high)
- Athlete A _____ Athlete E.
(jump / high)
- Athlete C _____ Athlete E.
(throw the discus / far)
- Athlete D _____ Athlete B.
(throw the discus / far)
- All in all, Athlete B _____ Athlete D.
(do / good)
- All in all, Athlete A _____ Athlete C.
(compete / successful)

4 THE COMPARATIVE AND THE SUPERLATIVE OF ADVERBS

Look at the chart in Exercise 3. Complete the statements with the correct form of the words in parentheses (). Use **than** when necessary. Fill in the blanks with the correct athlete—A, B, C, D, or E.

- Athlete B ran _____ faster than _____ Athlete E, but Athlete A ran _____ the fastest _____ of all.
(fast)
- Athlete _____ ran _____ . He ran _____ all the other players.
(slow) (slow)
- Athlete A jumped _____ Athlete _____.
(high)
- Athlete _____ jumped _____ of all five athletes.
(high)

5. Athletes B and D didn't throw the discus _____ Athlete _____.
(far)
6. Athlete ____ threw the discus _____.
(far)
7. Athlete ____ won in two categories. He performed _____.
(good)

5

THE COMPARATIVE OF ADVERBS TO EXPRESS CHANGE

Read about these athletes. Then make a statement about each. Use the correct form of the words in the box.

accurate	far	frequent	hard	slow
dangerous	fast	graceful	high	

- Last month Lisa ran a mile in twelve minutes. This month she's running a mile in eight minutes.
_____ She's running faster and faster. _____
- Last month she ran three times a week. This month she's running every day.

- Last month Josh only threw the ball ten yards. This month he's throwing it thirteen yards.

- Last month when Jennifer shot baskets, she got only five balls in. Now when she shoots baskets, she gets at least eight balls in.

- Six months ago Mike jumped only four and a half feet. Now he's jumping almost six feet.

- Matt used to run an eight-minute mile. These days he can only run a ten-minute mile.

- The ice-skating team of Sonia and Boris used to get four points for artistic impression. These days they are scoring more than five points.

(continued on next page)

8. The members of the basketball team used to practice two hours a day. Now they're practicing three hours a day.
-
9. Jason drives a race car. Last year he had two accidents. This year he's already had five accidents.
-

6

EDITING

Read Luisa's exercise journal. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of adverbs. The first mistake is already corrected.

4/14/01

I just completed my run. I'm running much longer ^{than} ~~that~~ before. Today I ran for thirty minutes without getting out of breath. I'm glad I decided to run more slow. The more slowly I run, the farthest I can go. I'm really seeing progress. Because I'm enjoying it, I run more and more frequent. And the more often I do it, the longer and farther I can go. I really believe that running helps me feel better more quick than other forms of exercise. I'm even sleeping better than before!

I'm thinking about running in the next marathon. I may not run as fast than younger runners, but I think I can run long and farther. We'll see!

GERUNDS: SUBJECT AND OBJECT

1 GERUNDS AS SUBJECT AND AS OBJECT

Complete this article in a health magazine. Use the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses ().

KICK UP YOUR HEELS!

In recent years _____ **1. (dance)** _____ has become a very popular way to stay in shape. In addition to its health benefits, it also has social advantages. "I enjoy



_____ **2. (go)** _____ out and _____ **3. (meet)** _____ new people," says Diana Romero, a 28-year-old word processor.

"_____ **4. (Sit)** _____ all day at a computer isn't healthy. After work I need to move." And Diana isn't alone on the dance floor. Many people

who dislike _____ **5. (run)** _____, _____ **6. (lift)** _____ weights, or _____ **7. (do)** _____ sit-ups are swaying to the beat of the swing, salsa,

and rumba. So, if you are looking for an enjoyable way to build muscles and friendships, consider _____ **8. (take)** _____ a spin on one of the

many studio dance floors that are opening up in cities across the country. "_____ **9. (Exercise)** _____ can be fun," says Sandra Carrone, owner

of Studio Two-Step. So, quit _____ **10. (waste)** _____ time, grab a partner, and kick up your heels!

2 GERUNDS AS SUBJECT AND AS OBJECT

Look at the results of this questionnaire on four people's likes and dislikes. Then complete the sentences below with appropriate gerunds.

Key: + = enjoy ✓ = don't mind - = dislike

	Diana	Hector	Minh	Amy
1. dance	+	-	+	-
2. walk	+	+	+	+
3. do sit-ups	-	+	-	-
4. play tennis	-	✓	+	-
5. jog	-	+	✓	-
6. lift weights	✓	✓	-	+

- Hector is the only one who enjoys doing sit-ups.
- Minh doesn't like _____, but Diana doesn't mind it.
- Minh really enjoys _____, but Diana and Amy both dislike it.
- Diana enjoys _____, but Amy really dislikes it.
- _____ is the activity that people most disliked.
- Half of the people don't mind _____.
- _____ is an activity that half of the people enjoy.
- _____ is the only activity that all four enjoy.
- Diana and Minh are going to go _____ together at the Two-Step Studio. They both enjoy it.
- Minh doesn't mind _____.
- Amy and Diana dislike _____.
- They also dislike _____.

3 GERUNDS AFTER CERTAIN VERBS

Sandra Carrone is having a dance party at her studio. Complete the summary sentences with the appropriate verbs from the box and use the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses ().

admit	deny	enjoy	mind	regret
consider	dislike	keep	quit	suggest

1. **MINH:** Would you like a cup of coffee?

DIANA: No, thanks. I haven't had coffee in five years.

Diana _____ *quit drinking* _____ coffee five years ago.
(drink)

2. **OSCAR:** Oh, they're playing a tango. Would you like to dance?

RIKA: No, thanks. It's not my favorite dance.

Rika _____ the tango.
(do)

3. **AMY:** Do you often come to these dance parties?

MARIA: Yes. It's a good opportunity to dance with a lot of different partners.

Maria _____ with different partners.
(dance)

4. **LAURA:** I don't know how to do the cha-cha. Could you show me?

BILL: OK. Just follow me.

Bill doesn't _____ Laura the cha-cha.
(teach)

5. **DIANA:** This is a difficult dance. How did you learn it?

MINH: I practiced it again and again.

Minh _____ the dance.
(practice)

6. **VERA:** Ow. You stepped on my toe!

LUIS: No, I didn't!

Luis _____ on Vera's toe.
(step)

7. **BILL:** Are you going to take any more classes?

LAURA: I'm not sure. I haven't decided yet. Maybe.

Laura is _____ more dance classes.
(take)

8. DIANA: I really love dancing.

MINH: Me too. I'm sorry I didn't start years ago. It's a lot of fun.

Minh _____ dance lessons sooner.
(not begin)

9. BILL: Why don't we go out for coffee after class next week?

LAURA: OK. I'd like that.

Bill _____ out after class.
(go)

10. MINH: You look tired.

LAURA: I *am* tired. I think this will be the last dance for me.

Laura _____ tired.
(feel)

4 PERSONALIZATION

Look at the chart in Exercise 2. How do you feel about the six activities in the chart? Write sentences using **enjoy**, **don't mind**, or **dislike**. If you have never done an activity, begin your sentence with: **I (don't) think I would enjoy**. . . .

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

GERUNDS AFTER PREPOSITIONS

1 PREPOSITIONS AFTER CERTAIN VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Complete the chart with the correct preposition. You will use some prepositions more than once.

about for in of on to

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. look forward _____ to _____ |
| 2. be tired _____ |
| 3. be used _____ |
| 4. insist _____ |
| 5. believe _____ |
| 6. apologize _____ |
| 7. approve _____ |
| 8. succeed _____ |
| 9. be worried _____ |
| 10. be opposed _____ |

2 GERUNDS AFTER PREPOSITIONS

Read these conversations that take place at a student council meeting. Complete the summary sentences. Use the expressions in Exercise 1 and the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses ().

1. **KYLE:** Where were you? It's 7:30. Our meeting started at 7:00.

JOHN: I know. I'm sorry.

John _____ *apologized for coming* _____ late.
(come)

(continued on next page)

2. **MATT:** I have some good news. We've reached our goal. Since our last meeting, we've collected more than 100 student signatures in favor of going on strike.

The students _____ more than 100 signatures.
(collect)

3. **AMY:** I'm not so sure it's a good idea to strike.

JOHN: Final exams are in a few weeks. It'll be a problem if we miss classes.

John _____ classes.
(miss)

4. **AMY:** I don't know. We've always solved our problems with the administration before.

JOHN: That's true. In the past they've always listened to us.

These students _____ together with the administration.
(work)

5. **AMY:** I'm against striking. We should talk to the administration again.

JOHN: I agree. That's the best way to solve this problem.

Amy and John _____ to the administration again.
(talk)

6. **MATT:** We keep asking the administration for a response. They've said nothing.

EVA: That's right. We've had enough. We don't want to wait any more.

These students _____ for an answer.
(wait)

7. **JOHN:** Can we give this decision a little more time?

MATT: No, I'm sorry. We really *have to* reach a decision today.

Matt _____ a decision immediately.
(reach)

8. **MATT:** Let's take a vote. All those in favor of going on strike raise your hand. . . . OK.

That's 10 for and 2 against. We'll recommend a strike to the student body.

The student council _____ a strike.
(have)

9. **EVA:** Only two people voted no.

Only two council members _____ on strike.
(go)

10. **AMY:** I don't know about you, but I'll be glad when all this is over.

JOHN: I know what you mean. I'll be happy when things return to normal.

Amy and John are _____ to their normal activities.
(return)

3 GERUNDS AFTER PREPOSITIONS

Complete this editorial in the student newspaper. Use the gerund form of the appropriate verbs from the box.

be	get	hear	miss	strike
fire	go	make	permit	try

<p>Yesterday the student council voted 10 to 2 in favor of <u>going</u> on strike. By <u>1.</u> _____, they hope to reverse the <u>2.</u> _____ administration's decision to fire two popular teachers. The students are very much against <u>3.</u> _____ teachers because of their political views. They strongly believe in <u>4.</u> _____ the free expression of all opinions. They feel that teachers, as well as students, should be able to say what they want without <u>5.</u> _____ afraid of the administration's reaction.</p> <p>If the student council succeeds in <u>6.</u> _____ student support, the</p>	<p>strike will begin on Tuesday. Not all students, however, support the idea of a strike. Many are afraid of _____ classes just a <u>7.</u> _____ few weeks before exam time. They haven't given up _____ to solve the <u>8.</u> _____ problem with the administration. Other students haven't made up their minds yet.</p> <p>Which side are you on? Before _____ a final decision, we <u>9.</u> _____ suggest that you attend the students' meeting on Monday at 4:00. After <u>10.</u> _____ both sides, it may be easier to make a decision.</p>
--	--

4 PERSONALIZATION

How do you feel about school? Complete these sentences by adding a preposition and a gerund.

1. I'm looking forward _____
2. I'm a little worried _____
3. I've gotten used _____
4. I sometimes get tired _____

INFINITIVES AFTER CERTAIN VERBS

1 INFINITIVES AFTER CERTAIN VERBS

Read this exchange of letters in an advice column. Use the cues to complete the letters. Choose the correct tense of the first verb and use the infinitive form of the second verb.

Dear Gabby,

I've known John for two years. Last month after a lot of discussion, we

_____ *decided to get* _____ married. Since then our relationship has

1. (decide / get)

been a nightmare. John criticizes me for every little thing, and we are constantly

fighting. I _____ a marriage counselor, but John

2. (want / see)

_____ with me. Last night he even

3. (refuse / go)

_____ the relationship if I mention the idea of

4. (threaten / end)

counseling again.

I don't understand what's going on. We used to get along great. I still love

John, but I _____ the next step.

5. (hesitate / take)

What should I do?

One Step Out the Door

Dear One Step Out the Door,

I've heard your story many times before. You're right to be concerned. John
 _____ afraid of getting married. As soon as
 6. (seem / be)
 you got engaged, he _____ distance by fighting
 7. (attempt / create)
 with you. I agree that counseling is a good idea if the two of you really
 _____ together. Maybe each of you
 8. (intend / stay)
 _____ to a counselor separately before going to
 9. (need / speak)
 one together. It's possible that John _____ alone
 10. (agree / go)
 to discuss some of his fears.

Gabby

2

VERB + INFINITIVE OR VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

Read some conversations that take place between men and women in relationships. Complete the summary statements.

1. **SHE:** I really think you should see a therapist.

HE: I'm not going to.

She urged _____ him to see a therapist.

He refused _____ to see a therapist.

2. **HE:** You do the dishes.

SHE: No, you do the dishes.

He didn't want _____

She wanted _____

3. **HE:** Don't forget to buy some milk.

SHE: OK. I'll get some on the way home.

He reminded _____

She agreed _____

4. **SHE:** Will you do me a favor? Could you drive me to my aunt's?

HE: OK.

She asked _____

He agreed _____

5. **SHE:** Would you like to have dinner at my place Friday night?

HE: Uhm. I'm not sure. Uhm. I guess so.

She invited _____

He hesitated _____

6. **SHE:** Will you give me your answer tomorrow?

HE: Yes, I will. That's a promise.

She wants _____

He promised _____

7. **SHE:** Would you like me to cut your hair? It's really long.

HE: Oh, OK.

She offered _____

He is going to allow _____

8. **SHE:** It's 8:00. I thought you said you'd be home at 7:00.

HE: No. I always get home at 8:00.

She expected _____

He expected _____

9. **HE:** Could you call me before you leave the office?

SHE: I was going to, but I forgot.

He would like _____

She intended _____

3 EDITING

Read this journal entry. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of infinitives. The first mistake is already corrected.

Friday, October 15

Gabby answered my letter! She advised ~~me~~^{us} to go to counseling separately. I don't know if John will agree going, but I'm going to ask him to think about it. I attempted to introduce the topic last night, but he pretended to not hear me. I won't give up, though. I'm going to try to persuade him to go. Our relationship deserves to have a chance, and I'm prepared give it one. But I want John feels the same way. I'm patient, but I can't afford waiting forever.

4 PERSONALIZATION

What do you expect from your friends? Write about yourself. Use infinitives.

1. I expect _____
2. I would like _____
3. I urge _____
4. I try to persuade _____
5. _____

INFINITIVES OF PURPOSE

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Read the pairs of sentences. Combine them, using the infinitive of purpose.

1. I went to Lacy's department store. I wanted to buy some clothes.

I went to Lacy's department store to buy some clothes.

2. He bought an alarm clock. He didn't want to oversleep.

He bought an alarm clock in order not to oversleep.

3. She used her credit card. She didn't want to pay right away.

4. I asked for the dressing room. I wanted to try on a dress.

5. They went to the snack bar. They wanted to get a drink.

6. I'm going to wait for a sale. I want to save some money.

7. She tried on the blouse. She wanted to be sure of the size.

8. He only took fifty dollars with him. He didn't want to spend more.

9. They went to Lacy's on Monday. They didn't want to miss the sale.

10. I always go shopping early. I want to avoid the crowds.

2

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

These conversations take place in a department store. Complete them.
Use the verbs in the box and the infinitive of purpose.

ask	cut	have	pay	sign
carry	find out	miss	return	waste

- A:** Before we start looking around, I want to go to the information desk.

B: Oh. Why do you need to go there?

A: _____ *To ask* _____ where the petites department is. I can never find it. They keep changing its location.
- A:** I'd like to return this.

B: Do you have the receipt?

A: No, I don't. I got it as a gift, and I really can't use it.

B: Hmm. I see there's no price tag on it. I'm sorry, but you need the receipt or the price tag _____ it.
- A:** Do you always pay by credit card?

B: Most of the time. What about you?

A: No. I don't like to pay finance charges. It ends up being more expensive that way.

B: I know what you mean. I always pay the bill immediately _____ a finance charge.
- A:** Can I please have a shopping bag?

B: Sure.

A: Thanks. I need one _____ all this stuff.
- A:** Do you have a pen?

B: Here you are.

A: Thanks. I need one _____ my name.

6. A: I'm hungry.

B: Me too. Let's go to the food court _____ a snack.

A: Good idea. I always get hungry when I go shopping.

7. A: Do you have a sharper knife? I need one _____ this steak. It's a little tough.

B: I'm sorry. I'll bring you one right away.

8. A: How do those shoes fit?

B: I'm not sure. They may be a little tight.

A: Walk around a little _____ if they're the right size.

9. A: We should leave now.

B: Why? It's only 5:00.

A: I know. But we have to leave now _____ the express bus.

10. A: Here's the up escalator, but where's the escalator going down?

B: Oh, let's just take the elevator _____ time.

3 EDITING

Read this note. Find and correct four mistakes in the use of the infinitive of purpose. The first mistake is already corrected.

Eva—

I went to the store ~~for~~ to get some eggs and other things for dinner. I set the alarm on the electronic organizer to remind you to put the turkey in the oven. Could you call Cindi too ask her to bring some dessert? Tell her she should come straight from school in order to be not late. We'll eat at 6:00—if that's OK with you. Remember—you can use the Datalator for checking the vegetable casserole recipe. I've got to run in order to get back in time to help you!

M.

INFINITIVES WITH *TOO* AND *ENOUGH*

1 WORD ORDER

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences about a new job.

1. near / for me / it's / to walk to work / enough

It's near enough for me to walk to work. _____ + _____

2. too / it's / noisy / for me / to concentrate

3. varied / to be interesting / the work / enough / is

4. for me / the salary / enough / to support my family / is / high

5. to hold / my desk / small / is / too / all my things

6. late / I / sleep / enough / can / to feel awake in the morning

7. for me / my boss / quickly / to understand him / speaks / too

8. aren't / low / the bookshelves / to reach / for me / enough

Now look at the sentences you wrote. Put a plus (+) next to all the positive points. Put a minus (-) next to all the negative points.

2 INFINITIVES WITH TOO AND ENOUGH

Complete these conversations that take place at the workplace.

1. A: Can you read the boss's handwriting?

B: No. It's _____ *too messy for me to read* _____.
(messy / me / read)

2. A: It's 11:00 A.M. Do you think we can call Mr. Lin in San Francisco?

B: Sure. It's 8:00 A.M. there. That's _____.
(late / call)

3. A: Could you help me with those boxes?

B: Sorry. They're _____ I have a bad back.
(heavy / me / carry)

4. A: You're not drinking your coffee! What's the matter with it?

B: It's _____ It tastes like someone put about four
(sweet / drink)
tablespoons of sugar in it.

5. A: Do you think we can put the fax machine on that shelf?

B: Sure. It's _____.
(small / fit)

6. A: Can you keep the noise down, please? It's _____.
(noisy / me / think)

B: Sorry. We'll try to be quieter.

7. A: Did you hear that Alex is retiring?

B: You're kidding! He's not even fifty. He's _____.
(old / retire)

8. A: Can you turn on the air conditioner, please?

B: The air conditioner! It's _____ the air conditioner.
(hot / need)
What are you going to do in August when it really gets hot?

9. A: You sound really sick. Maybe you should call the doctor.

B: Oh. I'm _____ the doctor. I just need to get some rest.
(sick / call)

10. A: Can you help me get that box? It's _____.
(high / me / reach)

B: Sure.

3 EDITING

Read this letter home from a boy in Boy Scout camp. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of the infinitive with **too** and **enough**. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Mom and Dad,
I'm almost ^{too} to tired to write. I can't believe how hard Boy Scout camp is.
<input type="radio"/> Today we went out on a two-hour hike. It was over 90° in the shade! It was
too hot for to think. We had to take a lot of stuff with us, too. My backpack
was too heavy for me to lift it. I don't think I'm too strong to complete the
program. How did I get into this mess? Is it too late too get out?
Please write.
Love,
Andy
<input type="radio"/> P.S. The food is terrible. It's not enough good to eat. Can
you send some candy bars?
P.P.S. Here's a photo of me in case it's been to long for
you to remember what I look like!



4 PERSONALIZATION

Complete these sentences about your home or classroom.

1. It's too _____
2. It's _____ enough _____
3. It isn't too _____
4. It isn't _____ enough _____

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

1 GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Complete this notice about neighborhood crime prevention. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses ().

Join Your Neighborhood Watch

_____ Making _____ our neighborhood safe is our main concern.

1. (make)

Here are some safety tips:

- Remember _____ to lock _____ your doors and windows when you go out.
2. (lock)
 - Don't forget _____ some lights on when you're not at home.
3. (leave)
 - Avoid _____ alone on dark, deserted streets.
4. (walk)
 - Learn _____ aware of your surroundings.
5. (be)
 - Don't stop _____ for your house keys. Have them in your hand
before you get to the door.
6. (look)
 - Consider _____ a class in self-defense. The Adult Center offers
free classes.
7. (take)
 - Don't hesitate _____ a police officer for help.
8. (ask)
- It's better to be safe than sorry. Stop _____ in
fear. Join your Neighborhood Watch.
9. (live)

The next meeting is at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday, March 3, at the
Community Center.

Please attend! We look forward to _____ you there!

10. (see)



2

GERUND OR INFINITIVE

These conversations took place at a community center. Complete the summary statements about them. Choose the right verbs or expressions from the box and use the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses ().

afford be tired of enjoy intend quit remember
agree believe in forget offer refuse stop

1. **JOE:** Have you ever been to one of these meetings before?

NANCY: Yes. You get a lot of useful tips. Besides, I like to meet my neighbors.

Nancy _____ enjoys meeting _____ her neighbors.
(meet)

2. **ANDREA:** Why did you start coming to these meetings?

FRANK: My apartment was broken into twice. I've had enough. I want to do something about it.

Frank _____ a crime victim.
(be)

3. **CRAIG:** Would you like a cup of coffee?

SYLVIE: Oh, no thanks.

CRAIG: Don't you drink coffee?

SYLVIE: I used to, but I gave it up a year ago.

Sylvie _____ coffee.
(drink)

4. **CARYN:** I think these meetings are really important. You can get a lot accomplished when you work with other people.

FERNANDO: I know what you mean.

Caryn _____ with other people.
(work)

5. **JANE:** Did you bring Gerry's book?

SARA: Oh, no. I left it at work.

Jane _____ Gerry's book.
(bring)

6. **SHARON:** Did you lock the windows before we left the house?

JIM: No, you locked the windows. I saw you do it.

SHARON: That's strange. I don't _____ them!
(lock)

(continued on next page)

7. **TOM:** You're late. I was getting worried.

BETSY: I'm sorry. On the way over here, I noticed that I was almost out of gas. So I went to fill up the tank.

Betsy _____ gas.
(get)

8. **CATHY:** I really don't like the neighborhood anymore.

MIKE: So why don't you move?

CATHY: The rents are too high everywhere else.

Cathy can't _____.
(move)

9. **CAMILLE:** I was afraid to come to the meeting tonight.

VILMA: Well, I just *won't* live in fear.

Vilma _____ in fear.
(live)

10. **SARA:** Do you have a burglar alarm?

DAVE: No. But I'm definitely going to get one.

Dave _____ a burglar alarm.
(get)

11. **RACHEL:** Do you think you could help us organize the next meeting?

WALTER: OK. When is it scheduled for?

RACHEL: We don't have a date yet, but I'll let you know.

Walter _____ with the next meeting.
(help)

12. **AXEL:** Would you like a ride home?

JOANNA: Thanks. That would be great.

AXEL: We'll be leaving in about five minutes.

JOANNA: I'll be ready.

Axel _____ Joanna home.
(drive)

3 GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Rewrite these sentences. Use the gerund or infinitive.

1. It's important to know your neighbors.

Knowing your neighbors is important.

2. Going to the community center is fun.

It's fun to go to the community center.

3. It's wise to be cautious.

4. Walking on ice is dangerous.

5. Installing a burglar alarm is a good idea.

6. It's not good to be afraid all the time.

7. Walking alone on a dark, deserted street is risky.

8. Working together is helpful.

4 PERSONALIZATION

Write about safety measures you take. Use gerunds and infinitives.

1. I avoid _____

2. I always try _____

3. It's important _____

4. I keep _____

5. I try to remember _____

6. _____

32

PREFERENCES:

PREFER, WOULD PREFER, WOULD RATHER

1 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Alicia ranked the following leisure-time activities according to her preferences. (1 = what Alicia likes most; 10 = what Alicia likes least.)

Leisure-Time Preferences

- 5 cook
- 3 watch TV
- 2 go to the movies
- 1 read a book
- 10 play cards
- 9 go for a walk
- 4 visit friends
- 7 talk on the phone
- 6 eat out
- 8 listen to music

Write about Alicia's preferences.

1. cook / eat out

Alicia prefers cooking to eating out.

2. listen to music / go for a walk

She'd rather _____

3. read a book / visit friends

She prefers _____

4. visit friends / talk on the phone

She prefers _____

5. watch TV / go to the movies

She'd rather _____

6. talk on the phone / listen to music

She'd rather _____

7. play cards / go to the movies

She prefers _____

8. watch TV / listen to music

She prefers _____

9. read a book / watch TV

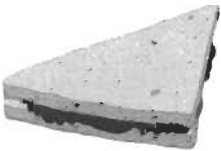
She'd rather _____

10. play cards / read a book


She prefers _____

2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Ralph is in the hospital. He completed this meal form.



LUNCH MENU



Please circle your choices.

Cold Beverages

orange juice		apple juice
<u>tomato juice</u>		diet soda

Soup

chicken soup		<u>tomato soup</u>
--------------	--	--------------------

Sandwiches and Salads

<u>turkey sandwich</u>		tuna fish sandwich
	cottage cheese and fruit	

Bread: whole wheat white rye

Dessert

	chocolate pudding	
ice cream	(chocolate, <u>vanilla</u> ,	strawberry)

Hot Beverages

tea	decaffeinated coffee	hot chocolate
-----	----------------------	---------------

(continued on next page)

Use the cues to make sentences about Ralph's preferences.

1. He'd rather / diet soda

He'd rather not have diet soda.

2. He'd prefer / juice
-

3. He'd rather / apple juice / tomato juice
-

4. He'd rather / a hot beverage
-

5. He'd prefer / chicken soup
-

6. He'd prefer / a sandwich / cottage cheese and fruit
-

7. He'd prefer / a tuna fish sandwich / a turkey sandwich
-

8. He'd rather / white bread
-

9. He'd rather / chocolate pudding
-

10. He'd prefer / chocolate ice cream / vanilla ice cream
-

3

QUESTIONS

Complete these conversations with **do you prefer**, **would you prefer**, or **would you rather**.

1. A: _____ *Do you prefer* _____ watching TV or going to the movies?

B: It really depends. If there's something good on TV, I like doing that.

2. A: _____ newspapers to magazines?

B: Oh. I definitely prefer newspapers.

3. **A:** I don't feel like going out.

B: _____ stay home?

A: Yes, I think I would.

4. **A:** I've got vanilla and chocolate ice cream. Which _____
have?

B: Chocolate, please.

5. **A:** I thought we could stay home tonight.

B: Really?

A: _____ go out?

B: Well, there's a good movie at the Quad.

6. **A:** There's a show at 8:00 and one at 10:00. _____ the early
or the late show?

B: Let's go to the early show.

7. **A:** Could you get me some juice?

B: Sure. _____ orange or grapefruit?

A: Orange, please.

8. **A:** How do you like to spend your free time? _____ doing
things with friends or doing things alone?

B: It depends. I need time for my friends, and I need time to be alone.

4 PERSONALIZATION

Look at the menu in Exercise 2. Complete these sentences with true information.

1. I'd prefer _____

2. I'd rather not _____

3. I'd prefer not _____



NECESSITY: HAVE (GOT) TO, DON'T HAVE TO, MUST, MUST NOT, CAN'T

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH **MUST**

Complete these rules from the California driver's handbook. Use the words in the box with **must** or **must not**.

allow	drink	have	send	turn on
be	drive	place	stop	wear

1. If you are a resident of California and drive a motor vehicle on a public highway, you must have a California driver's license.
2. You _____ your child under the age of 18 years to drive on a highway without a license or permit.
3. An instruction permit does not allow you to drive alone. An adult who has a driver's license _____ in the car with you.
4. When you move, you _____ your new address to the Department of Motor Vehicles in ten days.
5. You _____ so slowly that you are a danger on the road. You can get a ticket for driving too slowly as well as for driving too fast.
6. The law says adults _____ their children in approved safety seats (if a child is under 4 years old or weighs less than 40 pounds).

7. The law says you _____ your headlights when you drive from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise, and any other time when you can see less than 1,000 feet ahead of you.
8. The driver of a vehicle _____ a headset over, or earplugs in, both ears.
9. It is illegal to leave the scene of an accident. You _____ your car.
10. As in all states, driving under the influence of alcohol is against the law in California. You _____ and drive!

2

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH HAVE TO

*In the United States, motor vehicle rules differ from state to state. Look at the chart. Complete the statements with **have to** or **don't have to** and the verbs in parentheses ().*

	AGE FOR REGULAR LICENSE	DRIVER'S EDUCATION CLASS REQUIRED	LICENSE DURATION	FEE	ANNUAL SAFETY INSPECTION	SEAT BELT LAW
Alaska	16	No	5 yrs.	\$15.00	No	Yes
California	18	No	4 yrs.	\$12.00	No	Yes
Florida	16	No	4 yrs.	\$20.00	No	Yes
Massachusetts	18	Yes	5 yrs.	\$33.75	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	18	No	4 yrs.	\$32.50	Yes	No
New York	17	Yes	4 yrs.	\$22.25	Yes	Yes
Texas	16	No	4 yrs.	\$16.00	Yes	Yes
Washington, D.C.	16	No	4 yrs.	\$10.50	Yes	Yes

(continued on next page)

1. You have to be 18 to get a California driver's license.
(be)
2. You _____ 18 to get a license in Alaska.
(be)
3. You _____ a driver's education class in order to get your license in Florida.
(take)
4. You _____ a driver's education course in New York.
(complete)
5. In Massachusetts, you _____ your license every four years.
(renew)
6. In Washington, D.C., you _____ your license every four years.
(renew)
7. You _____ a \$33.75 fee for a Massachusetts license.
(pay)
8. You _____ as much for an Alaska license.
(pay)
9. You _____ your car for a yearly inspection in New York.
(take)
10. You _____ a yearly inspection in Florida.
(get)
11. You _____ a seat belt in Texas.
(wear)
12. You _____ a seat belt in New Hampshire.
(wear)

3

CONTRAST: MUST NOT OR DON'T HAVE TO

Look again at the chart in Exercise 2. Complete these statements with **must not** or **don't have to**.

1. If you are under the age of 16, you _____ must not drive in the state of California.
2. You _____ be 18 to drive in the state of Texas.
3. You _____ take a driver's education course in most of the states.
4. You _____ renew your license every four years in Massachusetts.
5. You _____ drive with an expired license.
6. You _____ pay a \$20.00 license fee in Washington, D.C.

7. You _____ have an annual car inspection in Florida.
8. You _____ forget to have your car inspected annually if you live in Washington, D.C.
9. You _____ drive without a seat belt in Florida.
10. You _____ wear a seat belt in New Hampshire.

4 STATEMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND SHORT ANSWERS WITH HAVE TO

Complete these conversations. Use the correct form of **have to** and the verbs in parentheses (). Use short answers when necessary. Be sure to use the correct tense.

1. A: Did you pass your road test the first time you took it?
 B: No. I _____ *had to take* _____ it two more times before I passed!
2. A: _____ we _____ for gas?
 B: _____ *(take)*. The tank's almost empty.
3. A: How many times _____ you _____ public transportation since you moved to Los Angeles?
 B: Only once. When my car broke down.
4. A: _____ you _____ late yesterday?
 B: _____ *(stop)*. Luckily, I finished on time.
5. A: Are you thinking of buying a new car?
 B: Not yet. But in a couple of years I _____ another one.
(use)
6. A: Why didn't you come to the meeting last night?
 B: I _____ my uncle to the airport.
(get)
7. A: My wife got a speeding ticket last week.
 B: Really? How much _____ she _____?
(drive)
- A: It was more than \$100.
(pay)

(continued on next page)

8. A: _____ your son ever _____
 for a traffic violation? (pay)

B: _____. He's a very careful driver.

9. A: _____ you _____ a new
 license when you move? (get)

B: _____. You can only use an out-of-state license for ten days.

10. A: Do you have car insurance?

B: Of course. Everyone in New York _____ car insurance.
 (have)

5 CONTRAST: MUST, MUST NOT, HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO, AND CAN'T

Read these test questions about road signs. Write the letter of the correct answer in the box.

1. When you see



it means:

- a. You must come to a complete stop.
- b. You must not stop.
- c. You don't have to stop, but you must slow down and prepare to stop if necessary.

ANS

2. When you see



it means:

- a. You don't have to stop.
- b. You must stop.
- c. You can't stop.

ANS

3. When you see



it means:

- a. You must drive 50 miles per hour.
- b. You must not drive faster than 50 miles per hour.
- c. You don't have to drive more than 50 miles per hour.

ANS

4. When you see



it means:

- a. You have to turn when the light is red.
- b. You don't have to turn when the light is red.
- c. You must not turn when the light is red.

ANS

5. When you see



it means:

- a. You must not enter.
- b. You don't have to enter.
- c. You must enter.

ANS

6. When you see



it means:

- a. You don't have to pass another car.
- b. You can't pass another car.
- c. You have to pass another car.

ANS

7. When you see



it means:

- a. You must drive in the direction of the arrow.
- b. You must not drive in the direction of the arrow.
- c. You don't have to drive in the direction of the arrow.

ANS

8. When you see



it means:

- a. You have to drive 45 miles per hour or slower.
- b. You can't drive 70 miles per hour.
- c. You don't have to drive 70 miles per hour.

ANS

6

PERSONALIZATION

Complete these sentences with information about yourself.

1. Next week, I have to _____

2. I don't have to _____

3. I must not _____

4. I can't _____

EXPECTATIONS: BE SUPPOSED TO

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH BE SUPPOSED TO

Today when people get married, the groom's family often shares the expenses, and older couples often pay for their own weddings. However, some people are still traditional. Read the chart and complete the sentences.

Traditional Division of Wedding Expenses

Responsibilities of the Bride's Family

send invitations
pay for food
supply flowers
pay for the groom's ring
provide music

Responsibilities of the Groom's Family

pay for the bride's ring
give a rehearsal dinner
finance the honeymoon

1. The groom's parents _____ *aren't supposed to send* _____ the invitations.
2. The bride's family _____ the invitations.
3. The bride's parents _____ music.
4. The groom's family _____ the groom's ring.
5. The groom's family _____ the bride's ring.
6. The bride's parents _____ the honeymoon.
7. The groom's family _____ the honeymoon.
8. The bride's parents _____ the rehearsal dinner.
9. The groom's family _____ the flowers.
10. The bride's family _____ the food.

2

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH BE SUPPOSED TO

Linda Nelson is getting married. She completed this change of address form, but she made eight mistakes. Find the mistakes and write sentences with **was supposed to** and **wasn't supposed to**. Include the number of the item.

U.S. Postal Service CHANGE OF ADDRESS ORDER		Customer Instructions: Complete Items 1 thru 9. Except Item 8, please PRINT all information including address on face of card.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
1. Change of address for (Check one)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entire Family <input type="checkbox"/> Business		Zone/Route Id No.	
2. Start Date		3. If TEMPORARY address, print date to discontinue forwarding		Date Entered on Form 3982	
Month Day Year		Month Day Year		M M D D Y Y	
3 0 0 6 9 5					
4. Print Last Name or Name of Business (If more than one use, use separate Change of Address Order Form for each)				Expiration Date	
L I N D A				M M D D Y Y	
5. Print First Name of Head of Household (include Jr., Sr., etc.). Leave Blank if the Change of Address Order is for a business.				Clerk/Carrier Endorsements	
N e l s o n					
6. Print OLD mailing address, number and street (if Puerto Rico, include urbanization zone)					
2 6 M A P L E R O A D					
Apt./Suite No.		P.O. Box No.		R.R./HCR No.	
4 A					
City		State		Zip Code	
B O S T O N		M A		-	
7. Print NEW Mailing address, number and street (if Puerto Rico, include urbanization zone)					
2 9 8 7 C O S B Y A V E					
Apt./Suite No.		P.O. Box No.		R.R./HCR No.	
City		State		Zip Code	
A M H E R S T		M A		0 1 0 0 2 -	
8. Signature (See conditions on reverse)				OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
Linda Nelson					
9. Date Signed		Month Day Year			
OFFICIAL USE ONLY					
Verification Endorsement					

PS Form 3575, June 1991

U.S.G.P.O. 1992-309-315

1. Item 1 _____ She was supposed to check one box.

OR

_____ She wasn't supposed to check two boxes.

2. Item _____

3. Item _____

4. Item _____

5. Item _____

6. Item _____

7. Item _____

8. Item _____

3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH BE SUPPOSED TO

Linda and her new husband are on their honeymoon. Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box and **be supposed to**. Use short answers when necessary.

arrive	call	get	leave	shake
be	do	land	rain	tip

- LINDA:** What time are we supposed to arrive in Bermuda?

FRANK: Well, the plane _____ at 10:30, but it looks like we're going to be late.
- LINDA:** What time _____ we _____ to the hotel?

FRANK: Check-in time is 12:00.
- LINDA:** _____ we _____ if we're going to be late?

FRANK: _____. We'd better look for a phone as soon as we land.
- FRANK:** How much _____ we _____ the person who carries our bags?

LINDA: I think it's \$1.00 a bag.
- FRANK:** _____ the hotel restaurant _____ good?

LINDA: _____. The travel agent suggested that we go somewhere else for dinner.
- LINDA:** What _____ we _____ with our keys when we leave the hotel?

FRANK: We _____ them at the front desk.
- LINDA:** _____ it _____ today?

FRANK: _____. But look at those clouds. I think we'd better take an umbrella just in case.
- LINDA:** Can you hand me that bottle of sunblock?

FRANK: Sure. _____ you _____ the bottle before you use it?

LINDA: I don't know. What do the instructions say?

FUTURE POSSIBILITY: MAY, MIGHT, COULD

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Use the cues to complete this journal entry.

Thursday, July 3

I was supposed to go to the beach tomorrow, but they say it

_____ might rain _____ . I don't know what I'll do. I

1. (might / rain)

_____ shopping at the mall, instead. It's a

2. (may / go)

holiday weekend, so there _____ some good sales.

3. (could / be)

Maybe I'll call Julie. She _____ to go with me.

4. (might / want)

On second thought, she _____ home. She often

5. (may / be)

goes away on holiday weekends. I don't know. Shopping

_____ such a good idea. The stores will probably

6. (might / be)

be really crowded. I _____ to a movie. There's a

7. (could / go)

Spanish movie at Cinema 8. I'm not sure. I'm afraid I

_____ enough of it. My Spanish really isn't that

8. (might / understand)

good. Maybe I'll call Ed and ask him if he wants to take a drive to see Aunt

Marla and Uncle Phil. He _____ go. He

9. (might / want to)

doesn't like driving in the rain. Oh well, I _____

10. (could / stay)

home and read a good book.

2 CONTRAST: BE GOING TO OR MIGHT

Read these conversations. Complete the summary sentences with **be going to** or **might** and the verbs in the box.

buy	go	rain	see	work
call	have	read	visit	write

1. **LINDA:** Hello, Julie? This is Linda. Do you want to go to the mall with me?

JULIE: I don't know. I'm thinking about going to my parents'. I'm not sure. Can I call you back?

Julie _____ *might visit* _____ her parents.

2. **JULIE:** What are you looking for at the mall?

LINDA: I need to get a new suit for work. I hope I can find one.

Linda _____ a suit.

3. **LINDA:** Do you think we'll get some rain?

CARL: Definitely. Look at those clouds.

Carl thinks it _____.

4. **LINDA:** What are you doing today?

CARL: I have tickets for a play.

Carl _____ a play.

5. **LINDA:** What are you doing this weekend?

SUE: I'm not sure. I'm thinking about taking a drive to the country. It depends on the weather.

Sue _____ for a ride.

6. **LINDA:** Say, Ed. Do you want to see Aunt Marla and Uncle Phil tomorrow?

ED: I can't. I have to go into the office this weekend.

Ed _____ this weekend.

7. **LINDA:** How about dinner Saturday night?

ED: That's an idea. Can I call and let you know tomorrow?

Linda and Ed _____ dinner together.

8. **LINDA:** Hi, Aunt Marla. How are you?

MARLA: Linda! How are you? It's good to hear your voice. Listen, we just started dinner. Can I call you back?

LINDA: Sure.

MARLA: OK. I'll speak to you soon.

Marla _____ Linda.

9. **MARLA:** This is Aunt Marla. Sorry about before. What are you doing home on a holiday weekend?

LINDA: I'm tired. I just want to stay home with a good book.

Linda _____ a book.

10. **MARLA:** Do you have any other plans?

LINDA: Maybe I'll catch up on some of my correspondence.

Linda _____ some letters.

3 EDITING

Read Linda's letter. Find and correct four mistakes in the use of modals to express future possibility. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Roberta,

How are you? It's the Fourth of July, and it's raining really hard. They say it could clear up later. Then again, it ^{might or may} ~~could~~ not. You never know with the weather.

Do you remember my brother, Ed? He says hi. He might has dinner with me on Saturday night. We may go to a new Mexican restaurant that opened in the mall.

I definitely might take some vacation next month. Perhaps we could do something together. It might not be fun to do some traveling. What do you think? Let me know.

Love,

Linda

4 PERSONALIZATION

Make a short "To Do" list for next weekend. Put a question mark (?) next to the things you aren't sure you'll do.

To Do

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

Now write sentences about what you **are going to do** and what you **might do**.

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

ASSUMPTIONS: MUST, HAVE (GOT) TO, MAY, MIGHT, COULD, CAN'T

1 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS WITH MUST

Read the facts. Complete the conclusions with **must** or **must not**.

1. Jack is wearing a gold wedding band on his ring finger.

He _____ *must be* _____ married.
(be)

2. You have been calling Alicia since 8:00 P.M., but no one answers the phone.

She _____ at home.
(be)

3. Jackie got 98 percent on her math test.

Her parents _____ proud of her.
(feel)

4. Carlos works from 9:00 to 5:00 and then attends night school.

He _____ a lot of free time.
(have)

5. Martin works as a mechanic in Al's Automobile Shop.

He _____ a lot about cars.
(know)

6. Monica owns two houses and four cars.

She _____ a lot of money.
(have)

7. Mr. Cantor always asks me to repeat what I say.

He _____ well.
(hear)

8. Chen only got four hours of sleep last night.

He _____ very tired today.
(feel)

(continued on next page)

9. Carmen was born in Mexico and moved to the United States when she was ten.

She _____ Spanish.
(speak)

10. Mindy never gets good grades.

She _____ enough.
(study)

11. Dan just bought a bottle of aspirin and four boxes of tissues.

He _____ a cold.
(have)

12. Ana and Giorgio didn't have any of the steak.

They _____ meat.
(eat)

2 CONTRAST: MUST OR MAY / MIGHT / COULD

Circle the correct words to complete these conversations.

1. A: Someone broke into the Petersons' house.

B: That's terrible! What did they take?

A: All of Mrs. Peterson's jewelry.

B: Oh, no. She could / must feel awful.

2. A: Is she home now?

B: I don't know. She might / must be home. She sometimes gets home by 6:00.

3. A: Do the Petersons have insurance?

B: Oh, they could / must. Mr. Peterson works at an insurance company.

4. A: Have you checked our burglar alarm lately?

B: Yes. And I just put in a new battery.

A: Good. So it must / might be OK.

5. A: Do you remember that guy we saw outside the Petersons' home last week?

B: Yes. Why? Do you think he might / must be the burglar?

6. A: I don't know. I guess he must / could be the burglar. He looked a little suspicious.

B: Maybe we should tell the police about him.

7. **A:** Someone's at the door.
B: Who could / must it be?
A: I don't know.
8. **A:** Detective Kramer wanted to ask us some questions about the burglary.
B: Oh. It must / could be him. We're not expecting anybody else.
9. **A:** How old do you think Detective Kramer is?
B: Well, he's been a detective for ten years. So he must / might be at least thirty-five.
10. **A:** You're right. He couldn't / might not be much younger than thirty-five. He probably started out as a police officer and became a detective in his early twenties.
B: He looks a lot younger, though.

3

SHORT ANSWERS WITH **MUST OR MAY / MIGHT / COULD**

Answer the questions. Include **be** when necessary.

1. **A:** Is Ron a detective?
B: _____ He might be _____. He always carries a notepad.
2. **A:** Does Marta speak Spanish?
B: _____. She lived in Spain for four years.
3. **A:** Do the Taylors have a lot of money?
B: _____. They have two homes, and they're always taking expensive vacations.
4. **A:** Is Ricardo married?
B: _____. He wears a wedding ring.
5. **A:** Does Anna know Meng?
B: _____. They both work for the same company, but there are more than 100 employees.
6. **A:** Is your phone out of order?
B: _____. It hasn't rung once today, and John always calls me by this time.

(continued on next page)

7. A: Are Marcia and Scott married?

B: _____ . They both have the same last name, but it's possible that they're brother and sister.

8. A: Does Glenda drive?

B: _____ . She owns a car.

9. A: Is Oscar an only child?

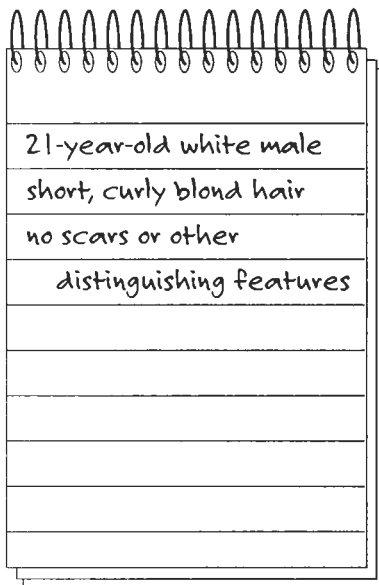
B: _____ . He's never mentioned a brother or sister. I really don't know.

10. A: Are the Hendersons away?

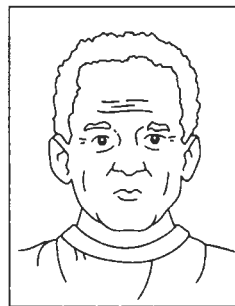
B: _____ . I haven't seen them for a week, and there are no lights on in their apartment.

4 CONTRAST: MUST, COULD, CAN'T, COULDN'T, MIGHT NOT

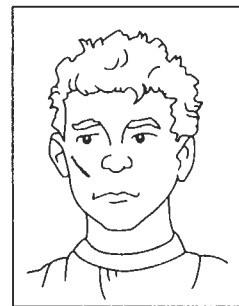
Read the description of a burglary suspect and look at the four pictures. Complete the conversation with the correct words and the names of the men in the pictures.



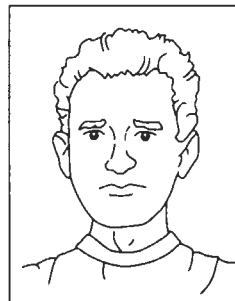
21-year-old white male
short, curly blond hair
no scars or other
distinguishing features



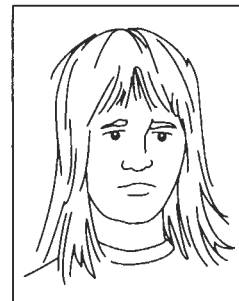
Allen



Bob



Chet



Dave

DETECTIVE: Look at these four photos. It's possible that one of them

_____ *could* _____ be the man we're looking for. Take your time.

1. (must / could)

WITNESS 1: Hmm. What do you think? _____ it be this man?

2. (Could / Must)

WITNESS 2: It _____ be _____ . He

3. (can't / must)

4. (Name)

has a scar on his face. What about _____ ? He has

5. (Name)

short blond hair and looks twenty-one.

WITNESS 1: I'm not sure. It _____ be. But it

6. (could / must)

_____ also be _____ . He

7. (might / must)

8. (Name)

also has blond hair and looks twenty-one.

WITNESS 2: But he has long hair.

WITNESS 1: The photo _____ be old. Maybe he cut it.

9. (could / couldn't)

WITNESS 2: That's true. Well, it definitely _____ be

10. (couldn't / might not)

_____ . He's too old. Maybe we could look at some

11. (Name)

more photos.

5 PERSONALIZATION

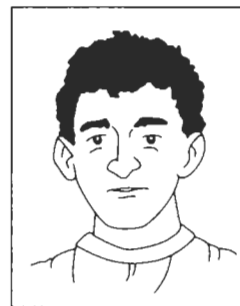
Read the description of the burglar in Exercise 4. Look at these pictures. Is one of them the burglar? What's your opinion? Complete the sentences.



Ed



Frank



George


1. It could be _____ because _____ .

2. It couldn't be _____ because _____ .

3. It might be _____ because _____ .

6 EDITING

Read this woman's journal entry. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of modals to express assumptions. The first mistake is already corrected.



Just got home. It's really cold outside. The temperature ^{must} ~~could~~ be below freezing because the walkway is all covered with ice. What a day! We went down to the police station to look at photos. They must having hundreds of photos. They kept showing us more and more. We kept looking, but it was difficult to be sure. After all, we only saw the burglar for a few seconds. They've gotta have other witnesses besides us! There were a lot of people at the mall that day. We may not be the only ones who got a look at the burglar! That's the one thing I'm certain of! In spite of our uncertainty with the photos, the detective was very patient. I guess he must be used to witnesses like us. Nevertheless, it have to be frustrating for him. I know the police may really want to catch this guy.

NOUNS AND QUANTIFIERS

1 KINDS OF NOUNS

Put these nouns into the correct category.

biology	chair	class	country	day	dollar
Election Day	furniture	hamburger	honesty	ink	Japanese
money	news	pen	president	rice	Richard
snow	snowflake	spaghetti	story	sugar	swimming
Yeltsin	zoo				

Proper Nouns

_____	_____
_____	_____

Common Nouns

Count

Non-Count

_____	biology
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 COUNT AND NON-COUNT NOUNS

Complete these food facts. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses ().

1. Chocolate has a chemical that creates a feeling similar to being in love.
(Chocolate) (have)
2. _____ the most popular food in the United States.
(Potato) (be)
_____ the most popular food in the world.
(Rice) (be)
3. _____ Americans' favorite snack food.
(Potato chip) (be)
4. _____ more potato chips than any other _____
(American) (eat) (people)
in the world.
5. Chewing raw onions for five minutes _____ all the germs in your mouth.
(kill)
6. _____ at least 5,000 years old.
(Popcorn) (be)
7. _____ really nuts. They are members of the bean family.
(Peanut) (not be)
8. _____ been around for just a little over a hundred years.
(Peanut butter) (have)
It's a relatively new health-food invention.
9. The _____ of the hot dog _____ very long. It began 3,500 years ago.
(history) (be)
10. _____ the favorite dessert in the United States.
(Ice cream) (be)

3 MUCH OR MANY

Complete this food quiz. Use **much** or **many**. Then try to guess the answer to the questions. Circle the letter of your choice.

1. How _____ much _____ Vitamin C does an onion have? As _____ much _____ as
 a. two apples
 b. one orange
 c. three carrots

2. How _____ rolls are there in a “baker’s dozen”?
 - a. eleven
 - b. twelve
 - c. thirteen
3. How _____ pizza does the average person from the United States eat each year?
 - a. 13 pounds
 - b. 23 pounds
 - c. 33 pounds
4. In how _____ countries can you find a McDonalds’ fast-food restaurant?
 - a. almost 50
 - b. almost 80
 - c. almost 120
5. How _____ chocolate does the average person in Switzerland eat each year?
 - a. 10.7 pounds
 - b. 20.7 pounds
 - c. 30.7 pounds
6. How _____ calories are there in a cup of regular vanilla ice cream?
 - a. 170
 - b. 270
 - c. 370
7. How _____ ice cream does the average person in Finland eat each year?
 - a. 22 pints
 - b. 38 pints
 - c. 46 pints
8. How _____ weeks is it safe to keep butter in the refrigerator?
 - a. four
 - b. six
 - c. eight

4 QUANTIFIERS

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

A: How was the party?

B: It was good. I saw a lot of / much people from my childhood.

1.

A: That's nice. Were there many / much family members there too?

2.

B: No. Unfortunately a few / few relatives live nearby, so not many / much could come.

3.

4.

A: How was the food?

B: Delicious! In fact, there's so many / much left over, you should come by tonight. I can show you the photos too. Several / A great deal of people had cameras with them, and we got some / a little pictures back already.

5.

6.

7.

A: That was fast!

B: Yeah. We brought them to one of those places where you only have to wait a few / few hours to get them back.

8.

A: Great! What time should I come over?

B: Let's see. I get out of school at 5:00, and I don't think I'll have a little / much homework tonight. How about 7:00?

9.

A: Will that give you enough / many time to get ready?

10.

B: Sure. There's really nothing to do.

A: OK. See you then.

5 PERSONALIZATION

Describe a party or another social event you've attended. Who was there? What kind of food was served at the event?

ARTICLES: INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE

1

INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE ARTICLES

Circle the correct choice to complete these conversations that take place in school. If you don't need an article, circle Ø.

- A:** Can I borrow a / the pen?
B: Sure. Take a / the one on a / the desk. I don't need it.
- A:** Is a / the teacher here yet?
B: No, she hasn't come yet.
- A:** What do you think of Mr. Mencz?
B: He's a / the best teacher I've ever had.
- A:** Have you done the / Ø homework?
B: Yes. But I don't think I got a / the last answer right.
- A:** Could you open a / the window, please?
B: Which one?
A: A / The one next to a / the door.
B: Sure.
- A:** Who's that?
B: That's a / the school principal.
A: Oh, I've never seen her before.
- A:** Do you like the / Ø history?
B: It's OK. But I prefer the / Ø science.
- A:** We learned about an / the ozone layer in science class yesterday.
B: Did you know there's a / the hole in it?
A: Yeah. It's pretty scary.

(continued on next page)

9. A: What kind of work do you do?

B: I'm an / the engineer. What about you?

A: I'm a / Ø mechanic.

10. A: Are they some / Ø students?

B: I don't think so. They look like the / Ø teachers.

11. A: Do you know where I can get some / the water around here?

B: Sure. There's a / the water fountain right across a / the hall, right next to the / Ø rest rooms.

12. A: Do you know what a / the homework is for tomorrow?

B: We have to read a / the fable.

A: Which one?

B: A / The one on page 23.

2 INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE ARTICLES

Complete the conversation. Use **a / an** or **the** when necessary.

BING YANG: Hi, Georgina. What are you doing?

GEORGINA: I'm reading _____ a _____ fable for my English class.
1.

BING YANG: What's _____ fable? I've never heard the word before.
2.

GEORGINA: _____ fable is _____ short story about _____
3. animals. 4. 5.

BING YANG: About _____ animals? Like _____ science story?
6. 7.

GEORGINA: No. It's _____ fiction. _____ animals act like
8. _____ people. They usually teach _____ lesson.
10. _____ lesson is called _____ moral of _____
12. 13. 14.
story, and it always comes at _____ end.
15.

BING YANG: That's interesting. Who's _____ author of _____ fable
16. 17.
you're reading?

GEORGINA: Aesop. He was _____ ancient Greek writer.
18.

BING YANG: Oh, now I know what you're talking about. My parents used to read

_____ fables to me when I was _____ child.

19.

20.

GEORGINA: Well, they're also good for _____ adults. I'll lend you

21.

_____ book when I'm finished if you're interested.

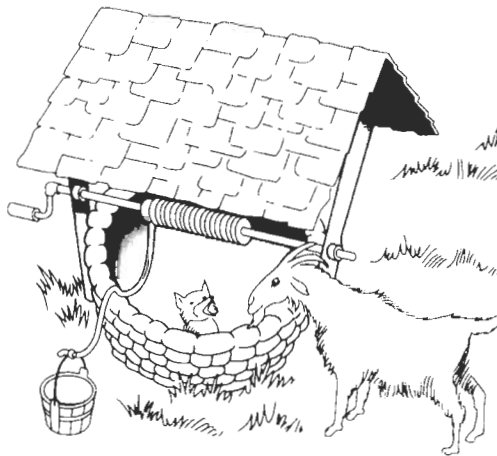
22.

BING YANG: Thanks. I am.

3

INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE ARTICLES

Complete this version of an Aesop's fable. Use **a / an** or **the** when necessary.



The Fox and the Goat

_____ A _____ fox fell into _____ well and couldn't get out again. Finally,
 1. 2.
 _____ thirsty goat came by and saw _____ fox in _____
 3. 4. 5.
 well. "Is _____ water good?" _____ goat asked. "Good?" said
 6. 7.
 _____ fox. "It's _____ best water I've ever tasted in my whole life.
 8. 9.
 Why don't you come down and try it?"

_____ goat was very thirsty, so he jumped into _____ well. When
 10. 11.
 he was finished drinking, he looked for _____ way to get out of
 _____ well, but, of course, there wasn't any. Then _____ fox said, "I
 12. 13. 14.
 have _____ excellent idea. Stand on your back legs and place your front legs
 15.
 firmly against _____ front side of _____ well. Then, I'll climb onto
 16. 17.

(continued on next page)

your back and, from there, I'll step on your horns and be able to get out. When I'm out, I'll help you get out, too." _____ goat thought this was _____ good idea and followed _____ advice.

18.

19.

20.

When _____ fox was out of _____ well, he quickly and quietly walked away. _____ goat called loudly after him and reminded him of _____ promise he had made to help him out. But _____ fox turned

21.

22.

23.

_____ and said, "You should have as much sense in your head as you have _____ hairs in your beard. You jumped into _____ well before making sure you could get out again."

24.

25.

26.

27.

Moral: Look before you leap.

ANSWER KEY

Where the full form is given, the contraction is also acceptable. Where the contracted form is given, the full form is also acceptable.

PART | PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE: REVIEW AND EXPANSION

UNIT | PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1

- getting, gets
- trying, tries
- planning, plans
- having, has
- doing, does
- matching, matches
- grabbing, grabs
- giving, gives
- saying, says

2

- drives
- takes
- isn't taking
- is taking
- are repairing
- is using
- doesn't . . . use
- takes
- moves
- is slowing down
- 's raining
- doesn't like
- drives
- is listening
- listens
- is describing
- doesn't want
- isn't moving
- hates
- feels
- knows
- wishes

3

(Answers will vary.)

4

Postcard 1

- is shining
- is blowing
- feels
- know
- are flying
- are building

Postcard 2

- are traveling
- 'm standing
- is getting
- looks
- has
- 's taking
- 's starting

Postcard 3

- 'm studying
- living
- is improving
- speak
- 're helping
- want
- miss

5

- Mario and Silvia OR They go to school.
- Mario and Silvia OR They are having lunch.
- Mario studies at the library. Silvia plays basketball.
- Mario goes home. Silvia visits her grandmother.
- Mario and Silvia OR They are doing (their) homework.
- Mario has dinner. Silvia practices the guitar.
- Mario plays computer games. Silvia makes dinner.
- Mario is reading the newspaper. Silvia is washing the dishes.

6

2. He doesn't listen to the radio. He watches TV.
3. Silvia doesn't visit her grandfather. She visits her grandmother.
4. She isn't practicing the piano. She's practicing the guitar.
5. He doesn't watch the news. He reads the newspaper.

7

2. A: When do Mario and Silvia get up?
B: They get up at 7:30.
3. A: Does Silvia watch TV in the morning?
B: No, she doesn't.
4. A: What are they doing now?
B: They're having lunch.
5. A: Is Mario studying at the library now?
B: No, he isn't.
6. A: Does he do his homework at school?
B: No, he doesn't.
7. A: When does Silvia play basketball?
B: She plays basketball at 3:00.
8. A: Does Mario play computer games before dinner?
B: No, he doesn't.

8

2. Silvia is usually on time.
3. Silvia and Mario never miss school.
4. These days they're studying English. OR They're studying English these days.
5. They usually speak Italian.
6. Now they're speaking English. OR They're speaking English now.
7. Silvia and Mario always do their homework.
8. Mario is often tired.
9. The students usually eat lunch in school.
10. They're always hungry.
11. At the moment Silvia is having a snack. OR Silvia is having a snack at the moment.
12. Silvia rarely goes to bed late.

9

Hi, How are you? I ~~write~~ ^{'m writing} you this letter on the bus. I hope you can read my writing. They ~~do~~ ^{'re doing} some repairs on the road, so it's bumpy and the bus ~~shakes~~ ^{is shaking}. Guess what? I ~~am having~~ ^{have} a job as a clerk in the mail room of a small company. The pay isn't good, but I ~~am liking~~ ^{I like} the people there. They're all friendly, and we ~~are speaking~~ ^{speak} Spanish all the time. I'm also taking Spanish classes at night at a language institute. The class ~~is meeting~~ ^{meets}.

three times a week. It just started last week, so I ~~don't know~~ ^{I don't know} many of the other students yet. They seem nice, though.

I ~~am thinking~~ ^{I think} that I'm beginning to get accustomed to living here. At first I experienced some "culture shock." I understand that this is quite normal. But these days I ~~meet~~ ^{'m meeting} more and more people because of my job and my class, so I'm feeling more connected to things.

What ~~do you do~~ ^{are you doing} these days? ~~Do you still look~~ ^{Are you still looking} for a new job?

Please write when you can. I always like to hear from you.

UNIT 2 IMPERATIVE

1

2. Look down.
3. Don't lean backward.
4. Take a small step.
5. Don't breathe in.
6. Count slowly.
7. Don't speak loudly.
8. Keep your eyes shut.
9. Don't wear tight clothes.
10. Wear light clothes.
11. Don't turn the lights off.
12. Turn the music up.
13. Put the heat on low.
14. Don't come late.

2

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 3. Walk | 9. stop |
| 4. ride | 10. Don't cross |
| 5. Go | 11. be |
| 6. Don't turn | 12. Don't pass |
| 7. make | 13. Have |
| 8. Continue | 14. Don't work |

3

Your mother called. ~~Call~~ ^{Call} her at your sister's tonight.

Don't ~~you~~ call after 10:00, though.

I went to the gym.

Please * Wash ~~please~~ the dishes and ~~throw~~ ^{take} them out the trash.
 If anyone calls for me, ~~take~~ ^{take} a message.
 Thanks a lot.

* OTHER POSSIBLE CORRECTIONS: Wash the dishes, please, and throw out the trash. OR Wash the dishes and throw out the trash, please.

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 3 SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 3. caught | 15. needed |
| 4. did | 16. opened |
| 5. looked | 17. put |
| 6. found | 18. read |
| 7. gave | 19. said |
| 8. hurried | 20. thought |
| 9. saw | 21. understood |
| 10. died | 22. voted |
| 11. kissed | 23. won |
| 12. came | 24. felt |
| 13. lived | 25. was . . . were |
| 14. met | |

2

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

3

2. A: Where was Simone de Beauvoir from?
B: She was from France.
3. A: What nationality was Pablo Neruda?
B: He was Chilean.
4. A: Who was Boccaccio?
B: He was a poet and storyteller.
5. A: Was Agatha Christie French?
B: No, she wasn't.
6. A: What nationality was Lorraine Hansberry?
B: She was American.
7. A: Was Honoré de Balzac a poet?
B: No, he wasn't.
8. A: When was Karel Čapek born?
B: He was born in 1890.
9. A: Who was Isaak Babel?
B: He was a short-story writer and playwright.

4

Biography 1

2. spent
3. wrote
4. included
5. translated
6. died

Biography 2

1. was
2. lived
3. began
4. called
5. had
6. painted

Biography 3

1. were
2. built
3. flew
4. watched
5. took place
6. lasted

5

2. A: What did he do?
B: He was a writer. OR He wrote books and translated other people's works.
3. A: Did he write poetry?
B: No, he didn't.
4. A: Where did he spend most of his life?
B: (He spent most of his life) in the United States.
5. A: What did people call Anna Mary Robertson Moses?
B: (They called her) Grandma Moses.
6. A: What did she do?
B: She was a painter. OR She painted.
7. A: When did she begin painting?
B: She began painting in her seventies.
8. A: Did she have formal art training?
B: No, she didn't.
9. A: Where did the Wright brothers build their first planes?
B: (They built their first planes) in their bicycle shop in Ohio.
10. A: Did both brothers fly the *Flyer 1*?
B: No, they didn't.
11. A: Where did the first controlled flight take place?
B: (It took place) near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
12. A: How long did the flight last?
B: (It lasted) only about 12 seconds.

6

3. Orville didn't have serious health problems.
4. Wilbur didn't grow a moustache.
5. Orville didn't lose most of his hair.
6. Wilbur didn't take courses in Latin.

7. Wilbur didn't like to play jokes.
8. Wilbur didn't dress very fashionably.
9. Wilbur didn't play the guitar.
10. Orville didn't build the first glider.
11. Orville didn't make the first attempts to fly.
12. Orville didn't choose the location of Kitty Hawk.
13. Wilbur didn't have a lot of patience.
14. Wilbur didn't live a long life.

7

Pablo Neruda (1904–1973) Pablo Neruda ~~was~~ ^{were} a famous poet, political activist, and diplomat. He was born in Parral, Chile. When he was seventeen, he ~~went~~ ^{gone} to Santiago to continue his education. He did not ~~finish~~ ^{finished}, but he soon published his first book. Neruda ~~spends~~ ^{spent} the next several decades traveling and continuing to write poetry. In 1971, while he was Chile's ambassador to France, he ~~won~~ ^{won} the Nobel Prize in literature. He ~~died~~ ^{died} two years later.

UNIT 4 USED TO

1

2. People used to read
3. People used to cook
4. People used to fly
5. People used to have
6. People used to wash
7. People used to use
8. It used to take

2

2. didn't use to work
3. didn't use to have
4. used to take
5. didn't use to be
6. used to live
7. didn't use to like
8. didn't use to know
9. used to return
10. used to write

3

2. **A:** Where did she use to live?
B: She used to live in New York.

3. **A:** What did she use to do?
B: She used to be a student.
4. **A:** Did she use to have long hair?
B: Yes, she did.
5. **A:** Did she use to wear glasses?
B: No, she didn't.
6. **A:** Did she use to be married?
B: Yes, she did.
7. **A:** Did she use to use *Ms.* before her name?
B: No, she didn't.

4

Today I ran into an old classmate. At first, I almost didn't recognize him! He looked so different. He used to ~~have~~ ^{had} very dark hair. Now he's almost all gray. He also used to ~~be~~ ^{being} a little heavy. Now he's quite thin. And he was wearing a suit and tie! I couldn't believe it. He never ~~used~~ ^{used} to dress that way. He only used to wear jeans! His personality seemed different, too. He didn't ~~use~~ ^{use} to talk very much. Now he seems very outgoing.

I wonder what he thought about me! I'm sure I look and act a lot different from the way I ~~was~~ ^{was} used to too!

5

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 5 PAST PROGRESSIVE AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1

2. wasn't writing
3. was answering
4. were eating
5. weren't eating
6. was attending
7. weren't writing
8. were discussing
9. wasn't answering
10. was returning

2

2. **A:** What was he doing at 9:30?
B: He was meeting with Ms. Jacobs.
3. **A:** Was Mr. Cotter writing police reports at 10:30?
B: No, he wasn't.

4. **A:** What kind of reports was he writing?
B: He was writing financial reports.
5. **A:** What was he doing at 11:30?
B: He was answering correspondence.
6. **A:** Was he having lunch at 12:00?
B: Yes, he was.
7. **A:** Who was eating lunch with him?
B: Mr. Webb was eating lunch with him.
8. **A:** Where were they having lunch?
B: They were having lunch at Sol's Cafe.
9. **A:** Who was he talking to at 3:30?
B: He was talking to Alan.
10. **A:** What were they discussing?
B: They were discussing the budget.

3

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 3. were visiting | 17. arrived |
| 4. took place | 18. found |
| 5. killed | 19. was walking |
| 6. injured | 20. went off |
| 7. took | 21. had |
| 8. exploded | 22. were carrying |
| 9. went out | 23. were riding |
| 10. stopped | 24. went out |
| 11. started | 25. stopped |
| 12. were eating | 26. had to |
| 13. shook | 27. reached |
| 14. occurred | 28. was waiting |
| 15. crumbled | 29. drove |
| 16. collapsed | 30. was happening |

4

2. What happened when the bomb exploded?
3. What were the schoolchildren doing when the lights went out?
4. How many people were working in the building when the bomb exploded?
5. What were they doing when the bomb went off?
6. What happened to the offices when the blast occurred?
7. What was he doing when the bomb exploded?
8. What happened when the rescue workers brought him to the ambulance?

UNIT 6 FUTURE

1

2. She's going to wash the car.
3. They're going to get gas.
4. She's going to make a left turn.
5. She's going to get a ticket.
6. They're going to crash.
7. They're going to eat lunch.
8. It's going to rain.

2

2. How long are you going to stay?
3. Are you going to stay at a hotel?
4. What are you going to do in San Francisco?
5. Are you going to visit Fisherman's Wharf?
6. Is your daughter going to go with you?
7. What is he going to do?
8. When are you going to leave?

3

2. He isn't going to take the train. He's going to fly OR take a plane.
3. He isn't going to travel alone. He's going to travel with his wife.
4. They aren't going to leave from Chicago. They're going to leave from New York.
5. They aren't going to fly US Airways. They're going to fly FairAirs.
6. They aren't going to leave on July 11. They're going to leave on June 11.
7. It isn't going to depart at 7:00 A.M. It's going to depart at 7:00 P.M.
8. They aren't going to sit apart. They're going to sit together.
9. They aren't going to be in a smoking section. They're going to be in a non-smoking OR no smoking section.
10. She isn't going to sit in seat 15B. She's going to sit in seat 15C.

4

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. will | 16. will |
| 3. will become | 17. will . . . help |
| 4. Will . . . replace | 18. won't replace |
| 5. won't replace | 19. 'll perform |
| 6. will . . . operate | 20. won't be |
| 7. will . . . do | 21. will improve |
| 8. 'll be | 22. will lose |
| 9. 'll sing | 23. will create |
| 10. 'll dance | 24. Will . . . need |
| 11. Will . . . tell | 25. will . . . look |
| 12. will | 26. won't look |
| 13. won't . . . be | 27. 'll resemble |
| 14. will . . . do | 28. will . . . happen |
| 15. Will . . . have | 29. 'll happen |

5

Next Wednesday is the first performance of *Bats*. Melissa Robins is playing the leading role. Robins, who lives in Italy and who is vacationing in Greece, is not available for an interview at this time. She is, however, appearing on Channel 8's "Theater Talk" sometime next month.

Although shows traditionally begin at 8:00 P.M., *Bats*, because of its length, starts a half hour earlier.

Immediately following the opening-night performance, the company is having a reception in the theater lounge. Tickets are still available. Call 555-6310 for more information.

6

2. I'm going to do
3. I'll ask
4. it's going to rain
5. are they showing
6. we're going to have
7. I'll take
8. We're going to arrive
9. are we going to get
10. We'll take
11. We're landing
12. are you going to stay

7

I'm going to stay here for a week with my parents. We have a lot of fun things planned. ~~we're seeing~~ ^{OR we're going to see} Tomorrow night ~~we'll see~~ a play called *Bats*. Mom already bought tickets for it. The play begins at 8:00, and before that we ~~have~~ ^{re having OR we're going to have} dinner on Fisherman's Wharf. Right now we're sitting in Golden Gate Park, but we have to leave. It has suddenly gotten very cloudy. It ~~will~~ ^{'s going to} rain! I ~~call~~ ^{'ll call} you soon.
Jason

UNIT 7 FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

1

2. is . . . 'll drink (c)
3. finish . . . 'll do (g)
4. washes . . . 'll dry (e)
5. get in . . . 'll fasten (d)
6. gets . . . 'll drive (b)
7. stops . . . 'll need (f)
8. is . . . 'll be (a)

2

2. will apply . . . before . . . finishes
3. After . . . finishes . . . 'll visit
4. While . . . works . . . 'll take
5. 'll visit . . . before . . . gets
6. When . . . finishes . . . 'll fly
7. 'll get married . . . when . . . 's
8. 'll return . . . after . . . gets married

3

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 2. retire | 6. will want |
| 3. will . . . go | 7. visit |
| 4. have | 8. won't want |
| 5. turn | |

4

2. Vera saves enough money from her summer job, she's going to buy a plane ticket.
3. Vera goes home, she's going to buy presents for her family.
4. Vera arrives at the airport, her father will be there to drive her home.
5. Vera and her father get home, they'll have dinner.
6. Vera will give her family the presents . . . they finish dinner.
7. Vera's brother will wash the dishes . . . Vera's sister dries them.
8. The whole family will stay up talking . . . the clock strikes midnight.
9. they go to bed, they'll all feel very tired.
10. Vera will fall asleep . . . her head hits the pillow.

5

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 8 WH- QUESTIONS: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

1

2. Whose phone rang at midnight?
3. Who was calling for Michelle?
4. Who was having a party?
5. How many people left the party?
6. What surprised them?
7. Whose friend called the police?
8. How many police arrived?
9. What happened next?
10. Who told the police about a theft?
11. Whose jewelry disappeared?
12. How many necklaces vanished?

2

2. How many rooms does her apartment have? (f)
3. How much rent does she pay? (j)
4. When does she pay the rent? (c)
5. Who(m) does she live with? (h)
6. What does she do? (g)
7. Which company does she work for? (d)

8. How long does she plan to stay there? (a)
9. How does she get to work? (b)
10. Why does she take the bus? (i)

3

2. Why did you leave Chicago?
3. Who moved with you?
4. Where did you get a job?
5. When did it start?
6. How many rooms does it have?
7. How many of the rooms came with carpeting?
8. How much do you each pay?
9. What do you need to buy?
10. Whose brother wants to visit her?
11. Who called last Sunday?
12. Who(m) did you speak to?
13. When do they want to visit you?
14. Why is there plenty of room?

PART II PRONOUNS AND PHRASAL VERBS

UNIT 9 REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

1

2. himself
3. themselves
4. itself
5. herself
6. yourself OR yourselves (yourselves OR yourself)
7. themselves
8. itself
9. themselves
10. ourselves

2

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. each other | 7. yourselves |
| 3. herself | 8. itself |
| 4. themselves | 9. ourselves |
| 5. each other's | 10. each other |
| 6. herself | |

3

2. are enjoying each other's
3. is going to help himself
4. are talking to themselves
5. are introducing themselves
6. are talking to each other
7. drove herself
8. blames OR is blaming himself
9. are criticizing one another OR each other
10. are thanking one another OR each other

4

I really enjoyed ~~me~~^{myself} at Gina's party! Hank was there and we talked to ~~ourselves~~^{each other OR one another} quite a bit. He's a little depressed about losing his job. He thinks it's all his own fault, and he blames ~~him~~^{himself} for the whole thing. Hank introduced ~~me~~^{me} to several of his friends. I spoke a lot to this one woman, Cara. We have a lot of things in common, and after just an hour, we felt like we had known ~~each other~~^{each other} forever. Cara, ~~himself~~^{herself}, is a computer programmer, just like me.

At first I was nervous about going to the party alone. I sometimes feel a little uncomfortable when I'm in a social situation by ~~oneself~~^{myself}. But this time was different. Before I went, I kept telling myself to relax. My roommate, too, kept telling ~~me~~^{me} myself, "Don't be so hard on ~~you~~^{yourself}! Just have fun!" That's what I advised Hank to do, too. Before we left the party, Hank and I promised ~~us~~^{each other OR one another} to keep in touch. I hope to see him again soon.

UNIT 10 PHRASAL VERBS

1

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. out | 9. up |
| 3. on | 10. up |
| 4. off | 11. out |
| 5. up | 12. up |
| 6. out | 13. out |
| 7. down | 14. in |
| 8. out | 15. out |

2

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. Pick out, help . . . out | 6. Look . . . over |
| 3. Look up | 7. Do . . . over |
| 4. Set up, talk over | 8. Hand . . . in |
| 5. Write up | |

3

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. clean it up | 6. turn it down |
| 3. call her up | 7. hand them in |
| 4. turn it down | 8. drop it off |
| 5. wake him up | |

4

2. Bring up the homework problems. OR Bring the homework problems up.
3. Point out common mistakes. OR Point common mistakes out.
4. Talk them over.
5. Go on to the next unit.
6. Call off Friday's class. OR Call Friday's class off.
7. Make up the final exam questions. OR Make the final exam questions up.
8. Hand them out.

5

How are things going? I'm already into the second month of the spring semester, and I've got a lot of work to do. For science class, I have to write a term paper. The professor made ^{up} ~~over~~ a list of possible topics. After looking ^{them over} ~~over them~~, I think I've picked one out. I'm going to write about chimpanzees. I've already gone to the library to look ^{up} ~~some~~ information ^{OR up} ~~about~~ them in the encyclopedia. ~~up~~ I found ^{out} ~~up~~ some very interesting facts.

Did you know that their hands look very much like their feet, and that they have fingernails and toenails? Their thumbs and big toes are "opposable." This makes it easy for them to pick things ^{up} ~~out~~ with both their fingers and toes. Their arms are longer than their legs. This helps ^{them out} ~~out them~~ too, because they can reach out to fruit growing on thin branches that could not otherwise support their weight. Adult males weigh between 90 and 115 pounds, and they are about four feet high when they stand ^{up} ~~out~~.

Like humans, chimpanzees are very social. They travel in groups called "communities." Mothers bring ^{up} ~~out~~ their chimps, who stay with them until about the age of seven. Even after the chimps have grown up, there is still a lot of contact with other chimpanzees.

I could go on, but I need to stop writing now so I can clean ^{up} ~~out~~ my room (it's a mess!) a little before going to bed. It's late already, and I have to

get ^{up early} ~~early up~~ tomorrow morning for my 9:00 A.M. class.

Please write and let me know how you are. Or call ^{me up} ~~up me~~ sometime! It would be great to speak to you.

PART III MODALS AND RELATED VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

UNIT III ABILITY: CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

1

3. can read an English newspaper . . . could (read one)
4. couldn't read an English novel . . . can't (read one).
5. can speak on the phone . . . couldn't (speak on the phone).
6. couldn't speak with a group of people . . . can (speak with a group of people).
7. couldn't write a social letter . . . can (write one).
8. Before the course he couldn't write a business letter, and he still can't (write one).
9. He can order a meal in English now, and he could (order a meal in English) before, too.
10. He can go shopping now, and he could (go shopping) before, too.

SUMMARY: Fernando can do a lot more now than he could (do) before the course.

2

2. **A:** What languages can you speak?
3. **A:** Could you speak Spanish when you were a child?
B: No, I couldn't.
4. **A:** Could you speak French?
B: Yes, I could.
5. **A:** Before you came here, could you understand spoken English?
B: No, I couldn't.
6. **A:** Can you understand song lyrics?
B: Yes, I can.
7. **A:** Before this course, could you write a business letter in English?
B: No, I couldn't.
8. **A:** Could you drive a car before you came here?
B: No, I couldn't.
9. **A:** Can you drive a car now?
B: No, I can't.
10. **A:** Can you swim?
B: Yes, I can.

11. **A:** Could you surf before you came here?
B: No, I couldn't.
12. **A:** What can you do now that you couldn't do before?
B: can do . . . couldn't do

3

2. are able to interpret
3. are not able to distinguish
4. are not able to understand
5. are able to hear
6. have been able to regain
7. are able to read
8. is not able to recognize
9. is not able to work
10. are able to communicate

4

2. **A:** Will she be able to hear
B: Yes, she will.
3. **A:** Will she be able to hear
B: No, she won't.
4. **A:** Will she be able to hear
B: Yes, she will.
5. **A:** Will she be able to hear
B: Yes, she will.

5

2. could read
3. could not OR couldn't accept
4. was able to learn
5. was able to accept
6. could see
7. will . . . be able to do
8. can do
9. can do
10. has been able to master
11. has been able to speak
12. will be able to get

6

Before I came to this country I ~~can't~~^{couldn't} do many things in English. For example, I couldn't follow a conversation if many people were talking at the same time. I remember one occasion at a party. I wasn't able ^{to} understand a word! I felt so uncomfortable. Finally, my aunt came to pick me up, and I ~~could~~^{was able to} leave the party.

Today I can ~~to~~ understand much better. Since last month I ~~can~~^{have been able to} practice a lot. I am taking classes at the adult center. My teacher is very good. She can ~~explain~~^{explain} things well, and she

always gives us the chance to talk a lot in class. I can do a lot now, and I think in a few more months I ~~can~~^{'ll be able to} do even more.

7

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 12 PERMISSION: MAY, COULD, CAN, DO YOU MIND IF . . . ?

1

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

2

2. we (please) review Unit 6 (please)?
3. I (please) borrow your pen (please)?
4. I look at your (class) notes?
5. I come late to the next class?
6. my husband (please) come to the next class with me (please)?
7. I (please) ask a question (please)?
8. we (please) use a dictionary (please)?
9. we (please) leave five minutes early (please)?
10. my sister goes on the class trip with the rest of the class?

3

(Answers will vary.)

4

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. can bring | 6. may not pay |
| 3. can't OR cannot drink | 7. may not purchase |
| 4. can pay | 8. can't OR cannot get |
| 5. can pay | |

5

I've been sick for the past two days. That's why I missed the last test. May I ~~take~~^{take} a make up exam?

Yes. If you bring a doctor's note.

Could my brother ~~come~~^{come} to class and take notes for me on Tuesday?

Yes, he ~~can~~^{can}.

Do you mind ^{if} ~~when~~ he tapes the class for me?

Not at all. He's welcome to tape the class.

One last request—I know I missed some handouts. May I ^{please} have ^{OR} ~~please~~ ^{please} copies of them?

Sure. I'll give them to your brother on

Tuesday.

Thanks a lot.

UNIT 13 REQUESTS:
WILL, WOULD, COULD, CAN,
WOULD YOU MIND . . . ?

1

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2. a | 7. b |
| 3. h | 8. i |
| 4. g | 9. f |
| 5. j | 10. e |
| 6. c | |

Requests granted: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10

Requests refused: 1, 3, 8

2

2. opening the window
3. mail a letter
4. pick up a sandwich
5. staying late tonight
6. keep the noise down
7. come to my office
8. get Frank's phone number
9. explaining this note to me
10. lend me \$5.00

3

- (Note 3) Will you return please the stapler? → Will you please return the stapler? OR Will you return the stapler, please?
- (Note 5) Would you mind leave → Would you mind leaving
- (Note 6) Could you please remember to lock the door. → Could you please remember to lock the door?
- (Note 7) Would you please to call Ms. Rivera before the end of the day? → Would you please call Ms. Rivera before the end of the day? OR Would you call Ms. Rivera before the end of the day, please?
- (Note 8) Also, would you mind to e-mail Lisa Barker a copy? → Also, would you mind e-mailing Lisa Barker a copy?

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 14 ADVICE:
SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

1

3. What should I wear?
4. Should I bring a gift?
5. No, you shouldn't.
6. Should I bring something to eat or drink?
7. You should bring something to drink.
8. When should I respond?
9. You should respond by May 15.
10. Should I call Aunt Rosa?
11. No, you shouldn't.
12. Who(m) should I call?
13. You should leave a message at 555-3234.

2

2. You'd better tell
3. You'd better not leave
4. You'd better not arrive
5. You'd better write
6. You'd better dress
7. You'd better not chew
8. You'd better not call
9. You'd better not stare
10. You'd better not ask
11. You'd better thank
12. You'd better go
13. You'd better have

3

2. you should OR ought to OR 'd better wear
3. Should I tell
4. You'd better OR ought to OR should wait
5. Should I offer
6. They should OR ought to pay OR You shouldn't pay
7. Should I write
8. should I send
9. You should OR ought to OR 'd better wait
10. I'd better not forget
11. Should I call
12. You'd better call

4

Congratulations on your graduation! Your aunt and I are very proud of you.

I hear you are looking for a job. You know you ~~ought to~~ ^{ought to OR should} really ~~ought~~ ^{ought} to speak to your cousin Mike. He's had a lot of experience in this area. You shouldn't ~~take~~ ^{take} the first job they offer you. ~~You'd~~ ^{You'd} better give yourself a lot of time to find something you'll

enjoy. It's important to be happy with what you do.

Maybe you should speak to a job counselor. In any case, you ~~oughtn't~~ ^{shouldn't} rush into anything! Should I ask Mike to call you? He really should ~~gets~~ ^{get} in touch with you about this.

Well, that's enough advice for one letter.

5

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT

15

SUGGESTIONS:

**LET'S, COULD, WHY DON'T...?,
WHY NOT...?,
HOW ABOUT...?**

1

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 2. a. | 7. i. |
| 3. b. | 8. f. |
| 4. g. | 9. d. |
| 5. j. | 10. h. |
| 6. e. | |

2

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. Maybe you could . | 7. Maybe we could . |
| 3. Let's . | 8. Why don't you ? |
| 4. How about ? | 9. How about ? |
| 5. Why don't you ? | 10. That's a good idea . |
| 6. Let's . | |

3

2. take the "T"
3. go to Haymarket
4. taking an elevator to the top of the John Hancock Observatory
5. take a boat excursion
6. going to the New England Aquarium
7. eat at Legal Seafoods
8. walk along the waterfront
9. going shopping in Downtown Crossing
10. walk the Freedom Trail

4

(Answers will vary.)

PART IV PRESENT PERFECT

UNIT

16

PRESENT PERFECT: SINCE AND FOR

1

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2. looked | 8. fallen |
| 3. come | 9. watched |
| 4. brought | 10. lost |
| 5. played | 11. won |
| 6. had | 12. eaten |
| 7. gotten | |

2

Since: 4:00 P.M., Monday, yesterday, she was a child

For: a day, an hour, a long time, ten years, many months

3

Biography 1

2. since
3. Since
4. has gone on
5. For
6. have seen
7. Since
8. has earned
9. (has) broken

Biography 2

1. has been
2. for
3. has appeared
4. since
5. Since
6. has received
7. has directed
8. has formed
9. Since
10. has taken on

4

2. **A:** How long has he been a professional golfer?
B: (He's been a professional golfer) since he was sixteen. OR for _____ years.
3. **A:** Has he won any major tournaments since he turned professional?
B: Yes, he has.
4. **A:** How long has he been on TV commercials?
B: (He has been on TV commercials) for the past few years.
5. **A:** How long has Jodie Foster been an actress?
B: (She has been an actress) for most of her life.

6. **A:** Has she won any Oscars since 1985?
B: Yes, she has.
7. **A:** Has she directed any movies since she graduated from Yale?
B: Yes, she has.
8. **A:** How long has she been a mother?
B: She has been a mother since (July, 20) 1998 or for _____ years.

5

3. Min Ho has won three awards
4. Marilyn has appeared in two movies
5. Victor and Marilyn haven't seen each other since 1998.
6. Andreas has lost three games
7. Tanya and Boris have been skaters since 1998.

UNIT 17 PRESENT PERFECT: ALREADY AND YET

1

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 2. acted | 8. danced |
| 3. given | 9. fought |
| 4. kept | 10. known |
| 5. held | 11. drunk |
| 6. traveled | 12. smiled |
| 7. sung | |

2

1. haven't had, yet
2. 've already gotten, haven't decided yet
3. Have . . . eaten yet, 've already had

3

3. Has she gone food shopping yet? She's already gone food shopping.
4. Has she given the patient medication yet? She's already given the patient medication.
5. Has she called the doctor for the blood-test results yet? She hasn't called the doctor for the blood-test results yet. OR She hasn't yet called the doctor for the blood-test results.
6. Has she changed the patient's bandages yet? She's already changed the patient's bandages.
7. Has she given the patient a bath yet? She hasn't given the patient a bath yet. OR She hasn't yet given the patient a bath.
8. Has she taken the patient's temperature yet? She's already taken the patient's temperature.
9. Has she done the laundry yet? She hasn't done the laundry yet. OR She hasn't yet done the laundry.
10. Has she exercised the patient's legs yet? She hasn't exercised the patient's legs yet. OR She hasn't yet exercised the patient's legs.

4

It's 8:00 p.m. and I'm exhausted. I'm at my new job. I've already ~~worked~~ ^{work} here for two weeks. The job is hard, but I feel that the patient ~~has~~ ^{have} already made progress. She hasn't walked ~~yet~~ ^{already}, but she's already sat up by herself. She can feed herself now, too. ~~Already~~ ^{OR already} she has ~~gained~~ ^{already} three pounds.

How are you? ~~When~~ ^{decided} are you coming to visit? Have you ~~decide~~ ^{decide} yet? Please write.

UNIT 18 PRESENT PERFECT: INDEFINITE PAST

1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2. begun | 8. heard |
| 3. forgiven | 9. seen |
| 4. promised | 10. decided |
| 5. gone | 11. kept |
| 6. felt | 12. acted |
| 7. grown | |

2

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 2. has acted | 6. have . . . felt |
| 3. have seen | 7. has kept |
| 4. have begun | 8. has promised |
| 5. have heard | |

3

2. has chosen
3. have come
4. have been
5. have not been
6. has . . . been
7. has worked
8. have . . . read
9. have rejected
10. have gone
11. have . . . felt
12. have gotten
13. have not
14. have . . . told
15. have played
16. has produced
17. have . . . been
18. have . . . seen

4

2. How many nominations for Best Actor have you received?
3. Have you ever seen your own films?
4. Have you ever gone to the Academy Awards?
5. How many foreign films have you acted in? OR How many times have you acted in foreign films?
6. Have you ever worked with Sophia Loren?
7. Have you (ever) been in a French film?
8. How has it changed your life?
9. Have you read any good scripts lately?

UNIT 19 PRESENT PERFECT AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2. Joe had | 7. Joe bought |
| 3. Joe got | 8. Joe has paid |
| 4. Joe has made | 9. Joe has read |
| 5. Joe has been | 10. Joe felt |
| 6. Joe looked | |

2

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. got | 13. saw |
| 3. 've been | 14. have become |
| 4. did . . . have | 15. Has . . . remarried |
| 5. became | 16. hasn't |
| 6. had | 17. did . . . fail |
| 7. were | 18. got |
| 8. did . . . last | 19. didn't know |
| 9. divorced | 20. did . . . meet |
| 10. Did . . . have | 21. were |
| 11. didn't | 22. did . . . move |
| 12. 've remained | 23. 've lived |

3

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 2. began | 10. had |
| 3. got | 11. were |
| 4. had | 12. has . . . increased |
| 5. was | 13. stayed |
| 6. has risen | 14. got |
| 7. occurred | 15. has changed |
| 8. has created | 16. has reached |
| 9. began | |

4

Last month, I have ~~met~~ the most wonderful guy. His name is Roger, and he is a student in my night class. He ^{'s lived} ~~lived~~ here since 1992. Before that he lived in Detroit too, so we have a lot in

common. Roger ^{was} ~~has been~~ married for five years but got divorced last April.

Roger and I ^{have spent} ~~spent~~ a lot of time together. Last week I saw him every night, and this week we've already gotten together three times after class.

Monday night we ^{saw} ~~have seen~~ a great movie.

^{Have you seen} ~~Did you see~~ The Purple Room? It's playing at all the theaters.

We ^{'ve decided} ~~decided~~ to take a trip back to Detroit in the summer. Maybe we can get together? It would be great to see you again. Please let me know if you'll be there.

P.S. I'm enclosing a photo of Roger that ^{I took} ~~I've taken~~ a few weeks ago.

UNIT 20 PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1

2. Amanda has been working at the *Daily News* since 1999 OR for ____ years.
3. She has been writing a series about the homeless for a month OR since last month.
4. The number of homeless Americans has been increasing since 1980 OR for ____ years.
5. Pete has been working at a homeless shelter for a month OR since last month.
6. He has been studying economics for a year OR since last year.
7. Amanda and Pete have been looking for a new apartment for two months.

2

2. hasn't been sleeping
3. hasn't been eating
4. 's been studying
5. hasn't been working
6. 's been raining
7. 's been running
8. hasn't been waiting
9. 've been trying
10. haven't been feeling

3

(Answers will vary.)

4

2. How long has the police officer been standing
3. How long has the woman been walking
4. How long have the children been playing with the
5. How long has . . . been raining
6. How long have the men been waiting for

UNIT

21

PRESENT PERFECT AND
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

1

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 2. has been selling | 7. has been traveling |
| 3. has been fighting | 8. has received |
| 4. have opened | 9. has started |
| 5. has . . . done | 10. has written |
| 6. has been appearing | 11. has . . . combined |

2

2. have . . . been
3. have . . . been doing
4. 've been reading
5. Have . . . read
6. 've seen
7. Have . . . bought
8. 've been using
9. has . . . opened
10. 've been opening

3

2. How much money has her business made this year?
3. How long has she been traveling around the world?
4. How many countries has she visited?
5. How many copies of her book has she sold?
6. Has she written any books since *Body and Soul*?
7. Has she ever appeared on TV?
8. How long have she and her husband lived in England? OR How long have she and her husband been living in England?

4

It's the second week of the fall semester. I've ~~taken~~ ^{been taking} a business course with Professor McCarthy. For the past two weeks we've ^{been} studying people who have ~~been becoming~~ ^{become} very successful in the world of business. As part of the course, we've been reading books by or about internationally

famous businesspeople. For example, I've just ~~been finishing~~ ^{finished} a book by Bill Gates, the CEO of Microsoft, called *Business @ The Speed of Thought*. It was fascinating. Since then I've ~~read~~ ^{been reading} *Body and Soul* by Anita Roddick, the owner of The Body Shop. I've only ~~read~~ ^{been reading} about fifty pages of the book so far, but it seems interesting. Although I ~~bought~~ ^{'ve been buying OR 've bought} her products ever since one of her stores opened in my neighborhood, I really didn't know much about her.

PART V ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS:
REVIEW AND EXPANSION

UNIT

22

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. nice | 9. occasional |
| 3. fast | 10. happy |
| 4. well | 11. sudden |
| 5. dangerous | 12. carefully |
| 6. beautifully | 13. angrily |
| 7. hard | 14. unfortunate |
| 8. safely | |

2

2. Good news travels fast!
3. It has five large rooms,
4. it's in a very large building.
5. It's not too bad.
6. It seems pretty quiet.
7. the landlord speaks very loudly.
8. He doesn't hear well.
9. Was it a hard decision?
10. we had to decide quickly.
11. I have to leave now.
12. Good luck with your new apartment!

3

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 2. hard | 12. important |
| 3. well | 13. late |
| 4. nice | 14. completely |
| 5. extremely | 15. empty |
| 6. comfortable | 16. good |
| 7. cold | 17. easily |
| 8. pretty | 18. near |
| 9. friendly | 19. frequently |
| 10. safe | 20. wonderful |
| 11. really | |

4

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 2. disturbed | 11. touching |
| 3. entertaining | 12. astonishing |
| 4. disgusted | 13. frightening |
| 5. inspiring | 14. bored |
| 6. paralyzed | 15. disappointed |
| 7. moving | 16. touching |
| 8. moved | 17. exciting |
| 9. frightening | 18. entertaining |
| 10. disturbed | 19. bored |

UNIT 23 ADJECTIVES: COMPARATIVES AND EQUATIVES

1

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2. more expensive | 12. more careful |
| 3. hotter | 13. more dangerous |
| 4. bigger | 14. earlier |
| 5. better | 15. more terrible |
| 6. more difficult | 16. wider |
| 7. prettier | 17. noisier |
| 8. more beautiful | 18. more comfortable |
| 9. worse | 19. wetter |
| 10. longer | 20. cheaper |
| 11. farther | |

2

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. larger | 9. more convenient |
| 3. slower | 10. farther |
| 4. bigger than | 11. faster than |
| 5. more quiet / quieter | 12. more comfortable |
| 6. more expensive | 13. later than |
| 7. cheaper than | 14. settled |
| 8. better | |

3

2. Y . . . cheaper than . . . X.
3. Y . . . larger than . . . X.
4. Y . . . heavier than . . . X.
5. X . . . more efficient than . . . Y.
6. Y . . . more effective than . . . X.
7. Y . . . faster than . . . X.
8. X . . . noisier than . . . Y.
9. Y . . . better than . . . X.
10. X . . . worse than . . . Y.

4

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2. not as crowded as | 6. not as wet as |
| 3. not as big as | 7. not as windy as |
| 4. not as cold as | 8. not as sunny as |
| 5. as hot as | |

5

2. The smaller the city, the lower the crime rate.
3. The warmer the climate, the busier the police.
4. The colder the weather, the greater the number of robberies.
5. The larger the police force, the more violent the city.
6. The later in the day, the higher the number of car thefts.
7. The higher the unemployment rate, the higher the crime rate.
8. The more mobile the population, the more dangerous the city.
9. The more organized the community, the safer the neighborhood.

6

2. is getting less and less crowded.
3. is getting lower and lower.
4. is getting higher and higher.
5. are getting more and more expensive.

7*(Answers will vary.)*

UNIT 24 ADJECTIVES: SUPERLATIVES

1

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. the funniest | 9. the warmest |
| 3. the biggest | 10. the most interesting |
| 4. the most wonderful | 11. the farthest |
| 5. the best | 12. the most intelligent |
| 6. the worst | 13. the slowest |
| 7. the happiest | 14. the most expensive |
| 8. the most important | |

2

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. The least expensive | 9. the lightest |
| 3. Funji | 10. the most powerful |
| 4. the most expensive | 11. the heaviest |
| 5. Minon | 12. Minon |
| 6. the lowest | 13. the most convenient |
| 7. Minon | 14. Rikon |
| 8. the smallest | 15. the least important |

3

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2. the smallest | 8. the most popular |
| 3. the deepest | 9. the most expensive |
| 4. the tallest | 10. the fastest |
| 5. the longest | 11. the slowest |
| 6. the farthest | 12. the heaviest |
| 7. the busiest | |

UNIT 25 ADVERBS: EQUATIVES, COMPARATIVES, SUPERLATIVES

1

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2. faster | the fastest |
| 3. more beautifully | the most beautifully |
| 4. sooner | the soonest |
| 5. more dangerously | the most dangerously |
| 6. better | the best |
| 7. earlier | the earliest |
| 8. more carefully | the most carefully |
| 9. worse | the worst |
| 10. farther | the farthest |

2

2. harder than
3. more slowly than OR slower than
4. faster
5. more accurately
6. more aggressively than
7. worse than
8. better
9. more successfully
10. more seriously
11. more regularly than

Winning Team Members: George, Bob, Randy, Dennis

Losing Team Members: Alex, Rick, Larry, Elvin

3

2. ran as fast as
3. jumped as high as
4. didn't jump as high as
5. didn't throw the discus as far as
6. threw the discus as far as
7. didn't do as well as
8. didn't compete as successfully as

4

2. E . . . the slowest OR the most slowly . . . slower OR more slowly than
3. higher than . . . B
4. E . . . the highest
5. farther than . . . E
6. E . . . the farthest
7. E . . . the best

5

2. She's running more and more frequently.
3. He's throwing the ball farther and farther.
4. She's shooting more and more accurately.
5. He's jumping higher and higher.
6. He's running slower and slower OR more and more slowly.
7. They're skating more and more gracefully.

8. They're practicing harder and harder.
9. He's driving more and more dangerously.

6

I just completed my run. I'm running much longer ~~that~~ ^{than} before. Today I ran for thirty minutes without getting out of breath. I'm glad I decided to run ~~more slow~~ ^{more slowly or slower}. The more slowly I run, the ~~farther~~ ^{farther} I can go. I'm really seeing progress. Because I'm enjoying it, I run more and more ~~frequent~~ ^{frequently}. And the more often I do it, the longer and farther I can go. I really believe that running lets me feel better more ~~quick~~ ^{quickly} than other forms of exercise. I'm even sleeping better than before!

I'm thinking about running in the next marathon. I may not run ~~as fast as~~ ^{as fast as or faster than} younger runners, but I think I can run ~~longer~~ ^{longer} and farther. We'll see!

PART VII GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

UNIT 26 GERUNDS: SUBJECT AND OBJECT

1

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 2. going | 7. doing |
| 3. meeting | 8. taking |
| 4. Sitting | 9. Exercising |
| 5. running | 10. wasting |
| 6. lifting | |

2

2. lifting weights
3. playing tennis
4. dancing
5. Doing sit-ups
6. lifting weights
7. Dancing
8. Walking
9. dancing
10. jogging
11. doing sit-ups OR playing tennis OR jogging
12. doing sit-ups OR playing tennis OR jogging

3

2. dislikes doing
3. enjoys dancing
4. mind teaching
5. kept practicing
6. denied OR denies stepping

7. considering taking
8. regrets not beginning
9. suggests going
10. admits feeling

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 27 GERUNDS AFTER PREPOSITIONS

1

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 2. of | 7. of |
| 3. to | 8. in |
| 4. on | 9. about |
| 5. in | 10. to |
| 6. for OR to | |

2

2. succeeded in collecting
3. is worried about missing
4. are used to working
5. believe in talking
6. are tired of waiting
7. insists on reaching
8. approves of having
9. are opposed to going
10. looking forward to returning

3

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 2. striking | 7. missing |
| 3. firing | 8. trying |
| 4. permitting | 9. making |
| 5. being | 10. hearing |
| 6. getting | |

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 28 INFINITIVES AFTER CERTAIN VERBS

1

2. want to see
3. refuses to go
4. threatened to end
5. hesitate OR am hesitating to take
6. seems to be
7. attempted to create
8. intend to stay

9. needs to speak
10. will agree to go

2

2. to do the dishes, him to do the dishes.
3. her to buy some milk, to buy some milk.
4. him to drive her to her aunt's, to drive her to her aunt's.
5. him to have dinner at her place, to have dinner at her place.
6. him to give her his answer, to give her his answer.
7. to cut his hair, her to cut his hair.
8. him to be home at 7:00, to be home at 8:00.
9. her to call him before she leaves the office, to call him before she left the office.

3

Gabby answered my letter! She advised ~~we~~^{us} to go to counseling separately. I don't know if John will agree ~~going~~^{to go}, but I'm going to ask him to think about it. I attempted to introduce the topic last night, but he pretended ~~to not~~^{not to} hear me. I won't give up, though. I'm going to try to persuade him to go. Our relationship deserves to have a chance, and I'm prepared ~~to~~^{to} give it one. But I want John ~~to feel~~^{to feel} the same way. I'm patient, but I can't afford ~~waiting~~^{to wait} forever.

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 29 INFINITIVES OF PURPOSE

1

3. She used her credit card in order not to pay right away.
4. I asked for the dressing room (in order) to try on a dress.
5. They went to the snack bar (in order) to get a drink.
6. I'm going to wait for a sale (in order) to save some money.
7. She tried on the blouse (in order) to be sure of the size.
8. He only took fifty dollars with him in order not to spend more.

9. They went to Lacy's on Monday in order not to miss the sale.
10. I always go shopping early (in order) to avoid the crowds.

2

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. (in order) to return | 7. (in order) to cut |
| 3. in order not to pay | 8. (in order) to find out |
| 4. (in order) to carry | 9. in order not to miss |
| 5. (in order) to sign | 10. in order not to waste |
| 6. to have | |

3

I went to the store ~~for~~ to get some eggs and other things for dinner. I set the alarm on the electronic organizer to remind you to put the turkey in the oven. Could you call Cindi ~~for~~ ^{to} ask her to bring some dessert? Tell her she should come straight from school in order ~~to be not~~ ^{not to be} late. We'll eat at 6:00—if that's OK with you. Remember—you can use the Datalator ^{to check} ~~for checking~~ the vegetable casserole recipe. I've got to run in order to get back in time to help you!

UNIT 30 INFINITIVES WITH TOO AND ENOUGH

1

2. It's too noisy for me to concentrate.
3. The work is varied enough to be interesting.
4. The salary is high enough for me to support my family.
5. My desk is too small to hold all my things.
6. I can sleep late enough to feel awake in the morning.
7. My boss speaks too quickly for me to understand him.
8. The bookshelves aren't low enough for me to reach.

Positive points: 1,3,4,6,9
Negative points: 2,5,7,8,10

2

2. late enough to call
3. too heavy for me to carry
4. too sweet to drink

5. small enough to fit
6. too noisy for me to think
7. not old enough to retire
8. not hot enough to need
9. not sick enough to call
10. too high for me to reach

3

I'm almost ~~to~~ ^{too} tired to write. I can't believe how hard Boy Scout camp is. Today we went out on a two-hour hike. It was over 90° in the shade! It was too hot ~~for to think~~ ^{to think or for me to think}. We had to take a lot of stuff with us, too. My backpack was too heavy for me to lift ~~to~~ ^{strong enough}. I don't think I'm ~~too strong~~ ^{strong enough} to complete the program. How did I get into this mess? Is it too late ~~to~~ ^{to} get out? Please write.
 P.S. The food is terrible. It's not ~~enough good~~ ^{good enough} to eat. Can you send some candy bars?
 P.P.S. Here's a photo of me in case it's been ~~to~~ ^{too} long for you to remember what I look like!

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 31 GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

1

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 3. to leave | 7. taking |
| 4. walking | 8. to ask |
| 5. to be | 9. living |
| 6. to look | 10. seeing |

2

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. is tired of being | 8. afford to move |
| 3. quit drinking | 9. refuses to live |
| 4. believes in working | 10. intends to get |
| 5. forgot to bring | 11. agreed to help |
| 6. remember locking | 12. offered to drive |
| 7. stopped to get | |

3

3. Being cautious is wise.
4. It's dangerous to walk on ice.
5. It's a good idea to install a burglar alarm.

6. Being afraid all the time isn't good.
7. It's risky to walk alone on a dark, deserted street.
8. It's helpful to work together.

4

(Answers will vary.)

PART VIII MORE MODALS AND RELATED VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

UNIT PREFERENCES: PREFER, WOULD PREFER, WOULD RATHER

1

2. listen to music than go for a walk.
3. reading a book to visiting friends.
4. visiting friends to talking on the phone.
5. go to the movies than watch TV.
6. talk on the phone than listen to music.
7. going to the movies to playing cards.
8. watching TV to listening to music.
9. read a book than watch TV.
10. reading a book to playing cards.

2

2. He'd prefer (to have) juice.
3. He'd rather have tomato juice than apple juice.
4. He'd rather not have a hot beverage.
5. He'd prefer not to have chicken soup.
6. He'd prefer a sandwich to cottage cheese and fruit.
7. He'd prefer a turkey sandwich to a tuna fish sandwich.
8. He'd rather have white bread.
9. He'd rather not have chocolate pudding.
10. He'd prefer vanilla ice cream to chocolate ice cream.

3

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. Do you prefer | 6. Would you prefer |
| 3. Would you rather | 7. Would you prefer |
| 4. would you rather | 8. Do you prefer |
| 5. Would you rather | |

4

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT NECESSITY: HAVE (GOT) TO, DON'T HAVE TO, MUST, MUST NOT, CAN'T,

1

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2. must not allow | 7. must turn on |
| 3. must be | 8. must not wear |
| 4. must send | 9. must stop |
| 5. must not drive | 10. must not drink |
| 6. must place | |

2

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. don't have to be | 8. don't have to pay |
| 3. don't have to take | 9. have to take |
| 4. have to complete | 10. don't have to get |
| 5. don't have to renew | 11. have to wear |
| 6. have to renew | 12. don't have to wear |
| 7. have to pay | |

3

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2. don't have to | 7. don't have to |
| 3. don't have to | 8. must not |
| 4. don't have to | 9. must not |
| 5. must not | 10. don't have to |
| 6. don't have to | |

4

2. **A:** Do . . . have to stop
B: Yes, we do
3. **A:** have . . . had to use
4. **A:** Did . . . have to work
B: No, I didn't
5. **B:** 'll have to get OR 'm going to have to get
6. **B:** had to drive
7. **B:** did . . . have to pay
8. **A:** Has . . . had to pay
B: No, he hasn't
9. **A:** Will OR Do . . . have to get OR
Are . . . going to have to get
B: Yes, I will OR do OR am
10. **B:** has to have

5

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 2. b. | 6. b. |
| 3. b. | 7. a. |
| 4. c. | 8. b. |
| 5. a. | |

6

(Answers will vary.)

**UNIT 34 EXPECTATIONS:
BE SUPPOSED TO**

1

2. is supposed to send
3. are supposed to provide
4. isn't supposed to pay for
5. is supposed to pay for
6. aren't supposed to finance
7. is supposed to finance
8. aren't supposed to give
9. isn't supposed to supply
10. is supposed to pay for

2

2. Item 2. She was supposed to write the month first. **OR** She wasn't supposed to write the day first.
3. Item 4. She was supposed to print **OR** write her last name. **OR** She wasn't supposed to print **OR** write her first name.
4. Item 5. She was supposed to print **OR** write her first name. **OR** She wasn't supposed to print **OR** write her last name.
5. Item 6. She was supposed to write **OR** include her zip code.
6. Item 7. She was supposed to write her state.
7. Item 8. She was supposed to sign her name. **OR** She wasn't supposed to print her name.
8. Item 9. She was supposed to write the date.

3

1. F: is **OR** was supposed to land
2. L: are . . . supposed to get
3. L: Are . . . supposed to call; F: Yes, we are
4. F: are . . . supposed to tip
5. F: Is . . . supposed to be; F: No, it isn't
6. L: are . . . supposed to do; F: 're supposed to leave
7. L: Is . . . supposed to rain; F: No, it isn't
8. F: Are . . . supposed to shake

**UNIT 35 FUTURE POSSIBILITY:
MAY, MIGHT, COULD**

1

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 2. may go | 7. could go |
| 3. could be | 8. might not understand |
| 4. might want | 9. might not want to |
| 5. may not be | 10. could stay |
| 6. might not be | |

2

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. might buy | 7. might have |
| 3. is going to rain | 8. is going to call |
| 4. is going to see | 9. is going to read |
| 5. might go | 10. might write |
| 6. is going to work | |

3

How are you? It's the Fourth of July, and it's raining really hard. They say it could clear up later. Then again, it ~~could~~ ^{might or may} not. You never know with the weather.

Do you remember my brother, Ed? He says hi. He might ~~has~~ ^{have} dinner with me on Saturday night. We may go to a new Mexican restaurant that opened in the mall.

I definitely ~~might take~~ ^{am going to take or am taking} some vacation next month. Perhaps we could do something together. It might ~~not~~ be fun to do some traveling. What do you think? Let me know.

4

(Answers will vary.)

**UNIT 38 ASSUMPTIONS:
MUST, HAVE (GOT) TO, MAY,
MIGHT, COULD, CAN'T**

1

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2. must not be | 8. must feel |
| 3. must feel | 9. must speak |
| 4. must not have | 10. must not study |
| 5. must know | 11. must have |
| 6. must have | 12. must not eat |
| 7. must not hear | |

2

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 2. might | 7. could |
| 3. must | 8. must |
| 4. must | 9. must |
| 5. might | 10. couldn't |
| 6. could | |

3

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 2. She must | 7. They might be |
| 3. They must | 8. She must |
| 4. He must be | 9. He might be |
| 5. She might | 10. They must be |
| 6. It must be | |

4

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 2. Could | 7. might |
| 3. can't | 8. Dave |
| 4. Bob | 9. could |
| 5. Chet | 10. couldn't |
| 6. could | 11. Allen |

5

(Answers will vary)

6

Just got home. It's really cold outside. The temperature ~~could~~^{must} be below freezing because the walkway is all covered with ice. What a day! We went down to the police station to look at photos. They ~~must~~^{have} ~~having~~ hundreds of photos. They kept showing us more and more. We kept looking, but it was difficult to be sure. After all, we only saw the burglar for a few seconds. They've ~~got to~~^{got to} ~~gotta~~ have other witnesses besides us! There were a lot of people at the mall that day. We ~~may not~~^{can't or couldn't} be the only ones who got a look at the burglar! That's the one thing I'm certain of! In spite of our uncertainty with the photos, the detective was very patient. I guess he ~~must~~^{has} be used to witnesses like us. Nevertheless, it ~~has~~^{have} ~~to~~ be frustrating for him. I know the police ~~may~~^{must} really want to catch this guy.

PART VIII NOUNS AND ARTICLES

UNIT 37 NOUNS AND QUANTIFIERS

1

Proper nouns: Election Day, Japanese, Richard, Yeltsin
Common count nouns: chair, class, country, day, dollar, hamburger, pen, president, snowflake, story, zoo

Common non-count nouns: biology, furniture, honesty, ink, money, news, rice, snow, spaghetti, sugar, swimming

2

- Potatoes are . . . Rice is
- Potato chips are
- Americans eat . . . people
- kills
- Popcorn is
- Peanuts are not
- Peanut butter has
- history . . . is
- Ice cream is

3

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2. many (c.) | 6. many (b.) |
| 3. much (b.) | 7. much (b.) |
| 4. many (c.) | 8. many (a.) |
| 5. much (b.) | |

4

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2. many | 7. some |
| 3. few | 8. a few |
| 4. many | 9. much |
| 5. much | 10. enough |
| 6. Several | |

5

(Answers will vary.)

UNIT 38 ARTICLES: INDEFINITE AND DEFINITE

1

- the . . . the
- the
- the
- the . . . the
- a . . . The . . . the
- the
- ∅ . . . ∅
- the . . . a
- an . . . a
- ∅ . . . ∅
- some . . . a . . . the . . . the
- the . . . a . . . The

2

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. a | 13. the |
| 3. A | 14. the |
| 4. a | 15. the |
| 5. Ø | 16. the |
| 6. Ø | 17. the |
| 7. a | 18. an |
| 8. Ø | 19. Ø |
| 9. The | 20. a |
| 10. Ø | 21. Ø |
| 11. a | 22. the |
| 12. The | |

3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. a | 15. an |
| 3. a | 16. the |
| 4. the | 17. the |
| 5. the | 18. The |
| 6. the | 19. a |
| 7. the | 20. the |
| 8. the | 21. the |
| 9. the | 22. the |
| 10. The | 23. The |
| 11. the | 24. the |
| 12. a | 25. the |
| 13. the | 26. Ø |
| 14. the | 27. the |

TEST: UNITS 1-8

PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

Example:

Jackie never _____ coffee.

A B C D

- (A) drink
- (B) drinks

- (C) is drinking
- (D) was drinking

1. At the moment, Meng _____ on a report.

A B C D

- (A) doesn't work
- (B) is working

- (C) work
- (D) works

2. Water _____ at 100°C.

A B C D

- (A) boil
- (B) boiling

- (C) boils
- (D) is boiling

3. What _____ these days?

A B C D

- (A) are you doing
- (B) do you do

- (C) you are doing
- (D) you do

4. Do you have any aspirin? George _____ a headache.

A B C D

- (A) are having
- (B) has

- (C) have
- (D) is having

5. Alicia _____ to the park every day.

A B C D

- (A) does
- (B) go

- (C) goes
- (D) is going

6. When you get to the corner, _____ left.

A B C D

- (A) is turning
- (B) turn

- (C) turning
- (D) turns

7. Walk! _____ run!

A B C D

- (A) Don't
- (B) No

- (C) Not
- (D) You don't

8. Jennifer never _____ in the ocean. **A B C D**
(A) is swimming (C) swimming
(B) swim (D) swims
9. A: Do you like spaghetti? **A B C D**
B: Yes, I _____.
(A) am (C) don't
(B) do (D) like
10. Roger _____ me at 9:00 last night. **A B C D**
(A) called (C) is calling
(B) calls (D) was calling
11. There _____ a lot of people in the park yesterday. **A B C D**
(A) are (C) was
(B) is (D) were
12. One day last March, I _____ a very strange letter. **A B C D**
(A) did get (C) used to get
(B) got (D) was getting
13. Where _____ to school? **A B C D**
(A) did you go (C) you go
(B) you did go (D) you went
14. Claude didn't _____ in Canada. **A B C D**
(A) lived (C) used to live
(B) use to live (D) used to living
15. Rick left class early because he _____ a headache. **A B C D**
(A) had (C) used to have
(B) have (D) was having
16. _____ is your English teacher? **A B C D**
(A) Who (C) Whose
(B) Whom (D) Why
17. Who _____ yesterday at the store? **A B C D**
(A) did you see (C) you saw
(B) did you use to see (D) you were seeing
18. As soon as the light turned red, she _____ the car. **A B C D**
(A) did stop (C) stops
(B) stopped (D) was stopping
19. They _____ when the phone rang. **A B C D**
(A) sleep (C) was sleeping
(B) slept (D) were sleeping

20. Johnny _____ the paper when I interrupted him. A B C D
 (A) read (C) was reading
 (B) reads (D) were reading
21. A: Who _____ there? A B C D
 B: Mr. Jackson saw me.
 (A) did you see (C) you saw
 (B) saw you (D) you see
22. A: Whose teacher _____? A B C D
 B: I called Jack's teacher.
 (A) called you (C) you called
 (B) did you call (D) were calling
23. It _____ tomorrow. A B C D
 (A) rains (C) 's going to rain
 (B) rained (D) 's raining
24. Don't eat so much. You _____ sick later. A B C D
 (A) 're feeling (C) felt
 (B) feel (D) 'll feel
25. The package will _____ tomorrow. A B C D
 (A) arrive (C) arriving
 (B) arrives (D) be going to arrive
26. What _____ you do next month when you finish this course? A B C D
 (A) are (C) do
 (B) did (D) will
27. Goodnight. I _____ tomorrow. A B C D
 (A) 'll see you (C) 'm seeing you
 (B) 'm going to see you (D) see
28. Mike and I _____ to the Crash concert. We already have our tickets. A B C D
 (A) are going (C) went
 (B) go (D) will go
29. What will Michiko do when she _____ her license? A B C D
 (A) gets (C) is going to get
 (B) is getting (D) will get
30. That driver _____ a speeding ticket. The police are right behind him. A B C D
 (A) gets (C) is going to get
 (B) is getting (D) will get

31. The car of the future _____ on electricity. A B C D
 (A) is running (C) runs
 (B) ran (D) will run
32. According to this schedule, the next train _____ in ten minutes. A B C D
 (A) leave (C) left
 (B) leaves (D) leaving
33. A: Will you be home tomorrow night? A B C D
 B: No, _____.
 (A) I don't (C) I will
 (B) I'm not (D) I won't
34. I'll see you _____. A B C D
 (A) at the moment (C) last night
 (B) in an hour (D) usually
35. A: Why did you borrow those chairs from Jimmy? A B C D
 B: I _____ a party next Saturday night.
 (A) had (C) 'm going to have
 (B) have (D) 'll have
36. A: Call me when you get home. A B C D
 B: Don't worry. I _____.
 (A) don't forget (C) 'm not forgetting
 (B) forget (D) won't forget

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

37. Terry usually drives to work, but today she takes the train. A B C D
 A B C D

38. Carlos usually doesn't eat pizza, but at the moment he is wanting a slice. A B C D
 A B C D

39. Frank rarely goes downtown because he doesn't likes the crowded streets. A B C D
 A B C D

40. Ana usually is eating in the cafeteria, but these days she is eating in the park. A B C D
41. What you are studying these days at school? A B C D
42. Jackie don't speak French, but she's studying Spanish at the Adult Center. A B C D
43. Julie loves tennis, but rarely she plays because she doesn't have time. A B C D
44. Stand up straight, breathe deeply, hold your head up, and no look down. A B C D
45. John works always late and is rarely home before 8:00 at night. A B C D
46. I know you usually don't wear a jacket, but wear one today because it is feeling cold outside. A B C D
47. A breeze is blowing, the sun shines, and the sky looks clear and bright. A B C D
48. Paul was drying the dishes when he was dropping the plate. A B C D
49. When Gloria were a little girl, she used to pretend that she had a horse. A B C D
50. What did you used to do when you felt afraid? A B C D
51. As soon as the alarm clock rang, she woke up and was getting out of bed. A B C D
52. Once when I was a little boy, I used to get sick and went to the hospital. A B C D
53. Who you did see when you left the building last night? A B C D
54. While I drove home, I turned on the car radio and heard the news about the accident. A B C D
55. When Marie will get home, she is going to call me. A B C D

56. As soon as she finds a new job, she tells her boss. A B C D
57. I'll make some sandwiches before I'll leave for the office A B C D
in the morning. D
58. According to the weather forecast, it going to be hot and sunny A B C D
tomorrow with a chance of a thunderstorm in the afternoon. A B
C D
59. The doors will open until the train comes to a complete stop. A B C D
A B C D
60. My sister is going to be sixteen next month, and she has a big party A B C D
with all her friends. D

TEST: UNITS 9-10

PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

Example:

Jackie never _____ coffee.

A B C D

(A) drink

(C) is drinking

(B) drinks

(D) was drinking

1. Karen lives by _____ but she's looking for a roommate.

A B C D

(A) her

(C) himself

(B) herself

(D) ourselves

2. People in my office exchange cards with _____ during the holidays.

A B C D

(A) myself

(C) ourselves

(B) one another

(D) themselves

3. Thanks for offering to help, but I think I can do it _____.

A B C D

(A) herself

(C) itself

(B) himself

(D) myself

4. A: Sara is talking to Pete.

A B C D

B: I didn't know that they knew _____.

(A) each other

(C) them

(B) others

(D) themselves

5. A: Did you say something to me?

A B C D

B: No, I'm just talking to _____. I do that sometimes when I'm cooking.

(A) me

(C) oneself

(B) myself

(D) you

6. A: Help _____ . A B C D
 B: Thanks.
 (A) me (C) you
 (B) myself (D) yourself
7. A: Where are your books? A B C D
 B: I put _____ .
 (A) away (C) them away
 (B) away them (D) them off
8. It's an interesting story. Please _____ . A B C D
 (A) carry out (C) hand in
 (B) go on (D) write up
9. When Mei-Ling doesn't know a word, she always looks it
 _____ in the dictionary. A B C D
 (A) at (C) over
 (B) into (D) up
10. Please call _____ up when you get home. A B C D
 (A) me (C) you
 (B) myself (D) yourself
11. It's my own fault. That's why I'm angry at _____ . A B C D
 (A) him (C) me
 (B) himself (D) myself

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

12. Could we talk over it before you turn the whole idea down? A B C D
 A B C D

13. Jake stood up and introduced himself to myself. A B C D
 A B C D

14. Marta herself call the meeting off yesterday. A B C D
 A B C D

15. Do you want to get up by yourself, or would you like me to
wake up you? A B C D
 C D

16. Don't clean up the kitchen by itself; I'd be glad to help out. A B C D
 A B C D

6. She _____ better not arrive late. A B C D
 (A) did (C) had
 (B) has (D) would
7. A: Do you mind if I borrow a chair? A B C D
 B: _____ Do you only need one?
 (A) I'm sorry. (C) Yes, I do.
 (B) Not at all. (D) Yes, I would.
8. Would you mind _____ me tomorrow? A B C D
 (A) call (C) to call
 (B) calling (D) if you call
9. You _____ miss the deadline or you'll have to pay a late fee. A B C D
 (A) better not (C) 'd better not
 (B) 'd better (D) had no better
10. _____ take the train instead of the bus? It's faster. A B C D
 (A) How about (C) Why don't
 (B) Let's (D) Why not
11. May my sister _____ to class with me tomorrow? A B C D
 (A) come (C) coming
 (B) comes (D) to come
12. A: Would you please explain that again? A B C D
 B: Yes, _____.
 (A) certainly (C) Not at all
 (B) I would (D) I do

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

13. When you will be able to tell me your decision? A B C D
 A B C D

14. Why don't we see a movie Friday night. A B C D
 A B C D

15. Do you mind when I postpone our Wednesday appointment? A B C D
 A B C D

16. May he has until tomorrow to hand in his paper? A B C D
 A B C D

TEST: UNITS 16–21

PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

Example:

Jackie never _____ coffee. A (B) C D

- (A) drink
(B) drinks

- (C) is drinking
(D) was drinking

1. Anita _____ in Texas since 1991. A B C D

- (A) is living
(B) has lived

- (C) have lived
(D) lived

2. John has already _____ this course. A B C D

- (A) been taking
(B) taken

- (C) takes
(D) took

3. The journalist hasn't finished the article _____ . A B C D

- (A) already
(B) now

- (C) then
(D) yet

4. The department store has been in business _____ many years. A B C D

- (A) already
(B) for

- (C) in
(D) since

5. How many cups of coffee have you _____ this morning? A B C D

- (A) been drinking
(B) drank

- (C) drink
(D) drunk

6. Sheila _____ New Mexico six years ago. A B C D

- (A) has been leaving
(B) has left

- (C) left
(D) used to leave

7. They have been _____ lunch in the same cafeteria for ten years. A B C D
 (A) ate (C) eaten
 (B) eat (D) eating
8. The Jordans _____ at R & J Corp. since 1992. A B C D
 (A) are working (C) have been working
 (B) has been working (D) worked
9. Have you read any good books _____? A B C D
 (A) already (C) lately
 (B) ever (D) now
10. It's _____ all day. A B C D
 (A) is raining (C) has rained
 (B) has been raining (D) rained
11. A: Has the mail come yet? A B C D
 B: Yes, it _____.
 (A) did (C) have
 (B) has (D) is
12. I'm sorry I'm late. How long _____? A B C D
 (A) did you wait (C) have you waited
 (B) have you been waiting (D) you have been waiting
13. A: What are you doing? A B C D
 B: I _____ on this report all morning.
 (A) 'm working (C) 've worked
 (B) 've been working (D) worked
14. _____ you cut your hair lately? A B C D
 (A) Are (C) Has
 (B) Did (D) Have

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

15. When she was a child, she has worked in a factory for more than A B C D
 A B C D
 three years.

16. Erik have been sleeping for more than three hours.
A B C D
17. Last night we have rented two videos and watched them with some
A B C D
friends.
D
18. Jack hasn't done a thing since he has gotten to work.
A B C D
19. Since I have known Tommy, he had three different jobs.
A B C D
20. She hasn't washed the dishes or made the beds already.
A B C D

7. Stella drives more _____ Phil. A B C D
 (A) careful as (C) careful than
 (B) carefully as (D) carefully than
8. Is there anything else on TV? This show doesn't seem _____. A B C D
 (A) interested (C) interestingly
 (B) interesting (D) more interested
9. Riding in a car is more dangerous _____ flying. A B C D
 (A) as (C) than
 (B) from (D) that
10. Please call if you're going to arrive _____. A B C D
 (A) as late (C) lately
 (B) late (D) later than
11. It's getting more and _____ to find a cheap apartment. A B C D
 (A) difficult (C) more difficult
 (B) less difficult (D) more difficult than
12. She plays the piano _____ as she sings. A B C D
 (A) as beautiful (C) more beautifully
 (B) as beautifully (D) the most beautifully

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

13. Today will be colder, wetter, and windier that yesterday. A B C D
 A B C D

14. This nice new apartment looks perfectly for a young couple. A B C D
 A B C D

15. Our new telephone answering machine doesn't operate as quiet as A B C D
 A B C
 our old one.
 D

16. The clothes at Brooks are nicer, interesting, and less expensive than A B C D
 A B C D
 the clothes at B & S Department Store.

17. This is the more interesting and the funniest book I have ever read. A B C D
 A B C D

18. Thompson controlled the ball the best, kicked the ball the farthest,
and ran the faster of all the players.
A B C D
19. The critic was amused by the funny story line, but she found the
acting extremely unexcited.
A B C D
20. It's getting easy and easier to find a good inexpensive color TV.
A B C D

8. Where did he use to _____? A B C D
 (A) live (C) lives
 (B) lived (D) living
9. Meng is interested _____ to college. A B C D
 (A) for going (C) to go
 (B) in going (D) to going

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

10. Collecting stamps are a popular hobby. A B C D
 A B C D

11. Bo needs a ladder because he's not enough tall to reach the shelf. A B C D
 A B C D

12. When do you expect him being here? A B C D
 A B C D

13. Before leaving the office, please remember locking the door. A B C D
 A B C D

14. Fran enjoys dancing and looks forward to learn the latest dances. A B C D
 A B C D

15. After moving to Canada, Monica had to get used to do everything A B C D
 A B C D
 in English.

16. Sue was so excited about winning the contest that she forgot A B C D
 A B C
meeting her husband at the restaurant.
 D

17. Scott didn't run fast enough for win the race. A B C D
 A B C D

18. Erica avoids going to parties because she has trouble to remember A B C D
 A B C D
 people's names.

19. To do sit-ups is hard work, and many people don't enjoy doing them. A B C D
 A B C D

20. Jimmy's father forced him to apologize of breaking the window. A B C D
 A B C D

7. It's dark out. It _____ be late. A B C D
 (A) could (C) must
 (B) might (D) ought to
8. **A:** Is Doug an exchange student? A B C D
B: I'm not sure. He _____.
 (A) could (C) must not be
 (B) couldn't (D) could be
9. When _____ you supposed to call Matt? A B C D
 (A) do (C) must
 (B) are (D) should
10. You _____ buy a gift, but you can if you want to. A B C D
 (A) have to (C) must
 (B) don't have to (D) must not
11. **A:** _____ the package arrive tomorrow? A B C D
B: It might. I mailed it two days ago.
 (A) Could (C) May
 (B) Do you prefer (D) Must
12. **A:** Do you think Warren is over twenty? A B C D
B: He _____ be. I've known him for more than twenty years!
 (A) could (C) might
 (B) has to (D) must not
13. **A:** Are you going to the party tonight? A B C D
B: I _____. I'm pretty tired.
 (A) could (C) 'd prefer to
 (B) don't like to (D) might not

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A (B) C D
 A B C D

14. I'd rather having dinner at home than eat out. A B C D
 A B C D

15. My sister may arrives before I can get to the train station. A B C D
 A B C D

16. Why do you prefer newspapers than magazines?
A B C D
17. Jared will be supposed to be there tomorrow, but he can't go.
A B C D
18. It must rain tonight, so I prefer to stay home.
A B C D
19. You don't have to drive so fast or you could get a ticket.
A B C D
20. Everyone have to come on time unless they'd rather miss the
A B C D
opening speech.

TEST: UNITS 37-38

PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence. Use Ø when no word is needed.

Example:

Jackie never _____ coffee. A B C D

- (A) drink
- (B) drinks

- (C) is drinking
- (D) was drinking

1. _____ the mail arrived yet? A B C D

- (A) Are
- (B) Is

- (C) Has
- (D) Have

2. She was unhappy because _____ of her friends sent her birthday cards. A B C D

- (A) a few
- (B) a little

- (C) few
- (D) little

3. They didn't have _____ shoes in my size. A B C D

- (A) a great deal of
- (B) a lot of

- (C) much
- (D) some

4. Can you lend me _____ money? A B C D

- (A) little
- (B) some

- (C) many
- (D) a few

5. _____ university is larger than a college. A B C D

- (A) A
- (B) An

- (C) The
- (D) Ø

6. That's _____ best story I've ever heard. A B C D

- (A) a
- (B) an

- (C) the
- (D) Ø

7. _____ music is Jane's favorite pastime. A B C D

- (A) A
- (B) An

- (C) The
- (D) Ø

8. You have to protect your skin from _____ sun. A B C D
 (A) a (C) the
 (B) an (D) Ø
9. Pauline doesn't eat _____ spaghetti. A B C D
 (A) much (C) the
 (B) many (D) a few
10. **A:** What does David do? A B C D
B: He's _____ accountant.
 (A) a (C) the
 (B) an (D) Ø
11. Can you turn on _____ TV? I want to watch the news. A B C D
 (A) a (C) the
 (B) an (D) Ø
12. **A:** I rented _____ video last night. A B C D
B: Oh? Which one?
 (A) a (C) the
 (B) an (D) Ø

PART TWO

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

Example:

Ana rarely is drinking coffee, but this morning she is having a cup. A B C D
 A B C D

13. The news were very sad, and everyone was talking about it. A B C D
 A B C D

14. Jackie has been a honor student ever since she began her studies at the university. A B C D
 A B C D

15. I need some advice about what to bring to my aunt's house on thanksgiving next Thursday. A B C D
 A B C D

16. How many times do I have to tell you not to leave your wet shoes on a kitchen floor? A B C D
 A B C D

17. Mathematics are Sally's favorite school subject, and she always gets high grades. A B C D
 A B C D

18. I have a little money, so I can't take a vacation until next year at the
earliest.
A B C D
19. We need to pick up some sugar and banana at the supermarket on
the way home.
A B C D
20. Pat turned on the TV in order to see the weather report on an
evening news.
A B C D

ANSWER KEY FOR TESTS

Note: Correct responses for Part Two questions appear in parentheses ().

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 1–8

PART ONE

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A
26. D
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. D
34. B
35. C
36. D

PART TWO

37. D (is taking OR is going to take)
38. D (wants)

39. D (like)
40. B (eats)
41. B (are you)
42. A (doesn't)
43. B (she rarely)
44. D (don't look)
45. A (always works)
46. D (feels)
47. C (is shining)
48. D (dropped)
49. A (was)
50. B (use to)
51. D (got)
52. C (got)
53. A (did you)
54. B (was driving)
55. A (gets)
56. D (will tell OR is going to tell)
57. C (I leave)
58. B (is going to be)
59. A (won't)
60. D (is going to have OR is having)

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 9–10

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. C |
| 2. B | 8. B |
| 3. D | 9. D |
| 4. A | 10. A |
| 5. B | 11. D |
| 6. D | |

PART TWO

12. A (it over)
13. D (me)
14. B (called)
15. D (you up)
16. C (yourself OR yourselves)
17. A (each other OR one another)
18. B (each other's)
19. D (myself)
20. D (pick up OR pick some stamps up)

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 11–15

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 7. B |
| 2. B | 8. B |
| 3. D | 9. C |
| 4. D | 10. B |
| 5. C | 11. A |
| 6. C | 12. A |

PART TWO

- A (will you)
- D (?)
- C (if)
- C (have)
- B (leave)
- D (*please goes after you, remember, or newspaper*)
- A (to be)
- B (telling)

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 16–21

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. C |
| 2. B | 9. C |
| 3. D | 10. D |
| 4. B | 11. B |
| 5. D | 12. B |
| 6. C | 13. B |
| 7. D | 14. D |

PART TWO

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 15. C (worked) | 18. D (got) |
| 16. A (has) | 19. C (has had) |
| 17. A (rented) | 20. D (yet) |

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 22–25

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. D |
| 2. B | 8. B |
| 3. C | 9. C |
| 4. C | 10. B |
| 5. D | 11. C |
| 6. A | 12. B |

PART TWO

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13. D (than) | 17. A (most interesting) |
| 14. C (perfect) | 18. C (fastest) |
| 15. B (quietly) | 19. D (unexciting) |
| 16. B (more interesting) | 20. A (easier) |

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 26–31

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 6. D |
| 2. C | 7. C |
| 3. C | 8. A |
| 4. C | 9. B |
| 5. A | |

PART TWO

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 10. C (is) | 16. D (to meet) |
| 11. B (tall enough) | 17. C (to) |
| 12. D (to be) | 18. D (remembering) |
| 13. D (to lock) | 19. A (Doing) |
| 14. D (learning) | 20. C (for) |
| 15. D (doing) | |

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 32–36

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. D |
| 2. A | 9. B |
| 3. C | 10. B |
| 4. D | 11. A |
| 5. D | 12. B |
| 6. C | 13. D |
| 7. C | |

PART TWO

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 14. B (have) | 18. A (might OR could) |
| 15. B (arrive) | 19. A (must not OR 'd better not) |
| 16. C (to) | 20. A (has to) |
| 17. A (is OR was) | |

ANSWER KEY FOR TEST: UNITS 37–38

PART ONE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 7. D |
| 2. C | 8. C |
| 3. B | 9. A |
| 4. B | 10. B |
| 5. A | 11. C |
| 6. C | 12. A |

PART TWO

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 13. B (was) | 17. A (is) |
| 14. B (an) | 18. A (little) |
| 15. C (Thanksgiving) | 19. B (bananas) |
| 16. D (the) | 20. C (the) |