Unit 1 Simple Present
Are You Often Online?

Simple Present

1 page 2
2. don't/don't live 8. don't/do not go
3. live 9. are
4. aren't/are not 10. don't/do not travel
5. stays 11. see
6. communicates 12. see
7. sends 13. miss

2 A pages 2–3
Possible answers
3. How many children do Ben and Ellen have?; They have three children.
4. Who practices yoga?; Na practices yoga.
5. What does Ben do twice a week?; He swims twice a week.
6. Does Na like reality shows?; Yes, she does.

B page 3
Answers will vary.

3 A page 4
Possible answers
3. Lisa and Tom often read the news online.
4. How often do Lisa and Tom watch TV programs online?
5. Eric hardly ever pays bills online.
6. How often does Eric read the news online?
7. Tatiana seldom watches TV programs online.
8. How often does Tatiana compare prices online?

B page 5
Answers will vary.

Time Clauses and Factual Conditionals

1 page 5
2. before 6. After
3. If 7. Before
4. As soon as 8. while
5. when

2 page 6
2. Ted and Ana want the best prices, they compare prices at different sites; Ted and Ana compare prices at different sites; they want the best prices
3. Stacy doesn't/does not need a product quickly, she doesn't pay extra for fast shipping; Stacy doesn't pay extra for fast shipping; she doesn't need a product quickly

4. David isn't/is not sure about a product, he reads the return policy first; David reads the return policy first; he isn't sure about a product
5. Bill doesn't/does not have enough information, he calls the store; Bill calls the store; he doesn't have enough information
6. Karen uses a credit card, she makes sure the site is secure; Karen makes sure the site is secure; she uses a credit card

3 page 6
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

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

2 page 7

I'm a community college student, but I am not in a classroom. I don't live near the college campus. Where do I take my classes? They are all online, so I take classes at home on my computer. As soon as one of my teachers posts a lesson online, I get an e-mail about the assignment. When I finish the assignment, I send my homework to my teacher in an e-mail. She doesn't usually see her students, but she interacts with us online.

Sometimes, I don't understand an assignment, so I talk to her online. We also have a discussion board where we post comments to other students. I really don't miss going to classes on campus. This is so much more peaceful! I'm not so tired after class this way.

Self-Assessment pages 8–9

1. c 4. a 7. c 10. a 13. b
2. b 5. b 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. c 6. a 9. b 12. c 15. a
Unit 2 Present Progressive and Simple Present
Brainpower

Present Progressive

1. is learning
2. are studying
3. are sending
4. is producing
5. is growing

2. are making
7. are improving
8. are exercising

Possible answers

3. What
4. Paula
5. What
2. She

Answers will vary.

Simple Present and Present Progressive Compared

1. A page 12
2. is learning
3. speak
4. want
5. talks
6. uses
7. are getting
8. sings
9. sing
10. is reading
11. agree

B pages 12–13

Possible answers

2. She speaks Spanish to Sofia.
3. What does Diego speak to Sofia?
4. Paula and Diego are getting her ready for bed.
5. What does Diego often do?
6. She is reading Sofia a story in Spanish.
7. Do scientists agree that these are good ways for children to learn two languages?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 13
2. is
3. want
4. is looking
5. is thinking
6. knows
7. wants
8. believe
9. love

2. page 14

Are you behaving differently than you normally do? Are you experiencing sudden changes in mood now? Are you having trouble with decisions? Do you want someone else to make decisions for you? If you answer yes to these questions, maybe your memory, getting worse. Doctors thinking are a few simple changes in lifestyle can help improve your memory. It eating is working for Joe Jones. These days, he is enjoying more fruit and vegetables. He is sleeping more than before. Also, he is enjoying life more. He often connects with friends on social networking sites. He is 63 years old, and his brain and body are in excellent condition.

Self-Assessment pages 14–15

1. c  4. a  7. c  10. a  13. a
2. b  5. b  8. a  11. c  14. c
3. c  6. b  9. c  12. b  15. c

Unit 3 Imperatives
What’s Appropriate?

Imperatives

1. page 16
3. Dress
4. Don’t/Do not forget
5. Be
6. Listen
7. Don’t/Do not chew
8. Ask
9. Thank
10. Send
2. Before your child uses the site, talk about cyberbullying with him or her.
3. When your child posts a photo, check that it doesn’t show personal information.
4. If you are worried about your child’s safety, buy an app that monitors him or her.
5. When your child reads gossip, explain that gossip can hurt people.
6. If you see something inappropriate on your child’s page, talk to your child about it.

Answers will vary.

Let’s . . .

1. page 18
2. Let’s not arrive
3. Let’s wrap
4. Let’s use
5. Let’s not forget

2. page 18
2. Let’s find a site for our blog.
3. Let’s read the blog site’s guidelines.
4. Let’s write an entry every week.
5. Let’s take turns responding to comments.
6. Let’s not make grammar or spelling mistakes.
7. Let’s check comments for inappropriate language.
8. Let’s not give personal information.
9. Let’s make a survey for the blog.
10. Let’s not write entries that are too long.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 19
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. b

2. page 19
American college students often behave very informally. However, don’t think that there are no rules in college classrooms. Remember these suggestions for a positive experience in your classes.

Let’s . . .
Don’t . . .

1. page 24
1. were
2. was
3. wasn’t
4. wasn’t
5. was
6. wasn’t
7. was
8. was
9. weren’t
10. was
In 2001, she was popular. Rachael Ray came up around food. Her family owned several restaurants in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and later her mother worked as a food supervisor for some restaurants in upstate New York.

Rachael also had several jobs in the food industry. One job was in a gourmet grocery store in Albany, New York. She noticed that people didn’t buy many groceries because they didn’t want to cook. They were working people, and there wasn’t enough time in their busy day for cooking.

Rachael started cooking classes. In these classes, Rachael cooked meals in thirty minutes. The classes were very popular. She wrote her first cookbook, which was popular because the recipes were quick and easy to make. There were many more cookbooks after that. The cookbooks were popular because the recipes were quick and easy to make.

In 2001, she appeared on NBC’s Today Show. The president of the Food Network saw Rachael and gave her a show on the network. She became a big star.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 25
   2. There were; Yes, there was. 7. There were; Yes, there was.
   3. There wasn’t 8. There wasn’t
   4. There was 9. There was
   5. There were 10. There weren’t
   6. There weren’t

B page 25
   2. Was there; Yes, there was. 3. Were there; No, there weren’t.
   4. Were there; Yes, there were.
   5. Was there; Yes there was.

Self-Assessment pages 26–27

1. b 4. c 7. c 10. a 13. a
2. a 5. c 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. b 6. b 9. b 12. c 15. b

Unit 5 Simple Past, Time Clauses, Used To, and Would

Time Clauses and the Order of Past Events

1. page 28
   2. She thought of ideas, she wrote them down
   3. She talked to her friends, she wrote about her idea
   4. She described her idea to friends, she got feedback from them
   5. She thought of a name for her invention; she wrote the instructions for making it
   6. She searched for similar ideas on the Internet; she realized that her idea was unique

2. page 29
   2. Until the Industrial Revolution, most people lived on farms.
   3. Before new machines made clothing in factories, people made their own clothing.
   4. After people invented these machines, workers made products faster than before.
   5. As soon as the factories produced the same goods, people didn’t make their own things.
   6. As soon as entrepreneurs built more factories, they needed more workers.
   7. When people moved to the cities, the cities grew quickly.

3 A page 30
   1; 4; 2; 3; 5

B page 30
   Answers will vary.

Past with Used To and Would

1. page 30
   2. used to love 6. used to be
   3. used to live 7. used to know
   4. used to be 8. used to have
   5. would; wait

2. page 31
   2. took / used to take; didn’t/did not take or didn’t/did not used to take
   3. waited / used to wait / would wait; didn’t/did not see
   4. slept / used to sleep / would sleep; loved

3 page 31
   Answers will vary.
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 32
2. b 6. a
3. c 7. c
4. a 8. a
5. a

How did people used to live before Thomas Edison invented the incandescent electric light bulb? For one thing, it wasn’t very safe to travel after dark. When it got dark, businesses used to close. People would use candles when they needed light at home. However, candles burned quickly, so people used them carefully. As a result, people didn’t use to stay up late. They went to bed soon after sundown. Before the light bulb became popular, people used it to sleep 9 to 10 hours a night. After it became more available, people only got around 6 hours of sleep. Another change is that before electric lights, people didn’t use to pay electric bills. Now they do. Overall, electric lights are a very welcome and useful invention.

Self-Assessment  pages 32–33

1. c 4. a 7. c 10. b 13. a
2. b 5. c 8. a 11. a 14. b
3. c 6. b 9. b 12. c 15. b

Unit 6  Past Progressive

Memorable Events

Past Progressive

1. page 34
2. were gathering 6. were expecting
3. was forming 7. were cheering
4. were hoping 8. was giving
5. were meeting

2. page 35
3. What were you doing
4. I wasn’t/was not feeling
5. My mom wasn’t/was not working
6. My dad was driving
7. Was it snowing
8. The snow wasn’t/was not coming
9. the wind was blowing
10. She was watching
11. she was thinking
12. people were giving

Avoid Common Mistakes

3. page 36
2. At; was flowing
3. At; were reporting
4. On; was coming
5. In; were wandering; (were) looking
6. On; was falling

3. page 36
Answers will vary.

Using When and While with Past Progressive

1. page 37
2. were waiting 8. sat
3. saw 9. were
4. had 10. began
5. gave 11. was running
6. was 12. jumped
7. were; practicing 13. spilled

2. pages 37–38
2. People were calling for help on their cell phones when two police officers arrived with flashlights.
3. One police officer led people to a stairway while the other officer was trying to calm people down.
4. While people were walking to the stairway, they helped each other.
5. Outside people were talking and calling friends on their cell phones when a restaurant worker came and brought them cold bottles of water.

3. pages 38–39
2. What were you thinking about when you came to America?
3. Where were you going when you saw the movie star?
4. Who were you visiting when the blizzard started?
5. What did she hear while she was watching TV?
6. Was he texting while the president spoke / was speaking?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 39
2. a 6. b
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. c
5. a

2. page 40

On July 21, 2011, Duane and Emma Wilson were sitting in front of the television in their home in Dallas, Texas. What they were watching? The space shuttle Atlantis was coming back to Earth after 12 days in space. While the Wilsons were watching TV, Atlantis was landing in Florida. Other people were watching from the ground in Florida.
Why were so many people watching? Atlantis was the last U.S. space shuttle. When the shuttle landed, people were talking about the end of the space flight program. People were celebrating the shuttle’s return, but they were also sad. This wasn’t the end of space exploration, though. NASA was already making plans to travel to Mars when Atlantis landed.

**Self-Assessment** pages 40–41

1. b  
2. c  
3. c  
4. c  
5. b  
6. c  
7. a  
8. b  
9. b  
10. b  
11. a  
12. a  
13. b

**Unit 7 Count and Noncount Nouns**

**Privacy Matters**

**Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns**

1. page 42

*Noncount nouns:
1. garbage
2. help
3. information
4. privacy

*Count nouns and their plural forms:
1. bill; bills
2. card; cards
3. computer; computers

2. page 43

1. messages
2. suggestion
3. son
4. computer

3. page 43

1. account; C
2. questions; C
3. credit card; C
4. big mistake; C

**Noncount Nouns: Determiners and Measurement Words**

1. any
2. a lot of
3. many
4. enough
5. any
6. a piece of
7. a lot of

2. page 45

**List A**

1. cups of; packets of
2. pieces of
3. a bowl of

**List B**

1. a bag of
2. a gallon of
3. bars of
4. a pound of
5. loaves of
6. cans of

3. page 46

*Possible answers*

2. I don’t spend much time on the Internet at work/school. I spend a lot of time on the Internet at work/school.
3. I spend too much time on social networking sites. I spend a little time on social networking sites.
4. My boss/college has some control over my Internet use. My boss/college has a lot of control over my Internet use.
5. I think people should make a few personal phone calls at work. I think people should not make many personal phone calls at work. I don’t think people should make many personal phone calls at work.

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1. pages 46–47
2. a  
3. c  
4. c  
5. b  

2. page 47

In 1974, the U.S. government passed the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). This law protects the privacy of students. The law explains what details schools can give about students. The FERPA law says that there are two kinds of information about
students – “directory information” and “non-directory information.” “Directory information” includes facts such as your name, your address, your phone number, and your major. Schools can share these things about a student without permission. As a result, people can learn a lot of information about you. Some students worry that this could threaten their security. If you don’t want your school to give “directory” details about you, you can ask the school not to share a lot of knowledge they have about you.

“Non-directory information” includes things such as your social security number, your student identification number, your grades, and details about your schedule. Schools can’t give this information without permission.

Self-Assessment  pages 48–49

1. c 4. c 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. a 6. c 9. b 12. b 15. b

Unit 8  Articles

The Media

Articles

1 page 50
2. the 7. the
3. a 8. the
4. the 9. the
5. the 10. the
6. A 11. the

2 pages 50–51
2. A; a 7. Ø
3. Ø; a 8. the
4. the 9. a
5. Ø; a 10. an; The
6. Ø

3 page 51
2. Anyone can send the president an e-mail from this site.
3. The public can also sign up for tours.
4. Every day, the press comes to the site to listen to statements about current events. Or The press comes to the site to listen to statements about current events every day.
5. Weather.gov provides information about the weather anywhere in the country.
6. It provides information to the media.
7. Nasa.gov has information about space exploration now and in the past.

- At nasa.gov, you can see pictures of the moon, the sun, and the universe. Or You can see pictures of the moon, the sun, and the universe at nasa.gov.

9. Nasa.gov shows images of places around the world.

Generalizing: More About Articles

1 page 52
3. A news blog comments on the news of the day.
4. A tweet is a post on Twitter.
5. Podcasts are a convenient way to hear news stories.
6. Media apps are apps that give you the news on your electronic devices.
7. A person downloads a podcast on a digital player or (a) computer.
8. An educational blog is a blog that a teacher uses.

2 page 53
2. Ø 7. a
3. a 8. A; Ø; Ø
4. Ø 9. Ø
5. A 10. Ø/The
6. a

3 page 53
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 53–54
2. a 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. b 8. b
5. c

2 page 54

These days, people are getting the news in new ways.

A lot of people read blogs, but now they can also listen to the news or watch it on their digital devices. They can also subscribe to get podcasts. Podcast is a sound file. Users download podcasts from websites on the Internet.

When you go to a website, you sometimes see a download button. If you click on a download button, you can download the podcast. Then you can listen to a podcast on a computer or other digital devices. Podcasts are often free. Then the website automatically downloads a podcast to a program, such as iTunes. Podcasts give the information on many different topics, including sports, environment, entertainment, politics, and the health.
**Direct and Indirect Objects**

1. page 59
2. The coach told the team *the good news.*
3. The school gave the team *a check* to buy new equipment.
4. The team showed *their new equipment* to the crowd at the next game.
5. The parents gave *a party* for the team.

2. page 59
3. X 8. to
4. X 9. X
5. for 10. to
6. X 11. X
7. X

3. pages 59–60

Possible answers
2. Diana sent invitations to a going-away party to all her friends.; Diana sent them invitations to a going-away party.
3. Jeff paid rent to his/the landlord.; Jeff paid him/her rent.
4. Diana gave textbooks to Paul.; Diana gave him textbooks.
5. Jeff sold a car to Ivan.; Jeff sold him a car.
6. Diana gave clothes to Tina.; Diana gave her clothes.
7. Jeff sent an e-mail with his new address to his friends.; Jeff sent them an e-mail with his new address.
8. Jeff offered a video game console to Ben.; Jeff offered him a video game console.

4. page 60

Answers will vary.

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1. page 61
2. a 6. b
3. a 7. b
4. c 8. b
5. b

2. page 61

Six years ago, Marta Ortiz moved from Guatemala to the United States with her children. *She and her children did not speak very much English, so life was hard at first.* Soon the children started school, and *they made friends.* When they did not know a word, their friends taught *them the word* them *it.* They learned quickly. At work, Marta’s co-workers spoke Spanish, so it was a challenge to learn English. When her children brought home a letter from school, they would...
read her the letter. Sometimes Marta needed to make a phone call in English. Her son did it for her. The children wanted to help her. They made for themselves dinner so that their mother could take an English class in the evenings. Marta liked her classmates. She liked to speak English, and she started to learn. Now Marta is taking an advanced English class. Her teacher gives her good grades. He gives advice to her about colleges. Her daughter and son are very proud. Soon her English will be as good as theirs.

**Self-Assessment** pages 62–63

1. b  4. b  7. c  10. a  13. a
2. c  5. a  8. b  11. c  14. b
3. c  6. b  9. b  12. c  15. c

**Unit 10** Present Perfect

**Discoveries**

**Present Perfect**

1. page 64
2. have asked  8. has sent
3. have built  9. have studied
4. have collected  10. have decided
5. has sent  11. have started
6. have learned  12. have identified
7. have found

2 A page 65
2. has taught  7. has; traveled
3. has decided  8. has discovered
4. has looked  9. has shown
5. has worked  10. has published
6. has sent

B page 65
2. Why has he decided not to retire for several years?
3. Who has he worked for?
4. How often has the U.S. Coast Guard sent Professor Marks to the South Pole?
5. What has he discovered (in the ice core samples from Greenland)?
6. Where has Professor Marks published articles?

**Present Perfect or Simple Past?**

1. page 66
2. have studied  6. realized
3. has been  7. continued
4. discovered  8. found
5. spent  9. Have; heard

---

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1. pages 67–68
2. b  6. a
3. a  7. b
4. a  8. c
5. b

2 page 68

Scientists have studied the night sky for centuries. Astronomers have spent countless hours studying the sky for new objects. When astronomers have discovered new objects, though, they have not always agreed what these objects are.

An example of this is the discovery of Pluto. In the early twentieth century, astronomers had started to suspect that there was a planet beyond Uranus. Then, in 1930, they discovered Pluto, and it became the ninth planet. However in 2008, astronomers have announced that Pluto was no longer a planet. Why? They have done this?

Pluto is smaller than any of the other planets. Therefore, astronomers have created a new category: “Dwarf Planets.” They are looking for more dwarf planets and have seen several. So far, they have found nine.

**Self-Assessment** pages 68–69

1. c  4. a  7. a  10. a  13. c
2. c  5. c  8. c  11. c  14. a
3. b  6. b  9. b  12. b  15. c
Unit 11  Adverbs with Present Perfect; For and Since

Adverbs with Present Perfect

1. pages 70–71
2. have never heard
3. still have not found
4. have already done
5. have not proven; yet
6. have recently been
7. have; been studying lately
8. Have; recently discovered
9. have already determined
10. Have; ever learned
11. haven’t/have not ever figured
12. Has; ever become
13. has recently become
14. has just opened

2. page 71
2. However, they have recently learned how to destroy the virus in a lab.
3. They have already discovered some remedies for the common cold.
4. Research has just shown that taking the mineral zinc can help prevent colds.
5. My friend has recently told me that eating chicken soup helps.

3 A page 72
2. Joe has not gotten driving directions to the area yet.
3. Sue has already placed the laptops in the truck.
4. Sue hasn’t/has not filled the gas tank of the truck with gas yet.
5. Bob has already prepared food.
6. Sue and Bob have not checked the equipment yet.

B pages 72–73
2. Has Sue put the video cameras in the truck yet?; No, she hasn’t.
3. Have Bob and Joe already organized the truck?; Yes, they have.
4. Has Bob replaced the batteries in flashlights yet?; Yes, he has.
5. Have Sue and Joe already packed their cell phones?; No, they haven’t.
6. Has Bob already bought a first-aid kit?; Yes, he has.

4 page 73
Answers will vary.

Present Perfect with For and Since

1. page 74
2. since 9. since
3. since 10. since
4. for 11. for
5. for 12. since
6. since 13. since
7. since 14. for
8. for

2 A page 74
2. since 5. for
3. since 6. for
4. since

B pages 74–75
2. How long has Alex been married; He’s/He has been married for eight years.
3. How long have Alex and his wife lived in their house?; They’ve/They have lived there for five years.
4. How long have Alex and his wife played music together?; They’ve/They have played music together since 2009.

3 page 75
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 75–76
2. a 6. c
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. b
5. a

2 page 76
Imagine that just you have never walked into a building for the first time. You have never been there before. Suddenly, everything feels familiar. You feel like you have already been already to this place. We call this feeling déjà vu, and it is quite common. Déjà vu is a French expression. It means that you have already seen something, and people use it to talk about experiences they have already had. Seventy percent of the people in surveys say, “Yes, I have experienced it before.” Some people have déjà vu since they were teenagers. Authors have written about this feeling in books hundreds of years, but scientists have not explained it. Researchers study this feeling for a long time, but they have not made it happen in a laboratory. As a result, they have not been able to understand the déjà vu experience yet.
Self-Assessment pages 76–77

1. c  4. c  7. a  10. a  13. b
2. c  5. b  8. b  11. a  14. c
3. a  6. c  9. c  12. c  15. b

Unit 12 Present Perfect Progressive
Cities

Present Perfect Progressive

1 page 78
2. has been increasing
3. have been creating
4. have been using
5. have been placing
6. have been taking
7. have been sending
8. haven't/have not been driving

2 pages 78–79
2. has; been developing; has been developing
3. have; been coming; have been coming
4. has; been advertising; has been advertising
5. have; been staying; have been staying

3 page 79
Answers will vary.

Present Perfect Progressive or Present Perfect?

1 A pages 79–80
2. have been riding / have ridden
3. has been building
4. has not completed
5. have understood
6. have used / have been using
7. has hired
8. has been

B page 80
2. Have people in Amsterdam been driving cars to reduce pollution? OR Have people in Amsterdam driven cars to reduce pollution? No, they haven't.
3. Has New York City completed a new subway line? No, it hasn't.
4. Have people in Curitiba used their public bus system? OR Have people in Curitiba been using their public bus system? Yes, they have.
5. Has Curitiba hired a shepherd and his sheep? Yes, it has.
6. Has Vancouver been a leader in the use of hydroelectric power? Yes, it has.

2 page 81
2. has been building
3. have moved into
4. has been adding
5. has decided

3 page 81
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 82
2. a  6. a
3. a  7. a
4. c  8. b
5. a

2 page 82
Kevin Banks has been helping homeless people in his city for a long time. He has been volunteering at the local homeless shelter for 15 years. He is serving meals there since he was a teenager. The number of homeless people has recently been increasing. More people are losing jobs since last year. The trend is disturbing. For a long time, Kevin has believed that the city has not been doing enough to solve the problem. Now the city has been starting new projects to do more. City workers have been building permanent housing for the homeless. The city has finished more than 300 new apartments for the homeless.

Self-Assessment pages 82–83

1. a  4. b  7. c  10. b  13. c
2. b  5. c  8. a  11. c  14. a
3. c  6. a  9. a  12. b  15. b

Unit 13 Adjectives
A Good Workplace

Adjectives

1 page 84
2. They often have part-time jobs.
3. They earn low wages.
4. They don't work long hours.
5. Their work schedules are short.
6. Their job training is usually simple.
7. Their jobs are usually not stressful.
8. Their workplace is usually safe.
2 pages 84–85
2. a safe computer company
3. comfortable offices
4. dangerous equipment
5. a 35-hour work week
6. overtime pay
7. free training
8. satisfied employees

3 page 85
2. business; clothes
3. running; shoes
4. work; uniform
5. training; classes
6. career; goals

4 page 86
2. new glass
3. nice large
4. beautiful blue Chicago
5. round black wooden
6. super black leather
7. free five-hour training

5 page 86
Answers will vary.

More About Adjectives

1 page 87
2. surprising
3. challenging
4. boring
5. bored
6. depressed
7. confused
8. frustrating
9. interested

2 page 87
2. but my boss tells really funny ones
3. or at a casual one
4. but her roommate has friendly ones
5. even though the older one is more qualified
6. She's looking at some noise-canceling ones
7. the wood one better

3 page 88
2. ones
3. happy
4. something delicious
5. anything negative
6. proud
7. one

4 page 89
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 89
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c

2 page 90
If you are interested in finding a great company to work for, *Excel in Your Job* magazine can be a good source of information. Every year, the magazine makes a list of the best companies to work for. What makes these companies successful? How do they create a good workplace environment? Some companies let employees work four-day weeks so they can have longer weekends with their families. Companies on the list sometimes offer excellent financial benefits, such as high salaries, bonus pay, and retirement plans. Also, employees of these companies are not worried about losing their jobs. They believe their bosses are fair and their rights are protected. It is not unusual to find an employee who has a 30-year career with one of these companies. The list includes small companies as well as giant corporations. No matter what size or location you are interested in, the list can be helpful.

Self-Assessment pages 90–91
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. b

Unit 14 Adverbs of Manner and Degree
Learn Quickly!

Adverbs of Manner

1 page 92
2. fast
3. alone
4. well
5. quickly
6. wrong
7. carefully
8. nervously
9. right
10. suddenly

2 pages 92–93
2. late
3. properly
4. carefully
5. quickly
6. differently
7. deeply
8. slowly
9. efficiently
10. well
3 page 93
2. carefully; careful  6. clear; clearly
3. neat; neatly  7. well; good
4. good; well  8. quiet; quietly
5. calm; calmly

4 page 94
Answers will vary.

Adverbs of Degree
1 page 94
2. She was seriously worried about failing English.
4. She was dangerously close to dropping the course.
5. The teachers at the Writing Center have been amazingly helpful.
6. They are wonderfully supportive.
7. Her progress was good enough to pass the test.
8. She is incredibly proud of herself.

2 page 95
2. too quickly  5. too late
3. good enough  6. long enough
4. too short  7. hard enough

3 page 95
2. The professor is really/so intelligent.
3. Marc's study group is pretty serious.
4. Marc has been doing pretty well in the class.
5. He is pretty proud of his writing.
6. Marc is kind of / sort of surprised that he likes world history.
7. He is kind of / sort of serious about his history studies.
8. Marc's grades are really / so good in both world history and English.

Avoid Common Mistakes
1 page 96
2. c  6. b
3. b  7. c
4. a  8. c
5. c

2 page 96
A comfortable classroom environment is important for students to learn a language well. When students don’t feel somewhat/quote comfortable, they can’t learn effectively. Good teachers don’t make students feel embarrassed when they answer incorrectly. Students also feel more comfortable when teachers don’t speak too fast. Teachers should treat all students fairly and make sure that the communication in the classroom is respectful. In a good classroom, their classmates respectfully even when

Self-Assessment pages 96–97
1. c  4. b  7. c  10. b  13. b
2. b  5. b  8. b  11. c  14. c
3. c  6. a  9. a  12. a  15. a

Unit 15 Prepositions

Food on the Table

Prepositions of Place and Time
1 page 98
2. at  7. for
3. on  8. During / In
4. in / near  9. near
5. In  10. during / on
6. in  11. in

2 pages 98–99
2. under  7. After
3. in  8. on
4. For  9. during
5. in  10. Since
6. at  11. under

3 pages 99–100
2. in the refrigerator
3. on the table
4. at Food Place
5. behind the truck
6. in the afternoon
7. on the shelf
8. in a box
9. next to the tomatoes

4 page 100
Answers will vary.

Prepositions of Direction and Manner
1 page 101
2. to  5. for
3. across  6. around
4. with  7. of

2 page 101
2. from  6. for
3. across  7. to
4. to  8. from
5. of
Phrasal Prepositions and Prepositions After Adjectives

1 A page 102
2. to 7. of
3. of 8. of
4. as 9. as
5. to 10. of
6. to

B page 102
2. such as 6. Instead of
3. close to 7. outside of
4. in front of 8. next to
5. up to

2 A page 103
2. for 5. with
3. of 6. from
4. about 7. to

B page 103
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 103–104
2. c 6. b
3. c 7. b
4. a 8. a
5. c

2 page 104

Author Michael Pollan has written about local food for many years. He lives in California in the United States. He grows his vegetables in his garden. He believes that Americans do not eat enough fruit and vegetables. He also believes some health problems are due from bad food choices. He says that we have been eating bad food too long. However, many Americans say that they are too busy to spend much time thinking about their food choices. They work long hours. Sometimes they work on Saturdays and Sundays or on holidays. They do not have time to cook all of their meals. They do not have time to go to farmers’ markets on Saturdays. They eat quick and easy food that is not good with them. Michael Pollan writes about food to get people excited in healthier ways to eat.

Self-Assessment pages 104–105

1. a 4. c 7. a 10. c 13. b
2. a 5. b 8. b 11. a 14. a
3. c 6. c 9. b 12. c 15. c

Unit 16 Future (1)

Life Lists

Be Going To, Present Progressive, and Simple Present for Future Events

1 page 106
2. are; going to do
3. ’re/are going to create
4. are; going to make
5. are; going to put
6. ’re/are going to list
7. are; going to get
8. are going to submit
9. ’m/am going to meet
10. are going to find
11. Are; going to show
12. ’m/am not going to show

2 page 107
2. Are; going
3. leave
4. Are; going to visit
5. are; going to do
6. ’m/am spending
7. are having
8. ’m/am going to rest
9. are; doing
10. ’m/am; working

3 page 107
2. arrives / is arriving / is going to arrive
3. is going to be
4. are going to learn
5. is giving / is going to give
6. begins
7. are going to sell
8. are going / are going to go
9. leaves / is leaving / is going to leave

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 108
2. a 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. b 8. c
5. c

2 page 108

Researchers at James University are going to study how students organize their time next week on campus. They are going to interview students about the ways that they keep organized. One question in the interview is going to be, “What are you going to do this week?” Another question is, “How are you going to plan your day today?” The interviews
are going to be in Building B. If you are interested, please sign up at the Student Services Center. Students are going to receive payment for their time. The researchers are not going to tell the students the goal of the research. They are going to share their results in a report.

Self-Assessment pages 108–109

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Unit 17 Future (2)

Getting Older

Future with Will

A page 110

1. will definitely not disappoint
2. will certainly not be
3. will take
4. will begin
5. will land
6. will travel
7. will fly
8. will probably not meet
9. will possibly see
10. will return

B page 111

Possible answers

3. Where will the tour go?
4. When will they land at Darwin International Airport?
5. How will they travel?
6. What will they (probably) see in the park?
7. Where will the tour go next?
8. When will they return to the United States?

Avoid Common Mistakes

A pages 114–115

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

B page 115

Welcome to eldersrus.cambridge.org. This site will help you enjoy your later years. In the future, the world’s population will get older. By 2050, about 20 percent of the world’s people will be 70 or older. Some people say an older society will be a problem. At eldersrus.org, we disagree. We predict that older people will help society. In the future, older people in workplaces will help companies make better decisions. Certainly, tomorrow’s older population is going to need more health care. In the future, there will perhaps be better health care for everyone of all ages. Active, healthy seniors can change the world. Click
Future Conditionals; Questions with Time Clauses and Conditional Clauses

1. A page 120
   1. b  4. b  7. b  10. a  13. b
   2. a  5. c  8. c  11. a  14. a
   3. c  6. a  9. b  12. c  15. b

B page 121
   2. If your dog is like Bobby, will you teach new words to him?
   3. When Dr. Brown teaches Bobby a new word, will she say the word?
   4. Will she show him a thing if she wants him to learn the word?
   5. If Bobby learns a word now, will he remember it later?
   6. Will Bobby learn a word once he hears it?
   7. If listeners have dogs, will they try to teach them new words?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 121–122
   2. c  6. b
   3. a  7. c
   4. a  8. c
   5. a

2 page 122
   If some birds are well trained, they will speak. If Gus, a parrot, will hear you say “hi,” he will say “hi.” Brian Green of Western University says, “If Gus will see a new thing, he will make up new words for it.” “Yesterday, Gus saw a plum and called it ‘cherry apple.’ In the future, if I show him something similar to what he knows, I listen for Gus’s new name for it.” If most parrots will hear a name, they will repeat it. Gus does more. As soon as Gus will hear a new person’s name, he will make a sentence, like “Hi, Susan,” if Gus continues to talk so well, he will change the way we think about bird communication.

Unit 18 Future Time Clauses and Future Conditionals

Future Time Clauses

1. page 118
   Once a word becomes popular, people will expect a dictionary to include it. However, not every word is good enough for the dictionary. A word has to pass many tests before it gets into the dictionary. For example, here is how one well-known dictionary normally adds new words. After the editors see a new word, they will put it on a list of interesting words. The editor will make a note about the word as soon as it appears anywhere. What does it mean? Who is using it? Where do people use the word? Usually, until the editors have hundreds of notes for the word, they will not think about it very much. When they have a large number of notes, the editors will make a special card for the word. When the company plans a new dictionary, a person called the head reader will review all the information from the editors. After the head reader considers thousands of words, he or she will choose the best words. Then the company’s managers will discuss those choices. As soon as the managers name the lucky new words, writers will write definitions for them. Finally, we will find them in the dictionary.

2. page 119
   2. As soon as Ana starts to speak, Gabriel and Julia will teach her the names of things in Portuguese and English.
   3. When Gabriel talks to Ana, he will use only English.
   4. Until Ana seems to understand, Gabriel will repeat words in English.
   5. Before Ana goes to bed, Julia will read her a story in Portuguese.
   6. Once Ana is four years old, Julia will find day-care with Portuguese and English speakers.

Self-Assessment pages 116–117

1. b  4. b  7. b  10. a  13. b
2. a  5. c  8. c  11. a  14. a
3. c  6. a  9. b  12. c  15. b

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Self-Assessment pages 122–123

1. b 4. b 7. b 10. a 13. a
2. a 5. b 8. c 11. c 14. c
3. c 6. a 9. b 12. b 15. b

Unit 19 Ability
Amazing Science

Ability with Can and Could

1 page 124
2. can’t prepare 8. can fly
3. can make 9. can analyze
4. can take 10. can share
5. can’t learn 11. can give
6. can fly 12. can’t stop
7. can’t go

2 page 125
2. couldn’t 7. can
3. could 8. can
4. can 9. can
5. can 10. can
6. couldn’t 11. couldn’t

3 A page 125
Possible answers
2. I can use a smartphone. or I can’t use a smartphone.
3. I can understand a GPS navigator. or I can’t understand a GPS navigator.
4. I can make video chat calls. or I can’t make video chat calls.

B page 125
Possible answers
2. I could use a smartphone ten years ago. or I couldn’t use a smartphone ten years ago.
3. I could understand a GPS navigator five years ago. or I couldn’t understand a GPS navigator five years ago.
4. I could make video chat calls last year. or I couldn’t make video chat calls last year.

4 page 126
2. Storm warnings couldn’t reach them.
3. They thought that it couldn’t happen.
4. No, a lot of people couldn’t go to work or school.
5. He can’t see any clouds in the satellite pictures.
6. Yes, people can ride their bikes today.
7. He can predict rain for tomorrow.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 129
2. a 6. c
3. c 7. c
4. b 8. a
5. a

2 page 130
In my high school, we were not able to do experiments. We didn’t have a lab. I was sad, because you can’t become an inventor without a lab. My parents told me to build my own lab in our garage, so I did. I could build a pretty good one. Now, at City College, I am able to use one of the best labs in the world. When I have an idea for an invention, I am able to build it. Here’s my advice to young people: Go to a school where you are able to use a good lab. Computers are good, but you cannot really invent things with them alone. Remember: A good inventor is able to use his or her hands.

Self-Assessment pages 130–131

1. b 4. b 7. c 10. a 13. b
2. c 5. c 8. a 11. c 14. c
3. c 6. b 9. b 12. a 15. a

Be Able To

1 page 127
2. was able to reach
3. are able to use
4. were able to use
5. wasn’t/was not able to see
Unit 20 Requests and Offers

Good Causes

Permission

1 page 132
Dear Dr. Lance,

As you know, I’m the president of the Student Service Club. I’m writing to ask your permission to organize some activities in our community. Every year, we have made a holiday dinner for homeless people. Can we do that again? May I contact the newspaper about this? They might write an article about it. Also, do you mind if we have a 3-mile race to raise money for our projects? Finally, could we use the school parking lot in May for our car wash? It raises money to send kids to summer camp. Thanks for your time.

Freyza Entep

Dear Freyza,

Thank you for your e-mail. I’m glad that our Service Club is so active. About the holiday dinner: Sure. No problem. Sorry, but please don’t tell the newspaper about it. We can serve only about 100 people. I’m afraid I don’t like the idea of the race. If someone gets hurt, we might get into trouble. You can certainly do the car wash. We do this every year, right? I think it’s a great activity.

Dr. John Lance

2 page 133
2. Do you mind
3. Not at all
4. Can
5. Can I please
6. Do you mind if
7. Can I

Requests and Offers

1 page 134
2. Yes. Of course.
3. Would
4. Certainly.
5. Would
6. Could
7. Could
8. I’m sorry
9. Can
10. Would

2 pages 134–135
2. I’m sorry
3. I’ll
4. That would be great
5. Could
6. Certainly
7. can
8. would

3 page 135
Possible answers
2. Can I drive the children to the art center after school?; Answers will vary
3. May I explain the project to the children?; Answers will vary
4. I can clean the tables with Dan after the class.; Answers will vary
5. I could get more volunteers at my college.; Answers will vary

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 136
2. b 6. c
3. a 7. b
4. b 8. a
5. c

2 page 136
This Saturday, we’ll have our office’s charity car wash. Can you to help? Could please we, share the work,? Could our marketing department to bring towels? We need buckets to carry water. Will the salespeople to bring some? Advertising department, can you direct please cars into the car wash? We need lots of help. Would you to ask your family and friends to help? The technology team said, “Yes, we would.” Thanks in advance. People have asked, “Could please the managers, bring pizza,”? Yes, we could!

Self-Assessment pages 136–137

1. b 4. b 7. c 10. b 13. a
2. a 5. c 8. a 11. b 14. c
3. c 6. a 9. b 12. a 15. b

Unit 21 Advice and Suggestions

The Right Job

Advice

1 page 138
2. shouldn’t train
3. should ask OR ought to ask
4. should do OR ought to do
5. should think OR ought to think
6. should; think
7. shouldn’t worry
8. Should; be
9. should make OR ought to make OR had better make

2 page 139
3. Where should I look
4. Should I come
5. Should he get
6. Who should he send
7. When should he e-mail
Grammar and Beyond Workbook

3 page 140
2. had better not quit until he gets a new job
3. should post his résumé online
4. should call the company to find out how to apply
5. ought to listen to him and help him
6. should get some job training
7. ought to find some interviewing tips on the Internet
8. shouldn’t/should not buy a house now

4 pages 140–141
2. You should / ought to focus on jobs that require your special skills.
3. You shouldn’t waste time on jobs that don’t sound interesting.
4. You should / ought to / had better be sure that you have a good résumé, or you may not attract good companies.
5. You should / ought to find out about free or low-cost training programs.
6. You should / ought to tell everyone you know that you are looking for a job.
7. You shouldn’t / had better not put untrue statements on your résumé or you may get into trouble later.

Suggestions

1 page 141
2. You might want to
3. Why not
4. You might want to
5. Why don’t I
6. might not want to

2 pages 142–143
2. you might not
3. why don’t
4. You could
5. you might not
6. Why don’t you

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 143
2. c 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. c 8. c
5. b

2 page 144

had

When you look for a job, you should be prepared. Here are five things to think about. First, why not think about what you do best? You should get a job that lets you do that. Next, ask yourself, “Can I be happy with this company?” If the answer is “no,” you had better not take a job there. Third, you had better tell interviewers the truth. You had had better not lie in a job interview, or you might lose your job later. Also, why not to act like a professional? You might not want to could not talk or dress the way you do with your friends.

Pay close attention to your clothes. Why not to buy new clothes just for job interviews? Finally, you should stay positive, even if you do not get the job. There are other jobs out there. You had better look for one that is even better.

Self-Assessment pages 144–145

1. b 4. b 7. a 10. c 13. a
2. a 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. c
3. c 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. c

Unit 22 Necessity, Prohibition, and Preference

How to Sell It

Necessity and Prohibition

1 page 146
2. must spend
3. do; need to do
4. have to advertise
5. Do; need to pay
6. don’t/do not need to pay
7. does; have to look
8. has to check
9. does; need to think
10. must not forget

2 page 147

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<td>8.</td>
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3 page 147
2. have to
3. must not
4. must not
5. has to
6. don’t have to
Preference

1. page 148
2. a  7. c
3. b  8. a
4. c  9. b
5. b  10. c
6. b

2. page 149
2. would prefer to study
3. I'd like to give
4. would rather not watch
5. would prefer to watch
6. would rather see
7. would rather hear
8. would rather listen
9. than listen

3. page 150
2. Would; rather
3. do; prefer
4. Do; prefer
5. would

4. page 150
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 151
2. c  6. b
3. b  7. c
4. a  8. b
5. c

2. page 151
We asked our customers what they would rather see.

Most would rather see ads that are funny. Many customers said ads must not be expensive. Ads don't have to have great art, they said. They would rather see inexpensive ads with good jokes and good music. The music in an ad must not be famous. Customers prefer to hear music that is happy and easy to sing instead of famous songs. About 60 percent of our customers, rather see ads after a TV show than during the show. About 80 percent of them said they would rather not see "pop-up" ads on the Internet – ads that come on the screen suddenly while you're looking at something else.

Self-Assessment  pages 152–153

1. b  4. c  7. a  10. c  13. c
2. a  5. a  8. c  11. a  14. b
3. b  6. b  9. b  12. a  15. c

Unit 23  Present and Future Probability

Life Today, Life Tomorrow

Present Probability

1. page 154
2. might
3. can't
4. shouldn't
5. must

2. page 155
2. must be
3. might
4. must not
5. might

3. page 155
2. must be very proud of her
3. might be at school
4. must not / might not have her phone on
5. must not / can't be serious
6. must not / might not have enough money

Modals of Future Probability

1. page 156
2. will
3. can't
4. should
5. may

2. pages 156–157
2. The number of bike riders could/should/might increase.
3. The number of traffic accidents shouldn't increase.
4. There should/might be fewer cars on the streets.
5. Rents could/might go up.
6. The population should increase.
7. New companies might move into the city.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 157
2. b  6. c
3. b  7. a
4. c  8. b
5. c
Everyone in my office gets along well. We don’t fight or argue. It helps that there are only four of us! I work in a very small office. It’s easy for us to like each other.

3 page 161
2. near a guy
3. clearly
4. to my office
5. loud music

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 165–166
2. b 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. b
5. b
Do noises distract you? Is it hard for you to deal with noisy co-workers? What can solve the problem? A set of PrivaPhones can solve it. Just wear on PrivaPhones at work. You’ll ask yourself, “What happened, the noise?” With PrivaPhones, you won’t hear it. This lets you work with hard at your job. PrivaPhones depend on new technology to protect your ears. Your PrivaPhones are waiting for on you today!

**Self-Assessment** pages 166–167

1. b 4. a 7. a 10. c 13. c 2. a 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. c 3. c 6. c 9. b 12. b 15. a

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**Unit 25 Phrasal Verbs**

**Money, Money, Money**

**Intransitive Phrasal Verbs**

1. page 168
2. eat out 7. went out
3. went ahead 8. ran out
4. look out 9. hang on
5. watch out 10. give up
6. go on

2. page 169
2. out 7. in
3. on 8. on
4. down 9. back
5. away 10. in
6. up

3. pages 169–170
2. watch out 8. give up
3. stand up 9. sets in
4. work out 10. hangs on
5. got along 11. run out
6. went on 12. come back
7. grown up

**Transitive Phrasal Verbs**

1. A page 170
2. It will add up; I
3. Everyone should set up a bank account; T
4. That helps to build up your savings; T
5. You can take your money out of the account at any time; T

B page 171
2. T; T
3. T
4. I

2. page 171
2. figured out
3. works out
4. sets up
5. finds out
6. take money out
7. finds out
8. add them up

3. page 172
2. pay off your student loans or pay your student loans off?; didn’t/did not pay them off
3. work out the costs or work the costs out; worked them out
4. put off paying a bill; don’t/do not put it off
5. turn that music down or turn down that music; turn it down

4. page 172
Answers will vary.

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1. page 173
2. b 6. a
3. a 7. c
4. c 8. a
5. b

2. page 174

Smart parents save money from their income for their children’s college education. A smart parent puts it away in a college savings plan. This is a priority. A college savings plan will only work if you start early. You have to find out a good savings plan. You have to set it up before your child grows up. You cannot build it up if you start too late. To decide how much money you need, find out how much a year of college costs now. Experts point out that the price of a college education rises up by about 8 percent every year. Do the math. The cost will grow up over the years.

**Self-Assessment** pages 174–175

1. b 4. c 7. a 10. c 13. a
2. a 5. a 8. b 11. c 14. c
3. c 6. b 9. a 12. b 15. a
Unit 26  Comparatives
We Are All Different

Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs

1 page 176
2. better
3. older
4. more likely
5. younger
6. harder
7. weaker
8. more adventurous
9. freer
10. better
11. stronger
12. more important

2 A page 177
2. less easygoing
3. more confident
4. nicer
5. more independent
6. less successful
7. smarter
8. more educated
9. more intelligent
10. better
11. worse
12. better

B page 178
2. can help one twin become more confident than the other
3. Can one twin be smarter than the other
4. one twin doesn’t usually have a better brain than the other
5. a better diet can affect the brain

Comparatives with As . . . As

1 page 178
2. as athletic as
3. as fast as
4. as skilled as
5. as experienced as
6. as well as
7. as creative as

2 A page 179
2. not as short as
3. as much as
4. as dark as
5. as big as
6. not as small as
7. as high as
8. as interested in sports as

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 180–181
2. a 6. c
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. a
5. b

2 page 181
The president’s office announces a new admissions policy for the families of current students at Jacob County Community College. It will now be easier for siblings of current students to apply. The application form for these siblings is much shorter than the normal application. Also, siblings of current students can apply earlier than usual.

The college’s president, Wayne Roberts, said, “We want to be as open as possible to the families of our students.” He explained that “legacy admissions” – special procedures for student’s relatives – are becoming more common at colleges. Roberts explained that the college’s approval of sibling applications does not take as long as usual.

“Siblings are alike in many ways,” he said. “If a student is already doing well here, brothers or sisters will probably succeed too.” The college hopes the new policy will make admissions simpler and quicker.

Self-Assessment pages 182–183
1. b 4. a 7. c 10. c 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. b 11. a 14. a
3. c 6. a 9. a 12. b 15. b

Unit 27  Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs
The Best and the Worst

Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

1 pages 184–185
2. the worst
3. the most dangerous
4. The highest
5. the most honest
6. The strongest
7. the most intense
8. The most violent
9. The weakest
10. the lowest

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 187
2. c 6. c
3. a 7. c
4. b 8. c
5. a

2. page 188

When we talk about the topic of the weather, we should not forget snowstorms. One of the baddest snowstorms in history hit the United States and Canada in March 1993. At its strongest point, the storm reached from Canada to Central America. The eastern United States was hit the worst. The storm affected the most seriously that area. The surprisingest snowfall was in Florida, which got about four inches. The storm dumped the heaviest snow – 69 inches – on the town of Mount LeConte, Tennessee. Tornadoes were one of the dangerousest aspects of the

Self-Assessment page 188–189

1. b 4. b 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. a 5. b 8. b 11. c 14. b
3. c 6. c 9. c 12. a 15. b

Unit 28 Gerunds and Infinitives (1)

Managing Time

Verbs Followed by Gerunds or Infinitives

1. page 190
2. to increase
3. to measure
4. to use
5. using
6. to calculate
7. to measure
8. to be
9. to follow

2. page 191
2. I plan to start working as a volunteer at a kitchen for homeless people.
3. It will involve spending about four hours a week with a team at the shelter.
4. I decided to do this because homeless people are really just like you and me.
5. Many people need help while they keep looking for work.
6. They need to spend their time on job searches, not on searches for food.
7. They want to be independent.
8. I can’t refuse to give a few hours every week.
9. If you want to donate some of your time, I can give you the shelter’s number.
10. I think you will enjoy helping these people.

3. page 192
2. getting 8. trying
3. to be 9. spending
4. to change 10. being
5. having 11. to deal
6. to solve 12. to study
7. seeing 13. to see

Verbs Followed by Gerunds and Infinitives

1. pages 192–193
2. remembered asking
3. tried to plan
4. forgot to set
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. a 6. a
2. b 7. b
3. a 8. c
4. a 9. c

2 page 194

Hi Sam,

I wanted to write to you last week, but I didn’t have time. Sorry, but I got really busy and forgot. I enjoy to write in San Diego, but I don’t have much time for fun. I expected to write working only eight hours yesterday, but I kept to write working at the office for eleven hours. Every day, I finish to do one thing, and then I have to do another. Last Sunday, I had some free time, so I decided to take a bus to a beach just north of San Diego. I expected, to write see sand, but it was very rocky and really pretty. Well, I should stop to write now. If you get the time, come visit!

Love,
Kate

Self-Assessment pages 194–195

1. b 4. b 7. c 10. c 13. a
2. c 5. c 8. b 11. b 14. c
3. a 6. a 9. a 12. c 15. b

Unit 29 Gerunds and Infinitives (2)

Civil Rights

More About Gerunds

1. a page 196
2. of
3. about
4. for
5. in
6. on
7. about
8. about
9. about

B page 197

2 A page 196
2. of
3. about
4. for
5. in
6. on
7. about
8. about
9. about

More About Infinitives

1. A page 198

The main goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is to prevent discrimination against disabled persons. An important purpose of the law is to make sure that entrances include ramps and elevators so that disabled persons can enter the buildings. This law benefits the American economy in several ways. One way is to let disabled persons contribute their skills to companies. Another benefit is to allow disabled persons to support themselves.

B page 198

Researchers have conducted many studies to understand left-handedness better. A left-handed person uses the left hand, not the right, to do most everyday tasks. However, only about 11 percent of the world’s people are left-handed. They face a kind of discrimination because most products are made for right-handed people. Researchers of left-handers’ rights have written to manufacturers in order to get more scissors, keyboards, guitars, and other products for left-handers.
Avoid Common Mistakes

Self-Assessment
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 205–206
   2. a  5. a  8. c
   3. c  6. c
   4. b  7. b

2. page 206
   Josh Parker is a teacher who often works late. He drives home on a dark road which has no lights. A long workday, the late hour, and the dark road are a combination that it could be dangerous. Josh could fall asleep while driving and get into a bad accident. He admits that he is sometimes too tired to drive. "I am a guy who usually puts safety first. I don't drink and drive, and I never drive at a speed which is dangerous. Still, when I'm tired, I'm like a guy whose brain isn't working right." Josh has a problem which is very common. Like other people who are really tired, he sometimes makes bad decisions. When he feels tired, he should not drive by himself. He should drive with a friend whose role is to keep him awake.

Self-Assessment  pages 206–207

1. b  4. a  7. a  10. b  13. c
2. c  5. b  8. c  11. a  14. a
3. b  6. c  9. a  12. c  15. c

More About Object Relative Clauses

1. pages 209–210
   2. that/which doctors have identified
   3. that/which most people experience
   4. that/which you will get over in two or three days
   5. that/which you may have for seven to ten days
   6. that/which you can still use without a lot of pain
   7. that/which you feel
   8. that/which the flu can lead to

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 211–212
   2. c  5. c  8. c
   3. b  6. b
   4. a  7. b

2. page 212
   Final exam week is a time who/Ø students worry about. Are you a student who feels both worried AND tired? If so, you are like most of the other students who are tired faces you see around you. There are ways to beat the tiredness...
that/which/Ø

who exam week brings. Sleep who you miss is like food that you don’t eat. All-night study sessions that you depend on them are not good for you. The facts that you remember them at midnight will be gone by noon. Instead, set a study schedule when you can follow without missing sleep. For your health, remember: Before an exam, any eight hours of sleep who you get is better than eight hours of late-night study.

Self-Assessment pages 212–213

1. b 4. c 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. b 11. a 14. a
3. a 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. b

Unit 32 Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses

Special Days

Conjunctions

1 page 214
2. but 6. but 10. and
3. so 7. and 11. and
4. and 8. yet 12. and
5. and 9. and

2 A page 215
2. , but 4. , so 6. , but
3. and 5. , and

B page 215
2. , so 4. or 6. , yet
3. , yet 5. or 7. , so

C page 216
Possible answers
2. in February or March
3. Mardi Gras, yet/but the best and largest celebration is in New Orleans
4. wear costumes and/or masks
5. the parades in New Orleans and/or on the Internet or the parades in New Orleans, or you can see them on the Internet
6. to New Orleans each year for Mardi Gras, so it is very crowded
8. struck New Orleans in 2005, but/yet the city still celebrated Mardi Gras in 2006

Adverb Clauses

1 A pages 216–217
2. Although 4. because
3. because 5. although

2 pages 217–218
2. Because it is a three-day weekend for many people
3. Although people enjoy barbecues all summer
4. Since July 4 is a patriotic holiday
5. because it comes in September

3 page 218
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 218–219
2. b 5. c 8. b
3. a 6. a
4. b 7. a

2 page 220
Although most countries have at least 10 national holidays, India doesn’t. It has only three. Because India has such a huge population, you might be surprised.

Since it has so many different ethnic and religious groups, shouldn’t it have more holidays? The answer is that it does. Although they are not national holidays, they are celebrated in large areas of the country. Many countries have similar systems. Although there are few national holidays, there are many important ones that are not official for the whole country. For example, because some U.S. states want to honor Abraham Lincoln, they celebrate his birthday (February 12). Only four states have that holiday. State workers in Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, and New York get the day off even though there is no national holiday. No other states close government offices for that holiday. Although most cities in the state of Montana do not celebrate New Year, the city of Butte, Montana, has parades that day. Chinese New Year, the city of Butte, Montana, has parades. The city is home to many Chinese Americans. That day the city is home to many Chinese Americans.