Unit 1  Simple Present and Present Progressive

First Impressions

Simple Present vs. Present Progressive

1. page 2
   2. treats
   3. explains
   4. doesn’t/does not lose
   5. is keeping
   6. always tells OR ’s/is always telling
   7. see
   8. always makes
   9. respect
   10. wake up
   11. ’m/am teaching
   12. always try
   13. ’m/am constantly looking OR constantly look

2. page 3
   2. ’s not / isn’t / is not teaching
   3. ’s/is doing
   4. ’s/is investigating
   5. are participating; aren’t/are not working
   6. typically meets
   7. often talk
   8. usually asks
   9. ’s/is asking; generally say
   10. ’s/is also teaching OR also teaches

3. page 3
   2. ’m walking
   6. ’s not/isn’t playing
   3. ’m studying
   7. ’re showing
   4. Do; want
   8. want
   5. Is; playing
   9. starts / ’s starting

Stative Verbs

1. page 4
   2. I’m having
   8. do you hear
   3. don’t seem
   9. it feels
   4. I look
   10. I really want
   5. Are you thinking
   11. I need
   6. don’t have
   12. I don’t think
   7. I’m being

2. page 5
   2. ’s/is being
   6. ’s/is seeing
   3. have
   7. is thinking
   4. ’s/is having
   8. thinks
   5. sees

Special Meanings and Uses of Simple Present

1. 2. say 3. are 4. sees 5. recognizes 6. hears 7. feels
   8. seem 9. don’t/do not; like 10. think
   11. don’t/do not have

2. 2. believe / say 3. says / teaches 4. don’t/do not pay 5. use
   6. has / teaches
   7. give
   8. teaches
   9. lives
   10. travel

Avoid Common Mistakes

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

2. page 8

   For salespeople, physical appearance is important, but there are other things that also go into making a good first impression. For example, I always am arriving at meetings on time. I am knowing my clients are busy people, and I understand that their time is important. Also, I always call them by name. I even keep names and information about clients in a special file online. In fact, I add information to that file this week.

   In the past, I didn’t pay much attention to body language. However, I am learning to be more conscious of the ways I move and how to use my hands effectively. At every meeting I am making eye contact – especially when I first greet a client and again when I leave. I practice my greetings in front of the mirror every day. I try to remember to smile. Of course, I also want to look good. I have nice shoes, and I keep them clean and polished. I am thinking my new haircut makes me look good, too.
My sales numbers used to be a bit low, but they go up now. I am try to do better. I am knowing that I can be "Number One" in sales next year.

Self-Assessment pages 8–9

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

Unit 2 Simple Past and Past Progressive; Used To, Would

Global Marketing

Simple Past vs. Past Progressive

1 page 10
2. was hiding / hid 8. was planning / planned
3. left 9. was taking / took
4. saw 10. said
5. dropped 11. offered
6. wanted 12. were selling
7. went

2 page 11
2. did
3. realized
4. placed
5. made; placed
6. used
7. began; were still getting
8. parked
9. were already counting; were putting
10. understood

Answers will vary.

Time Clauses with Simple Past and Past Progressive

1 page 12
2. Before they hired a Brazilian marketing expert to improve their image there, business was terrible.
3. Once the expert began talking with their marketing department, business began to improve.
4. Everyone relaxed a little when sales increased.
5. The marketing expert continued to work with the company until they learned how to adapt their advertising to the local culture.

2 page 12
2. while
3. after
4. As soon as / Once / After

Used To and Would

1 page 14
2. a 4. e
3. b 5. c

2 page 14
2. used to support / would support / supported
3. used to pay / would pay / paid
4. used to wear / would wear / wore
5. didn't use to like / didn't like
6. used to try / tried
7. refused
8. told
9. would wear / wore
10. used to do / would do / did

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 15
2. c 6. b
3. a 7. c
4. b 8. a
5. b

2 page 16

ABC Creative Software used to design software for the U.S. market only. They were doing very well and their business increasing every year. They would talking from time to time about “going global.” Two years ago, the president of the company finally decided it was time to “go global.” During the first year, they faced many problems and global sales were not good. Because they used to market their products to the United States only, they hired a consultant who helped them design better marketing strategies. Every week as the company developing, he would offer workshops in which he taught appropriate
marketing strategies for different cultures. Soon sales were rising and the business was doing very well. Soon after that, ABC Creative Software opened their first office in India. When we called them recently, they were celebrating this opening with a big party.

**Self-Assessment** pages 16–17

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

**Unit 3 Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive Success**

**Present Perfect**

1 page 18
2. C 5. R
3. C 6. C
4. U

2 pages 18–19
2. He has lived for 15 years in Cupertino, California. OR He has lived in Cupertino, California, for 15 years.
3. He has run for city council four times in the last several years. OR In the last several years, he had run for city council four times.
4. So far, he hasn’t/has not won any election in his town. OR He hasn’t/has not won any election in his town so far.
5. He has just decided to run for the school board.
6. Henry still hasn’t/has not given up on his dream. OR Henry has still not given up on his dream.
7. He has never become discouraged.

3 page 19
2. for 5. since
3. for 6. since
4. for

**Present Perfect vs. Simple Past**

1 page 19
2. finished 6. have; started
3. haven’t heard 7. haven’t kept
4. moved 8. ’s been / was
5. got

2 page 20
2. escaped 7. said
3. have seen 8. has; bought
4. have; stopped 9. gave
5. haven’t/have not had 10. arrested
6. received

**Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Progressive**

1 pages 20–21

2 pages 18–19
2. How long has Oprah Winfrey been working in TV?; She has been working in TV since the 1970s.
3. How long have Venus and Serena Williams been playing tennis?; They have been playing it for more than 20 years.
4. How long has Neil deGrasse Tyson been hosting the TV show NOVA scienceNow?; He has been hosting it since 2006.
5. How long has Lang Lang been playing the piano?; He has been playing it since he was three years old.

2 page 21
2. hasn’t decided
3. have been visiting
4. have seen
5. has spent / has been spending
6. has written
7. has asked / has been asking
8. have all made / have been making
9. have worked / have been working
10. have graduated
11. have had / have been having

3 page 22
2. has already invented
3. hasn’t/has not come OR hasn’t/has not been coming
4. has had
5. has been running
6. has been
7. has been thinking

4 pages 22–23
2. have been
3. have been living OR have lived
4. ’ve/have loved
5. ’ve/have done OR ’ve/have been doing
6. ’ve/have; taken OR ’ve/have; been taking
7. has lived OR has been living
8. ’ve come OR ’ve been coming
9. has lived
10. has had
Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 23
2. a  6. b
3. c  7. a
4. a  8. a
5. a

2 page 24

Tom Wilson retired last year after a long, successful career in business. Since he retired, he has remodeled the kitchen and has been painting the whole house. Now that it is finished, it looks new again! Tom and his wife, Barbara, have also taken a few golf lessons and have golfing once a week at the local golf course. Tom has a lot of extra time and energy and has begun to do some of the cooking and cleaning. Barbara has had her own ways of doing things for years, and she has trying to find a nice way to tell Tom that he needs to find something else to keep him busy.

Fortunately, the other day Tom ran into another retired businessman from his company who told him that he is doing volunteer work since last year at the Local Business Association (LBA). He said he has been very happy and busy ever since he started. He told Tom that for the last few months he has been helping a Vietnamese couple with their new business. Tom has already called the LBA twice today to volunteer, too. He has been having to leave a message both times, but when they call him back, he'll set up a day to begin. Now his retirement will be a real success!

Self-Assessment pages 24–25

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

Unit 4 Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive
Nature vs. Nurture

Past Perfect

1. pages 26–27
2. hadn't forgotten  7. had grown up
3. had just given  8. had become
4. had been born  9. had committed
5. had become  10. had switched
6. ’d made  11. ’d never learned

2 page 27

2. The mother had argued to keep the twins together
3. they had always done everything together
4. the twins hadn't/had not made any friends in class
5. the twins had been sick for four days
6. they had always gotten along well
7. the twins’ teachers had gone to the principal with their concerns
8. the teachers had put them in the same class

Past Perfect with Time Clauses

1. page 28
2. After
3. before / by the time
4. When / As soon as
5. Until / Before

2 pages 28–29

2. Before school started, they had played with Chippy all summer.
3. After their parents had done some research on imaginary friends, they decided to talk to a psychologist.
4. Before their parents made an appointment with the psychologist, they had read a lot about the topic.
5. When they talked to the psychologist, he had already spent 30 minutes with the twins.
6. By the time they left the psychologist’s office, their parents had learned that the twins were normal.

Past Perfect Progressive

1 page 29
2. had been talking  6. had been paying
3. had been working  7. hadn’t been paying
4. had been running  8. had been chewing
5. had been playing

2 page 30
2. had had
3. had been paying / had paid
4. had won
5. had been working / had worked
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 30–31
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a

2. page 31

When Mary’s daughter was 10 years old, Mary told her a story about when she had been a young girl herself. She said that until she was about 10 years old, she had always believed that she had a twin sister somewhere. Her parents had laughed and had said that that was because she had read too many stories about twins. Mary told her daughter that one day, she had discovered a box of photos on the top shelf in a cupboard. She said it looked as if it had been there a long time. The box contained an old photo of two little girls who appeared to be about two years old. Mary said she immediately thought that the photo was a picture of her and her missing “twin sister.” She took it to her mother, who began to cry. She told Mary that someone had taken the photo of herself and her twin sister 40 years before, but then a short time later, her sister had died in an accident. All along Mary had thought there was a “missing twin,” but now she knew it had been her mother’s twin, not hers.

Self-Assessment pages 32–33

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

Unit 5 Be Going To, Present Progressive, and Future Progressive

Looking Ahead at Technology

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

1. pages 34–35
2. We’re holding
3. I’m going to have
4. We’re having
5. is flying
6. They’re all staying
7. I’m probably going to come
8. I’m going to make sure
9. is setting up
10. is going to go
11. flies

Answers will vary.

Will and Be Going To

1. page 36
2. will get
3. is going to be
4. will invent
5. won’t/will not happen
6. won’t/will not fill out
7. ’ll do

Answers will vary.

Future Progressive

1. page 38

Possible answers:
2. is going to be picking OR will be picking
3. ’s/is going to be spending OR ’ll/will be spending
4. is going to be meeting OR will be meeting
5. ’s/is going to be staying OR ’ll/will be staying
6. ’s/is going to be giving OR ’ll/will be giving
7. ’s/is going to be recovering OR ’ll/will be recovering
8. is going to be taking OR will be taking
Avoid Common Mistakes

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

2. page 40

The April issue of the magazine *Future Trends* says that in the year 2030, people will wear disposable clothing every day. If this prediction is correct, it will have a big impact on our clothing business. We will need to begin researching and developing ideas for creating clothing that people can wear once and then throw away.

Discussion of this topic starts tomorrow at our weekly idea meeting in Conference Room A. I will travel next week in South Carolina to see our factories, and I am going to be discussing the same topic with plant managers while I am there.

There is going to be a conference called “The Future of Fashion” in October of this year. I will attend that conference, and I hope to take at least one designer with me. I am going to ask all of you to vote at the beginning of September for the designer you think deserves to go.

Self-Assessment  pages 40–41

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

Unit 6 Future Time Clauses, Future Perfect, and Future Perfect Progressive Business Practices of the Future

Future Time Clauses

1. page 42
2. Once the website is ready, she will post pictures of her products.
3. She will not make more hats until her customers place / have placed a lot of orders.
4. As soon as she receives / has received a large order of hats, she will buy / is going to buy more materials.
5. She will mail / is going to mail hats to customers after she finishes / has finished the hats.
6. She will not hire / is not going to hire employees and an accountant until her business makes / has made a profit.
7. Before the holiday season arrives, she will join / is going to join an online networking site for entrepreneurs.

2. page 43

1. ’ve/have installed; are going to be
2. are going to send; has started
3. are going to wash; have finished
4. aren’t/are not going to happen; has begun

3. page 43

1. are going to take; remodel
2. are going to take; remodel
3. will already be planning; comes
4. will be meeting; arrives
5. is going to be; is starting
6. will be interviewing; is planning

4. page 43

Answers will vary.

Future Perfect vs. Future Perfect Progressive

1. page 44
2. will have become  5. will have become
3. will have decreased  6. will have hired
4. will have started  7. will have taken

2. page 44

1. By March, the director will have been working at the company for 25 years.
2. By August, the sales reps will have been telecommuting for 5 years.
3. By October, the employees will have been using software to set up meetings for 3 years.
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 45–46
   2. a  6. b
   3. b  7. b
   4. b  8. a
   5. a

2. page 46
   Ana Ray will start a new child-care center after she gets a child-care license. Once she gets the license, she will remodel her home. By next fall, she has turned the first floor into a child-care center. By then, her family moved to the second floor. By the time the center opens, Ana will have been working with children for 10 years. She will be working by herself when she first opens her business, but she may expand. By this time next year, she has decided whether an expansion is possible. She has made many contacts by then, so she will be able to find many customers.

Self-Assessment pages 46–47
1. b  4. a  7. c  10. b  13. b
2. a  5. b  8. c  11. c  14. b
3. a  6. a  9. c  12. c  15. a

Unit 7 Social Modals
Learning How to Remember

Modals and Modal-like Expressions of Ability

1. pages 48–49
   2. should  5. should not
   3. 'd better not  6. 'd better
   4. might not  7. should not

2. page 49
   Possible answers:
   2. might / could
   3. might / could
   4. should / ought to / had better

Modals and Modal-like Expressions of Permission, Necessity, and Obligation

1. pages 50–51
   2. must
   3. has to
   4. don't have to
   5. are required to
   6. were supposed to
   7. were not supposed to
   8. will have to
   9. are required to

2. A page 51
   2. You can / may talk to the teacher.
   3. You can / may ask the teacher for help with directions.
   4. You can't / may not use your notes.
   5. You can / may use a dictionary.
   6. You can't / may not have your textbooks open.

B page 52
2. Could you use
3. were allowed to ask
4. weren't/were not allowed to bring
5. couldn't/could not open
6. weren't/were not allowed to talk

Modals and Modal-like Expressions of Advice and Regret

1. pages 48–49
   2. should / ought to
   3. had better not / shouldn't
   4. should / ought to

3. page 50
   Answers will vary.

Photographic memory occurs when a person is able to remember a large amount of information accurately. Experts disagree on whether or not a person can have a photographic memory. Some experts say it is extremely rare. They say that some children are able to remember a lot of information. However, as adults, they aren't/are not able to do this. Other experts say that photographic memory does not exist.

Many people think that a photographic memory would be wonderful. Some researchers say this is not true. When people have photographic memory, they are able to store a great deal of information, like a computer database. However, they might remember a lot of information that
is not necessary for everyday life. Researchers say that memory is only important when people use it in their everyday lives. If people remember everything they see, read, and hear, they will be not able to organize the information in a useful way and recall it quickly when they need it. Also, sometimes people with photographic memory can forget not things they don’t want to remember.

Some experts say that photographic memory is not something people are born with. They believe that people can remember large amounts of information have to work hard so that they can do this.

2 page 54
2. However, they are able to memorize his pieces by practicing a lot.
3. His editor couldn’t/could not understand how Shereshevsky was able to remember everything he heard.
4. The journalist was able to remember a long list of numbers.
5. However, most students aren’t/are not able to remember information without studying.

3 page 54
2. could have learned
3. could have gotten
4. couldn’t have given
5. couldn’t have read
6. couldn’t have passed

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 55
2. a 6. c
3. c 7. b
4. b 8. a
5. b

2 page 56

Anne Park supposed to create an experiment to test the memories of cats. She developed the following test. She put a block between a cat and a treat. The cat allowed to get the treat, but the block was in the way. The first time the cat tried to get the treat, it tripped over the block. The second time, it remembered the block was there and stepped over it. Anne then played with the cat in another room and then repeated the experiment. Each time she played with the cat a little bit longer. The cat remembered the block was there for up to 10 minutes. After 10 minutes of play, the cat tripped over the block. Anne was surprised. She thought the cat should remembered the block.

Anne concluded that cats have memories of about 10 minutes. She must not have turned in her results right away, so she decided to test her theory with more cats. She borrowed 10 cats from a shelter and repeated the experiment. She allowed to keep the cats for several days. The results were the same. Anne’s boss thought the results were successful, but she had some criticisms. She thought that Anne should have tested even more cats for her experiment. She also thought Anne’s notes should have included more details.

Anne supposed to return the cats to the shelter. She must not have found homes for the cats, but she wanted to.

Self-Assessment pages 56–57

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

Unit 8 Modals of Probability: Present, Future, and Past

Computers and Crime

Modals of Present Probability

1 page 58
2. may not 5. couldn’t
3. might not 6. has to
4. should 7. might

2 page 59
2. might / could / may 6. may / might / could
3. couldn’t / can’t 7. should / ought to
4. must / has to 8. must / has to
5. can’t / couldn’t 9. have to / must

Modals of Future Probability

1 A page 60

Possible answers:
2. will pay
3. won’t/will not spend
4. won’t/will not finish
5. should get or might get or will get
6. will take
7. might not be
8. might know or should know
9. will be or should be
10. won’t/will not take
11. should finish

B page 61
Possible answers:
2. Nicole will be taking classes in the summer.
3. Nicole may / might / could be taking a class in the fall.
4. Nicole should / ought to / may / might / could be graduating in January.
5. Nicole may / might / could be getting a promotion in January.
6. Nicole won’t be looking for a new job in January.

2 page 61
Answers will vary.

Modals of Past Probability

1 page 62
2. b 5. a
3. a 6. b
4. b

2 pages 62–63
Possible answers:
2. Silvia must/could/might have been a black hat hacker. She must/could/might have stolen someone’s credit card.
3. Debbie must/could/might have been a white hat hacker. She must/could/might have broken into a computer system legally. She must/could/might have tested the company’s security system.
4. Claire must/could/might have been a hobby hacker. She must/could/might have hacked into the program for fun. She must/could/might have had enough money to pay for the programs.
5. Carl must/could/might have been a phreaker. He must/could/might have hacked into the phone company’s computer system.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 63–64
2. b 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. c
5. c

2 page 64
Possible answers:

Erin might getting a job as a white hat hacker for a large computer company. She may working with one or two other people to test the system. The hackers will try to find weaknesses in the system. Erin thinks that she may must enjoy this type of work if she gets the job. She might starting the job in the next few weeks. If Erin does get the job, she won’t fixing the problems. Instead, she must be preparing a report to the company. Someone else will fix the problems because Erin doesn’t have the experience to do that. She is upset that she cannot fix problems as well because she would make more money.

Unfortunately, she could have not gotten a degree in software development because her college didn’t offer software development classes. Instead, she studied computer security systems.

Erin might have not gotten other jobs she applied for, but that’s OK. She’s really hopeful about her chances for this job. If she gets the job and does well, maybe she must go back to school once she’s making more money.

Self-Assessment pages 64–65

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

Unit 9 Nouns and Modifying Nouns

Attitudes Toward Nutrition

Nouns

1 page 66
2. Some experts say it’s healthy to get an hour of exercise daily.
3. Some people need to drink six classes of water every day.
4. That diet is too extreme.
5. You should eat three meals a day.
6. It’s OK to have a snack during the day.
7. A child needs to have a diet with enough calcium to build bones.
8. It is healthy to add some strawberries to your cereal.

2 pages 66–67
2. onions 9. nutrition
3. water 10. vegetables
4. salt 11. health
5. soup 12. advice
6. diet 13. information
7. weight 14. exercise
8. loss
2. You can have chicken. You can’t/cannot have beef.
3. You can have fish. You can’t/cannot have pasta.
4. You can have nuts. You can’t/cannot have cookies.
5. You can have bread. You can’t/cannot have donuts.
6. You can have vegetables. You can’t/cannot have fruit.
7. You can have yogurt. You can’t/cannot have eggs.
8. You can have tea. You can’t/cannot have coffee.

Possible answers:
2. The rich don’t always have a better diet. OR The rich always have a better diet.
3. The educated know what kinds of food are healthy. OR The educated don’t know what kinds of food are healthy.
4. It can be hard for the poor to have healthy eating habits. OR It is not hard for the poor to have healthy eating habits.
5. The sick should exercise regularly. OR The sick shouldn’t exercise regularly.

Noncount Nouns as Count Nouns

1. cheese; cheeses
2. meat; meats
3. fruits; fruit
4. tea; teas

Page 68

2. two cups of
3. three cups of
4. a pound of
5. five teaspoons of

Page 69

2. A piece of; watermelon
3. A glass of; milk
4. a pinch of; salt

Modifying Nouns

1. It has an enormous rectangular swimming pool.
2. It has great modern exercise equipment.
3. There are big round metal weights.
4. The gym offers popular yoga classes.
5. The cafe has a wonderful new European cafe.
6. The cafe serves delicious large bowls of fruit.
7. There are also healthy Japanese teas in the cafe.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 71
2. b 6. b
3. a 7. a
4. a 8. c
5. c

2 page 72

All meals are important, but breakfast is the most important meal of the day. It’s sometimes hard to get children to eat breakfast. Here is a recipe that children love, and even a five-year-old child can make it! Put food colorings into a three-ounce glass of milk. Use your child’s favorite color. Then give your child two slices of bread. Let your child paint a face on each slice with a clean paintbrush and the colored milk. Put the bread into the toaster. Remove it and add some butter. Most children love the fun faces!

Many recipes of this kind are on the KidsEat website. KidsEat is an organization that helps children eat better. The people at the organization are dedicated to improving children’s eating habits. The recipes are easy to follow and delicious!

Self-Assessment pages 72–73

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

Unit 10 Articles and Quantifiers

Color

Indefinite Article, Definite Article, and No Article

1. page 74
2. the
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. the
Avoid Common Mistakes

Phil Wilson is a color forecaster. He looks at what colors will be popular in many areas like fashion and interior design. Look at the colors he says will become popular.

- Orange is going to be very popular this year in clothing and in the home.
- Many earthy colors, like shades of brown, green, and blue, will be popular in home decorating. However, these earthy colors aren't going to be popular in fashion.
- Wearing many colors at the same time will be fashionable. Wearing a lot of colors together is going to be really popular with teenagers.

Self-Assessment pages 78–79

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

Unit 11 Pronouns

Unusual Work Environments

Reflexive Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. you (singular)</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. we</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. you (plural)</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 pages 80–81
2. himself 6. yourselves
3. yourself 7. itself
4. themselves 8. ourselves
5. herself

3 page 81
2. itself 7. himself
3. they 8. themselves
4. them 9. them
5. themselves 10. him
6. themselves 11. yourself
Pronouns with Other/Another

1. Another is
2. others
3. each other
4. others
5. others
6. another
7. The other
8. another
9. The other
10. another
11. the other
12. another
13. the other

Indefinite Pronouns

A page 85

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B pages 85–86

2. Anybody / Anyone
3. anywhere / everywhere
4. Anybody / Anyone
5. something
6. somewhere
7. Everybody / Everyone
8. anything / everything
9. everybody / everyone
10. nobody / no one
11. nowhere
12. anywhere

Avoid Common Mistakes

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

2 page 88

Many companies have unusual work environments, but some are more unusual than others.

• At Green Mountain Coffee Roasters, employees can go take a class at the onsite meditation center. There, they can give themselves some time to relax, and then go back to work.

• At Chesapeake Energy Corp., employees can take scuba-diving classes. Some employees work toward a scuba-diving certification. Others just take the classes for fun.

• At Trupanion, a pet health insurance company, everybody receives free pet insurance for their cat or dog.

• A number of companies offer a great benefit: everyone gets a free lunch. FactSet Research is one company that does this, and others include Google, Facebook, and Netflix.

• Camden Property Trust gives a discount to employees who live in the buildings the company owns. Anyone from the company pays 20 percent less in rent.

• Microsoft gives employees free grocery delivery. It also matches donations that anyone gives to a charity. The founder of the company himself gives a lot of money to charity.

Self-Assessment pages 88–89

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

Getting an Education

Gerunds as Subjects and Objects

1 page 90

Getting an education is important to many young people in the United States. In fact, young people must get an education. Starting school at age five, or even younger if they go to preschool, is normal for most students. It depends on the state, but most students don’t finish studying until they are 17 or 18. Students go to elementary school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and then high school.

Many high schools are offering classes that prepare students for college – for example, advanced English, math, and science classes. These classes are called college prep classes. However, not attending college is an option. Some students enjoy getting a job right out of school. Taking vocational courses, such as car repair or computer skills, is an option for high school students who are not planning to go to college.

2 page 90

2. working
3. moving
4. Planning
5. becoming

3 page 91

Answers will vary.

Gerunds After Prepositions and Fixed Expressions

1 page 91

2. of having
3. for learning
4. on using
5. in applying
6. at educating
7. about trying

2 pages 92–93

2. He needs to learn about getting financial aid.
3. He complains about doing searches on the Internet.
4. He’s used to doing everything by himself.
5. He thinks Ivan should concentrate on getting money for school.
6. He admits to thinking about too many things at the same time.
7. He insists on helping Ivan.
8. He’ll take care of signing up for a computer.

3 page 93

Answers will vary.

Gerunds After Nouns + of

1 page 93

1. She understands the importance of going to college.
2. She thinks the cost of attending college is expensive.
3. She is trying to figure out the best way of paying for college.
4. She’s not sure about the benefit of taking out a student loan.
5. She is excited about the possibility of getting a grant.

2 page 94

1. way of spending
2. risk of not having
3. advantage of borrowing
4. disadvantage of getting
5. fear of paying

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 94–95

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

2 page 95

After spending two years at a community college, Pam decided that she did not want to transfer to the four-year university in her city. She thought about becoming a dog trainer instead. She had dreamed of being a dog trainer since she was very young. She asked a friend for advice. Her friend suggested volunteering at the Humane Society. Trying to get a job at a pet store to gain experience was another idea. Her friend also suggested reading books and articles about dog training. After talking to her friend, Pam spent time online searching for information. Checking websites was another good suggestion from her friend. Interviewing veterinarians in the community also seemed like a good idea. Becoming a dog trainer began to look more difficult than she had realized. She decided to transfer to the university to study animal science and volunteer at the Humane Society in her spare time. Concentrating on her studies are making her happy these days. Studying animal science is the best decision she’s ever made!
Self-Assessment pages 96–97
1. c 4. a 7. c 10. a 13. b
2. a 5. c 8. b 11. c 14. c
3. b 6. a 9. a 12. b 15. c

Unit 13 Infinitives
Innovative Marketing Techniques

Infinitives with Verbs

1 page 98
2. to work 6. not to have
3. to teach 7. to increase
4. to become 8. not to waste
5. to be

2 page 99
2. to paint 6. to advertise
3. to put / him to put 7. to take
4. to create 8. Jim to paint
5. to leave

3 page 99
2. Ms. Linden told him to spend more money on advertising.
3. She urged him to use creative advertising methods.
4. He asked her to give him some ideas.
5. Marcelo chose to put ads in teen magazines.
6. The advertisements persuaded young consumers to buy Marcelo’s clothing.

Infinitives vs. Gerunds

1 A page 100
2. Nicole hates calling friends on her cell phone.
3. Nicole likes to check e-mail on her cell phone.
4. Nicole doesn’t/does not like using the Internet on her cell phone.
5. Nicole prefers to take pictures with a camera.
6. Nicole prefers checking e-mail on her phone.
7. Nicole began to use their phone service last year.
8. Nicole will continue using their phone service.

B page 101
Answers will vary.

2 page 101
2. to put 7. to get
3. to bring 8. discussing
4. leaving 9. pretending
5. not having 10. to tell
6. to discuss

Infinitives After Adjectives and Nouns

1 page 102
1. isn’t/is not difficult to post
2. will be amazed to discover or will be surprised to find
3. are ready to hear or are likely to buy
4. Do not be afraid to give away
5. will be surprised to find or will be amazed to discover
6. are likely to buy
7. isn’t/is not necessary to shock
8. is easy to do
9. are lucky to become

2 page 103
2. way to get; Answers will vary.
3. chance to sell; Answers will vary.
4. ability to change; Answers will vary.
5. time to buy; Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

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

2 page 104
False advertising is giving untrue information about a product. Some stores use false advertising because they want that you come inside. Here are some common forms of false advertising that stores use to persuade you to buy their products:

- Some companies use pictures that make their products look better than they are. Maybe you see a picture of a great computer online. When you get to the store, the computer looks very different. The salespeople then offer you another, more expensive, computer.

- Some stores advertise great sales. You look forward to buying the product you see, but when you get to the store, the item you want for buy is gone. Once you're in the store, salespeople urge you to not leave without buying something.

- Some advertisements or salespeople say a product can do something that it can't do. They convince that you get it, and then you're disappointed when you get home.

Be careful of false advertising when you shop. We don't want that you be disappointed.
Self-Assessment pages 104–105

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

Unit 14 Negative Questions and Tag Questions

Geographic Mobility

Negative Questions

1 page 106
2. didn’t; move  5. Don’t; stay
3. Didn’t; change  6. Don’t; include
4. aren’t

2 page 107
2. Don’t you have a degree in economics?; No; Education
3. Don’t you work at Dyett High School now?; No; Dylan High School
4. Haven’t you lived / been living in Chicago since 2006?; No; 2008
5. Didn’t you move to Mexico City?; Yes; 2006
6. Don’t you speak Spanish and Portuguese?; Spanish and French

Tag Questions

1 page 108
2. aren’t they  7. has he
3. can’t it  8. has there
4. is it  9. will they
5. don’t they  10. would you
6. aren’t they

2 pages 108–109
2. moved; didn’t they; Yes, they did. OR didn’t move; did they; Yes, they did.
3. is painting; isn’t he; No, he isn’t. He’s painting houses. OR isn’t painting; is he; No, he isn’t. He’s painting houses.
4. moved; didn’t she; No, she didn’t. She moved to London. OR didn’t move; did she; No, she didn’t. She moved to London.
5. bought; didn’t they; No, they didn’t. They bought a restaurant. OR didn’t buy; did they; No, they didn’t. They bought a restaurant.
6. is living; isn’t she; Yes, she is. OR isn’t living; is she; Yes, she is.

3 page 109
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 111
2. c  6. a
3. c  7. b
4. c  8. b
5. a

2 page 112
Q: You travel from place to place in Kenya, doesn’t she?
A: No. I travel a lot. I move from place to place with other doctors and nurses.

Q: You’re working mostly in small towns?
A: Yes, I am. There aren’t many hospitals there. We have a small hospital in a van.

Q: You drive the van from place to place, don’t you?
A: Well, I don’t drive it myself. Someone else drives it. We usually stay in a place for a few weeks. Then we go to another town.

Q: This medical program helps a lot of people, doesn’t she?
A: Yes, it does. We give health care to many people in small towns.

Q: You’re not get tired of moving around so much? No, I don’t
A: Yes. I never get tired. I love it.

Q: New doctors will be coming to your program next week, aren’t they?
A: Yes, they will. I’m going to be training six new doctors.

Q: Then you’re going home, isn’t it?
A: No, I’m not. Actually, I’m going to Ethiopia to set up a mobile clinic there.
Self-Assessment pages 112–113
1. c 4. a 7. b 10. c 13. b
2. a 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. a
3. c 6. c 9. a 12. c 15. a

Unit 15 That Clauses
Cultural Values

That Clauses

1 page 114
Many jobs have different values associated with them. Here are just a few:

Doctors: Doctors value each patient’s life. They even take an oath. The oath says doctors must treat sick people to the best of their ability. Doctors also promise to keep a patient’s information private.

Lawyers: Privacy is also important in law. Lawyers know they cannot share a client’s information with others if the client doesn’t want them to. Lawyers also value fairness.

Teachers: Teachers value learning. They believe all students can learn.

Dentists: Dentists value good dental care. They know their patients will have healthier teeth if they brush and floss them every day and see a dentist regularly.

Librarians: Librarians value reading. They also think people should be quiet in libraries to let other people concentrate on what they are reading.

Journalists: Journalists care about the truth. They learn they must be correct and fair when reporting.

2 page 115
2. Paul assumes Brazilians don’t usually mind being late for parties with close friends.
3. Mr. Ito has read that Germans usually like to be on time.
4. Melissa feels Americans are sometimes too worried about time.
5. Ms. Piper has noticed that Canadians usually start meetings on time.
6. Carolina has realized sometimes it’s not important to be on time in Italy.
7. Dr. Robins understands that Chinese people often plan things years in advance.
8. Ben guesses people aren’t often late for parties in Japan.

3 page 116
Answers will vary.

Agreement Between That Clauses and Main Clauses

1 page 116
2. Research shows that most people respect their parents.
3. Most parents imagine that their children will always / are always going to respect them.
4. Most children learn that grandparents deserve respect.
5. Some historians feel that people showed others more respect in the past.
6. Some teachers think that children were more respectful in the past.
7. Some teachers hope that students will / are going to listen better in the future.
8. Experts realize that trends will / are going to change over time.

2 page 117
2. stand
3. had been standing
4. like
5. were
6. would see
7. didn’t stand
8. are

That Clauses After Adjectives and Nouns

1 page 118
Different cultures have different views on learning languages. What do you think about learning languages?

JL22: People in the United States often know only one language, but it’s clear that people in Europe usually learn more than one language.

KyleK: It’s understandable that Europeans know many languages. The countries are close together, and they need to communicate with each other.

DougT: It’s unfortunate that people in the United States don’t speak more languages. It’s my view that there are many benefits to being bilingual!

Mary96: It is evident that bilingual people have advantages. It’s understandable that bilingual people get better jobs.

Sandra: The problem is that not many schools in the United States offer enough foreign language classes.

George06: I disagree. My impression is that schools offer classes, but it’s very challenging to find places to speak other languages outside of class.
JavierR: I’m certain that people in my country value language learning. Almost everyone learns Spanish and English in school.

L1990: My [hope] is that everyone will speak both Spanish and English in the next 20 years.

Mei92: My [concern] is that people will still only be bilingual. It’s fortunate that we speak three languages in my family.

Isabel: In some places there’s a [belief] that learning only one language is the best. I guess the [point] is that a lot of us disagree!

2 page 119
2. It is clear that different cultural values should be respected.
3. The problem is that something considered positive by one culture might be considered negative by another. Or It is a problem that something considered positive by one culture might be considered negative by another.
4. It is interesting that the Internet might help reduce these problems by making people more aware of other cultures.
5. The hope is that people will learn more about cultural values in other countries.
6. It is likely that there will be fewer conflicts because of different cultural values in the future.

3 page 119
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 120
2. c 6. c
3. a 7. c
4. b 8. b
5. c

2 page 121

There are many places in the world that are culturally diverse. It is interesting people with different cultural values can often get along well in these places. Here are some of the most diverse cities in the world.

New York City: It is clear that New York City has always been culturally diverse. People speak around 800 languages in the city. Immigrants have come to New York City from all over the world, and experts are certain that the trend continues in the future.

Toronto: Toronto is Canada’s most diverse city. It is true that French and English are official languages in Canada, but research shows that almost one-third of the people in Toronto speak a foreign language at home.

Over half the people living in Toronto were not born in Canada.

Los Angeles: Los Angeles is another diverse city.

Research shows that almost half of the population is Latino, 14 percent is Asian, and 9 percent is African American.

L.A. is diverse in other ways, too. Experts say that is the creative capital of the world.

London: One website says that, almost every culture in the world can be found in London. The large number of cultures is reflected in the restaurants, in which you can find a variety of food from around the world.

Dubai: Dubai is quickly becoming a diverse city. It is surprising that was not diverse in the past. Many people from around the world have moved there for work, making it a global city today.

Self-Assessment pages 122–123

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

Unit 16 Noun Clauses with Wh- Words and If / Whether

Inventions They Said Would Never Work

Noun Clauses with Wh- Words

1 page 124
2. where
3. how many; who
4. when; how/why
5. why

6. how many
7. which/what
8. what

2 page 125
2. what to expect
3. where the item comes
4. when/where you want
5. what you see

6. what you get
7. how to look
8. how/where to find
9. What people say
3 page 125
2. They still don’t know when the “algae fuel” can be used in cars.
3. Many people care about what happens with the research.
4. The results of the project may affect how we power our cars in the future.
5. I’m not sure what will happen with this new technology.
6. However, I can understand why so many people are interested in it.

Noun Clauses with If/Whether

1 page 126
2. the name was from the servant who prepared it or from the man who ate it
3. it happened in the 17th or 18th century
4. the earl liked his sandwich
5. Sandwich is the name of a place
6. the place is in England or North America
7. the sandwich became popular right away

2 page 127
3. X
4. Some people couldn’t figure out if Einstein’s invention was practical or not.
5. I’d like to find out if today’s version is practical.
6. X
7. I don’t know if today’s version will have financial success or not.

3 pages 127–128
2. I don’t care whether the Ring Phone or the Scooter Shoes will make more money.
3. They’re trying to decide if the Ring Phone or the Scooter Shoes will get first prize.
4. I don’t remember whether my cousin invented the Ring Phone or the Scooter Shoes.
5. I’m trying to find out if the Ring Phone or the Scooter Shoes will get a patent first.
6. I can’t figure out whether the Ring Phone or the Scooter Shoes will be more practical.

Noun Clauses in Direct and Indirect Questions

1 page 128
2. I was wondering who invented hair that comes in a can.
3. Can you explain how the product works?
4. I’d like to know why someone would want to put colored powder on his or her head.
5. I want to find out if anyone buys this product.
6. Can anyone tell me whether the product really looks like hair?

2 page 129
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 129–130
2. c 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. c
5. a

2 page 130
It’s time again for the Inventor’s Fair. Thank you for being a judge. Please keep these things in mind when you judge the projects.
• It doesn’t matter what age is the inventor, Anyone can win.
• If you don’t know what is the invention, read the description.
• Test the invention to see whether it works or not.

As you test each invention, ask yourself these questions to help you pick a winner.
• Can anyone figure out how the invention works?
• Can you tell whether or not the invention would be useful in daily life? Whom would it help?
• Do you know whether the invention is unique or not?
Does it already exist?
• It shouldn’t matter whether or not you like it. Judge the invention on if it is a good idea or not. How useful is it to people?
• The inventors read your comments either they’re good or bad. If you don’t like the invention, please write your comments politely.

Self-Assessment pages 130–131
1. b 4. a 7. b 10. b 13. c
2. a 5. c 8. c 11. a 14. b
3. c 6. b 9. a 12. a 15. a
Unit 17  Direct Speech and Indirect Speech

Human Motivation

Direct Speech

1. page 132
2. said
3. said
4. said
5. asked

2. page 133
2. “Breakfast motivates me to get up,” Jing said, “and I always look forward to a cup of coffee.” OR “Breakfast motivates me to get up,” said Jing, “and I always look forward to a cup of coffee.”
3. Dana said, “Nothing motivates me to get out of bed!”
8. Kyle said, “It’s interesting that everyone’s answer was different.”
9. Jing asked (Kyle), “What about you? What motivates you to get out of bed?”
10. “The Internet!” Kyle said or “The Internet!” said Kyle.

3. page 134
2. Carol said, “Exercising during lunch helps me stay motivated at work.” OR “Exercising during lunch helps me stay motivated at work,” Carol said
3. “My deadlines keep me motivated at work,” said Erica.
4. “I’m a waiter,” said Josh, “so I’m motivated by tips.” OR “I’m a waiter, so I’m motivated by tips,” said Josh.
5. Rafael said, “My manager motivates me to work hard.” OR “My manager motivates me to work hard,” Rafael said.
6. “I don’t need external motivation,” said Alison, “because I’m naturally motivated.” OR “I don’t need external motivation because I’m naturally motivated,” said Alison.
7. “My job motivates me to get up in the morning,” said Chris.
8. Max asked, “Is it difficult to find motivation at your job?” OR “Is it difficult to find motivation at your job?” Max asked.

Indirect Speech

1. pages 134–135
2. said (that) the students had learned about the 19th century
3. said (that) history was an interesting subject
4. said (that) the teacher was talking about inspiring leaders on Tuesday
5. said (that) the class was going to a history museum

2. pages 135–136
2. a 5. c
3. b 6. c
4. b

Indirect Speech Without Tense Shift

1. pages 136–137
2. Diego said (that) there are many ways to remain motivated during difficult times at work.
3. Joe said (that) avoids distraction by not checking his e-mail all day.
4. Tong said (that) checking e-mail wastes a lot of time.
5. Brian said (that) he doesn’t check e-mail very often at work.
6. Adam said (that) he broke his work down into small parts.
7. Erin said (that) calendars really help her stay on schedule.

2. page 137
Answers will vary.

Other Reporting Verbs

1. page 138
2. confessed
3. told
4. explained
5. swore
6. convinced

2. page 138
2. to Beatriz that listening to music is/was a good way to stay motivated.
3. Ji Ah that the gym will/would be closed on Sunday
4. to Cory that it / his exercise plan / the exercise plan wasn’t going well at all
5. Amanda that the results would be worth it
6. Anne that Jill lost / had lost ten pounds last month
7. to Claire that yoga will/would help with fitness

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 139
2. c 6. c
3. a 7. c
4. a 8. b
5. c

2. page 140

Music can be very motivational. Dr. Olivia Halston said, "Music can make difficult jobs seem easier." She explained to us that music affects the brain. She said that she had discovered that music makes the brain happy. We wanted to know how music motivates our readers, so we did an online survey to ask about their music habits over a
one-month period. Many readers said that they listened to music for motivation when they exercised during that time. For example, Lien, a 22-year-old nurse, said, "I listen to music on my headphones when I exercise." She reported to us that it made her workout go faster. Other readers admitted to us that they listened to music when they did housework. Jack, a student, said that next Saturday he would probably play music by the Rolling Stones when he cleaned the house. "It won't make cleaning fun," he said, "but it will make it better."

Self-Assessment pages 140–141

Unit 18 Indirect Questions; Indirect Imperatives, Requests, and Advice
Creative Problem Solving

Indirect Questions

1 pages 142–143
2. T
3. F; Marta asked if they could start selling their products online.
4. F; Bin asked when they would be able to start selling items online.
5. T
6. T
7. F; Ms. Ortega asked who could create a page for them.
8. T
9. F; Ms. Ortega asked Bin if he had Ed's contact information.

2 pages 143–144
2. Jack asked Fen if she was unhappy at work.
3. Fen asked him if she had to work until 6:00 p.m.
4. Jack asked Fen if she had a problem with her work schedule.
5. Fen asked Jack if she could leave early to pick up her children.
6. Jack asked Fen if she had a problem with her babysitter.
7. Fen asked Jack if she would be allowed to work from home tomorrow.

3 page 144
3. Jill asked Dan if he had reported the problem yet
4. Dan asked Jill where he could report the problem
5. Jill asked if he had talked to the IT department
6. Then Jill asked if he wanted her to go with him

Indirect Imperatives, Requests, and Advice

1 page 145
2. said to listen to music
3. said to brainstorm ideas
4. said not to watch TV
5. said to read as much as possible
6. said not to sit at a desk all day
7. said to meditate for 20 minutes every day
8. said to exercise at least four times every week
9. said to talk to friends and colleagues

2 page 146
2. Dr. Taylor told him not to drink soda or coffee after 11:00 a.m.
3. Dr. Taylor told them to write down their problems before discussing them.
4. Dr. Taylor told him to stop using his phone.
5. Dr. Taylor told us not to worry about small problems.
6. Dr. Taylor asked to meet on Thursday instead.
7. Dr. Taylor told them not to ignore problems when they occurred.
8. Dr. Taylor asked her to look online for job opportunities.
9. Dr. Taylor asked Nayoung to talk to his receptionist about his bills.
10. Dr. Taylor told them to learn to manage their time better.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 147
2. c 6. c 3. c 7. b 4. a 8. a 5. b

2 page 148

Are you a creative person? Dr. Lydia Garcia, a counselor who helps people find jobs, says that we go after the job of your dreams. Here are some great jobs for creative people.

Interior Designer: We asked interior designer Julie Newton if she thought her job was creative. She told us that it was. She explained that interior designers need to be creative with colors, patterns, and light.
Photographer: Photographers need to have a creative eye. We asked photographer Cory Davis if he could tell us the most important tip for being a good photographer. He said that we need to be unique and not to do what everyone else does.

Teacher: Teachers have to think of creative ways to help students learn. Teacher Debbie Morgan has 25 students. She says that she’s always thinking of new ways to help her students learn. She tells her students to do their best, and she helps them do it.

Chef: Good chefs are creative chefs. People like a variety of different kinds of foods. We asked Chef Asami Tanaka if she thought it was important to be creative in the kitchen. She told us that it was. She explained that people want food that tastes good, but they also want it to look nice.

Are any of these jobs for you? Whatever you do, follow Dr. Garcia’s advice. She said that you find a job that’s right for you.

Self-Assessment pages 148–149
1. b 4. c 7. b 10. c 13. b
2. c 5. a 8. b 11. a 14. c
3. c 6. c 9. b 12. a 15. b

Unit 19 The Passive (1)
English as a Global Language
Active vs. Passive Sentences
1 page 150
2. A 6. P
3. P 7. A
4. A 8. P
5. P

2 pages 150–151
2. English is used at airports and train stations.
3. Commands in English are typed on computers. OR Commands are typed in English on computers.
4. E-mails are being written in English. OR E-mails in English are being written.
5. Announcements are made in English at international events. OR Announcements in English are made at international events.
6. English songs are heard in many places.
7. How is English used in your country?
8. Are business meetings being conducted in English?
9. Are students asked to read English-language books?

3 page 151
2. has been called
3. haven’t/have not been translated
4. have been taken
5. have been learned
6. has been brought

4 pages 151–152
2. was not being used
3. were started
4. has been spread
5. is also being taught
6. have been made
7. is used
8. are being conducted
9. are being written

5 page 152
2. by the Duke of Atholl
3. by the Duke of Atholl
4. by more and more people
5. by fewer than 200 inhabitants
6. by the people
7. by the government
8. by teachers
9. by over 1,500 people
10. by people

Verbs and Objects with the Passive
1 pages 152–153
2. I
3. T; The Latin alphabet is used (by many people) around the world.
4. I
5. T; A writing system based on earlier alphabets was created (by the Romans).
6. I
7. I
8. I
9. T; Letters on ancient Roman monuments are easily recognized by many tourists to Italy.
2. The audience was told the history of English since the fifth century (by the narrator).

3. Examples of changes in the language over the centuries were offered to the audience by the narrator.

4. Viewers were shown some of the varieties of spoken English (by the movie makers).

5. The moviemakers were given samples of speech by English speakers from different places.

6. The differences between British English and American English were shown (by the narrator).

**Reasons for Using the Passive**

1. were included
2. were asked
3. were examined
4. were compared
5. were published

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

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

2. English is used in many countries around the world.

It is sometimes a difficult language to learn.

Pronunciation is known to be difficult for some people.

For example, the /j/ as it is pronounced in English words (like *jane*) can be difficult for Spanish speakers. That is because the same sound does not occur in Spanish.

Vowels are also difficult for most learners of English.

Many vowel sounds are found in English. Americans use about fifteen vowel sounds. Also, the vowel sounds pronounced a bit differently in different places in the English-speaking world. Learners have been found ways to improve their pronunciation in English for a long time. Many pronunciation classes are being offered at schools.

People also listen to native speakers to improve. What pronunciation tips you were taught? Which ones are you using?

**Self-Assessment** pages 156–157

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

**Unit 20 The Passive (2)**

**Food Safety**

**The Passive with Be Going To and Modals**

1. Will public concerns about GM food safety be reduced?; 'll/will be reduced; won't/will not be reduced
2. Will more and more GM foods be purchased (by consumers)?; will be bought (by consumers); won't/will not be bought (by consumers)
3. Will the safety of GM foods be confirmed (by research)?; 'll/will be confirmed (by research); won't/will not be confirmed (by research)
4. Will GM foods be regulated more strictly by more countries?; won't/will not be regulated more strictly by more countries; 'll/will be regulated more strictly by more countries

2. is; going to be talked
3. has been done
4. have been used
5. are going to be harmed
6. are going to be given or have been given
7. is going to be done
8. have been grown
9. haven't/have not been tested
10. have been made
11. are going to be seen

3. may be modified
4. might be sold
5. could be kept
6. may not be known
7. could be damaged
8. must be tested
9. might be caused

4. Answers will vary.
Get Passives

1 page 161
2. gets contaminated
3. doesn’t/does not get cooked
4. don’t/do not get washed
5. gets dropped
6. gets put

2 page 161
2. The frozen potatoes are getting recalled because they got labeled incorrectly.
3. The fish isn’t/is not getting recalled because it didn’t/did not get contaminated.
4. The chocolate milk is getting recalled because it didn’t/did not get processed correctly.
5. The hot dogs aren’t/are not getting recalled because they didn’t/did not get damaged by bacteria.
6. The fruit drinks are getting recalled because they didn’t/did not get packaged correctly.

3 page 162

Interviewer: Last week, 1,000 cases of cheese made by ChedCheese, Inc. were recalled. Today, the owner of ChedCheese, Mr. John Harris, is here to talk with us about the problem.

Hello, Mr. Harris, and thank you for coming.

Mr. Harris: You’re welcome. Thank you for having me.

Interviewer: So, tell us about the problem.

Mr. Harris: Well, several people became sick after eating our cheese, so all of our cheese products got tested by the FDA.

Interviewer: I see. And what did the FDA find?

Mr. Harris: They found that one of our cheeses had been contaminated.

Interviewer: So, what happened?

Mr. Harris: That cheese was recalled by the FDA. Of course, at ChedCheese, we are concerned about public safety. I personally made an announcement about the recall.

Interviewer: Do you know how the cheese got contaminated?

Mr. Harris: Yes, I do. Unfortunately, several of my employees did not follow our safety procedures.

Interviewer: And what happened to those employees? Did they get fired?

Mr. Harris: Yes, I fired them. At ChedCheese, we take safety seriously.

Interviewer: Your company was shut down, right?

Mr. Harris: Yes, but it wasn’t shut down by the government. I decided to close the factory and do a thorough cleaning of our equipment. We’re going to reopen on Monday, and I want consumers to know it will be safe to buy our cheese again.

Interviewer: Thank you for your time, Mr. Harris.

Passive Gerunds and Infinitives

1 page 163
2. being informed OR to be informed
3. to be persuaded
4. being harmed
5. to be improved
6. being misinformed
7. to be misled

2 pages 163–164
2. to be 5. being
3. being 6. to be
4. to be

3 page 164
2. I want; Answers will vary.
3. I hope; Answers will vary.
4. I’m afraid of; Answers will vary.
5. I’m interested in; Answers will vary.
6. I’m not likely; Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 164–165
2. b 6. b
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. a
5. c

2 page 165
A farmers’ market will formally be approved by the community board at its next meeting. Farmers’ products will be sold at a market downtown every weekend. The market will be inspected by the health board before it opens in May. The health board needs to give final approval.
A wide variety of freshly grown products will be displayed for consumers to choose, including fruits, vegetables, and flowers. In addition, products such as honey might be sold at the market, however. Cooking demonstrations may be scheduled for some weekends. More information can be found on the city’s website. This market will be enjoyed by families throughout the community.

Self-Assessment pages 166–167

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

Unit 21 Subject Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns) Alternative Energy Sources

Identifying Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 168

Helen and David Mitchell are people who live in Michigan. Michigan is a U.S. state that has very cold winters. In the winter, the Mitchells had heating bills which were over $600 a month. They did a lot of research to see how they could save money on their heating bill. Geotime is a company that installs a type of geothermal energy system. It is a system which is put underground. It uses heat from the ground to heat the home. Mr. Reynolds is a man who works for Geotime. He came to the Mitchells’ house to explain the system, and they decided to have it installed. It has been very successful. In January, the Mitchells had a heating bill that was only $115!

2 page 168

2. that helps 6. that install
3. who live 7. which collects
4. which is 8. which saves
5. that runs

3 page 169

2. Clean Power Campaign was started by people who wanted to make a difference.
3. Clean Power Campaign employees talk to companies which use a lot of dirty fuels.
4. Employees who work for Clean Power Campaign encourage those companies to use renewable energy.
5. The organization contacts government agencies which make decisions about energy use.
6. Clean Power Campaign speaks to the agencies on behalf of citizens who are concerned about clean energy.

4 page 169

2. who/that support environmental organizations or political parties
3. which/that sells products or services that do not harm the environment
4. who/that works for a green business or an environmental organization
5. which/that does not harm the environment when produced or consumed
6. which/that trap the sun’s heat and cause a rise in temperature

Nonidentifying Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 170

2. Energy costs can be reduced by green roofs, which keep heat out in the summer and keep heat in during the winter.
3. People put gardens, which can include trees and flowers, on the tops of buildings.
4. Trees and large plants are grown in one type of roof garden, which is also called an intensive roof garden.
5. Intensive gardens, which need a thick layer of soil, can seem like parks in the sky.
6. Another kind of roof garden, which is called an extensive roof garden, has low-growing plants in thin soil.
7. My cousin, who is a professor researching green roofs, grows carrots and peppers in his extensive garden.

2 pages 170–171

2. Ivan’s car, which is a hybrid, gets good gas mileage.
3. Our uncle, who is an electrical engineer, has an electric car.
4. The NRG which/that is located on Main Street sells only eco-friendly products.
5. Geotime, which has 30 employees, installs geothermal systems.
6. Paulina’s office which/that is downtown uses solar energy.

Subject Relative Clauses with Whose

1 page 171

We need to support leaders whose main goal is to use renewable energy sources. Alex Nelson, whose parents own a green company, is running for mayor. He works as a lawyer at Crawford & Hu. Pat Crawford, who started the law firm and whose practice is well known, helps preserve green spaces. Nelson’s experience makes him a great candidate. Rita Levins, whose volunteer activities in the community are numerous, is also running for mayor.
Levins, whose father has worked in a coal mine, supports using coal as an energy source. She has served on the town council. Levins may be a qualified politician, but she does not support renewable energy. Jennifer Chen, whose campaign promises include support for renewable energy, is the third candidate for mayor. Chen, whose parents own a gardening business, has experience with green issues. However, Chen’s main issue is support for education, whose funding has been cut. In my opinion, you should vote for Alex Nelson, whose experience makes him the best person for the job.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 173–174
2. c 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. c
5. b

2 page 174

There are many things you can do to have a home which helps the environment. Install a solar panel system, which heats your home with energy from the sun. You could also get a geothermal system, which heats your home with energy from the ground. A geothermal system, which can be expensive at first, saves money over time. This type of system, which heats your home cheaply, can also cool your home. You can find many people online who sell solar panels and geothermal systems. You could also put a green roof on your home. The roof, which helps to heat the home, can also be used for a garden. Green roofs, which need to be flat, work best on new homes. Find an architect whose company specializes in green roofs to build your home. There are many options for having a home that doesn’t pollute the environment and saves you money on heating bills.

Self-Assessment pages 174–175

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

Unit 22 Object Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Clauses)

Biometrics

Indentifying Object Relative Clauses

1. page 176

Forensic Files is a popular TV show. It shows crimes that experts solve with forensic science. Each episode is about a different crime which someone has committed. In many episodes, investigators use DNA that criminals have left at the crime scene to help them solve the case. Because each person’s DNA is unique, the DNA that the investigators collect is often important evidence. Once
Investigators find a suspect, they can match the suspect’s DNA to the DNA that they have found at the scene. The DNA can show if a suspect was present at a crime scene. However, DNA is not the only forensic evidence that these investigators use to solve the crimes. They also use fingerprints, footprints, and even clothing fibers that they find at the scene. Investigators on the show usually use forensics to catch criminals, but not always. Some of the suspects they investigate are innocent. Forensic evidence, like DNA, can help show that, too.

2 page 176
Forensics can be used to solve cases that police consider “cold.” Cold cases are investigations that police have not been able to solve—sometimes for over 20 years.

New technology that investigators didn’t have in the past is available today, so crimes which people committed many years ago can eventually be solved. In one case, police collected evidence from a crime that someone committed 30 years ago. The police found some hair at the crime scene, but the investigators couldn’t prove whose hair it was. Thirty years later, the DNA in the hair which the police had found was tested. The hair matched one of the suspect’s DNA, and he was arrested for the crime that he had committed years before.

Cold case investigators have an important job. People whose family members criminals have hurt may feel satisfied when a person is arrested even after many years.

3 page 177
2. terrible crimes which/that/Ø people around the world have committed are shown
3. Dayle Hinman is an investigator who/whom/that/Ø viewers see solve crimes with forensics
4. forensic investigators analyze data which/that/Ø the police find at the crime scene
5. two unusual crimes which/that/Ø investigators solve with forensics are shown each week
6. a medical examiner studies victims for evidence which/that/Ø she uses to solve crimes

Object Relative Clauses as Objects of Prepositions

1 A–B pages 179–180
✓

2. which/that
✓
3. which
✓
4. which
✗
5. who/whom/that
✗
6. which/that
✗
7. who/whom/that
✓
8. which

2 page 180
The movie Conviction, in which Hilary Swank stars, was released in 2010. Betty Anne Waters is the real-life woman on whom the movie is based. Betty Anne fights to prove her brother is innocent of a murder of which he was convicted. She enters law school, from which she graduates after years of study. She is determined to prove her brother is innocent of the crime of which others say he is guilty.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 181
2. a 6. b
3. c 7. c
4. c 8. c
5. a

2 page 182
Forensic science, which many investigators use to solve crimes today, is not a new science. Fortunatus Fidelis, who whom which people call the founder of forensic medicine, already practiced this type of medicine in the 1590s. Forensic medicine, which uses medical evidence to solve crimes, has changed over the years. Here are some historic developments:

1. Fingerprints, which criminals leave them at crime scenes, became a way to identify people in the late 1800s. However, computer systems which police use to
scan, store, and compare fingerprints weren’t created until the last half of the twentieth century.

2. In 1901, Karl Landsteiner discovered that people have different blood types. After that, investigators could use blood samples that they found at crime scenes to eliminate suspects.

3. In the 1980s, Ray White identified important features of DNA, which investigators now collect from almost every modern-day crime scene. In 1987, DNA was first used to prove that a man, who police thought had committed a crime, was guilty.

Technology in forensic science is always being developed, and there will be even more ways, that police can catch criminals in the future.

Self-Assessment pages 182–183

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

Unit 23 Relative Clauses with Where and When; Reduced Relative Clauses

Millennials

Relative Clauses with Where and When

1 page 184
2. when 5. where
3. when 6. when
4. where

2 page 184
2. is a place where Gen Xers have introduced many new ideas
3. is a website where many Gen Xers shop
4. are locations where Gen Xers like to go on adventure vacations
5. are places where Gen Xers want to work

3 page 185
2. where many young people communicate.
3. when Internet use spread rapidly.
4. in which most homes have Internet connections.
5. in which most Internet applications start to sell.

Reduced Relative Clauses

1. page 185
2. Baby Boomers are optimistic people. Most of them are people in their 50s and 60s.
4. Millennials are people looking for challenges. They are educated people.

2 page 186
2. His son, a two-year-old, is a Gen Zer.
3. Tim is doing research on China’s Generation Y, the Chinese post-1980s generation.
5. According to Stanat, China’s Generation Y, an entrepreneurial and tech-savvy group, is composed of approximately 200 million individuals.

3 pages 186–187
2. The organizers think that most of the people attending the conference are Millennials.
3. There is a man writing name tags at the information table.
4. The water on the information table is for the attendees.
5. There is a woman passing out the bottles of water by the information table.
6. The woman speaking first at the conference is already on the stage.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 187–188
2. b 6. a
3. c 7. b
4. b 8. c
5. a

2 page 188
A generation gap is a difference in values and attitudes between two generations. Sociologists, are people who study society, often examine generation gaps. The United States is a country where have found gaps among generations.

The 1960s was a decade in when there was a big generation gap between Traditionalists and Baby Boomers. Traditionalists, were the parents of the Baby Boomers, were conservative. Their children, were the Baby Boomers, wanted to express their personal freedom. It was a period in when the younger generation protested against society and government. Big cities were places where, often
gathered to protest, sometimes through music. Joan Baez, a folk singer, sang protest songs. Many Traditionalists did not like, or even understand, the music their children were listening to.

**Self-Assessment** pages 188–189

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

## Unit 24 Real Conditionals: Present and Future

### Media in the United States

#### Present Real Conditionals

1. page 190
2. you are; you show
3. photo is; it tells
4. You need; you want
5. someone plans; there are
6. you look for; you need
7. a person doesn’t/does not need; he or she has
8. people try; they want
9. you are; you have

2. page 191
2. If an average person submits a news story, a news organization considers it.; A news organization considers the story if an average person submits it.
3. If the story is interesting, a news organization often uses it.; A news organization often uses the story if it’s/it is interesting.
4. If the news organization is good, it checks the facts.; The news organization checks the facts if it’s/it is good.
5. If the stories aren’t/are not objective, a good news organization doesn’t/does not use them.; A good news organization doesn’t/does not use the stories if they’re not / they aren’t / they are not objective.

3. pages 191–192
2. what do you do
3. what news sources do you use
4. you want news on something specific
5. what happens
6. you want to find out more about a story
7. What are your favorite news sources
8. you want to get more information
9. my friends post interesting news stories
10. I often follow up
11. you are home after work
12. do you watch the news on TV

### Future Real Conditionals

1. A pages 192–193
2. wait
4. won’t/will not get
5. don’t/do not go
6. will be
7. rains
8. will; do
9. is
10. ‘ll/will put up
11. miss
12. ‘ll/will watch

B page 193
2. even if
3. even if
4. Unless
5. Even if

#### Real Conditionals with Modals, Modal-like Expressions, and Imperatives

1. page 194
2. must
3. shouldn’t
4. could
5. have to
6. should
7. might
8. can’t

2. pages 194–195
2. If you write a review, it could help other people.
3. We can’t publish your review if you don’t include your name.
4. When you write a review for us, it has to be fewer than 100 words long.
5. Your review should include positive and negative feedback if you are not biased.
6. When you write a review, follow these rules.

3. pages 195–196
Answers will vary.

### Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 197
2. a 6. a
3. b 7. a
4. c 8. c
5. b

2. page 198

One way to get news is to get it on your cell phone. If people are on the go, they like to read the news wherever they are. If they have smartphones with Internet service, they can usually read news anywhere. News companies are trying to make it even easier to get news on phones. If they will make news even easier to read on a small screen, more people will read it.

Answers will vary.
Companies consider several questions when they develop stories for cell phones. For example, if a story is long, people will read it? If people only will want to read stories on certain topics, how people can get these stories easily?

If you will read or listen to the news on your phone, there could be some problems. For example, imagine you are outside during your lunch break tomorrow, and you want to catch up on the news. If the weather is bad tomorrow, you probably won’t get good cell phone service. You definitely won’t use your phone outside if it rains a lot tomorrow. Of course, you wouldn’t read a newspaper in the rain, either!

### Self-Assessment pages 198–199

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

### Unit 25 Unreal Conditionals: Present, Future, and Past

#### Natural Disasters

**Present and Future Unreal Conditionals**

1. page 200

   3. had
   4. would stay
   5. got
   6. would close
   7. didn’t/did not have
   8. might catch up
   9. closed
   10. might not finish
   11. wouldn’t/would not drive
   12. were/was

2. pages 200–201

   2. If the forest fire came near town, residents would leave their homes. OR Residents would leave their homes if the forest fires came near town.
   3. If there were/was a tornado, people would go to their basements. OR People would go to their basements if there were/was a tornado.
   4. If it rained a lot, streets could flood. OR Streets could flood if it rained a lot.

   5. If there were/was a hurricane, houses on the beach would be in danger. OR Houses on the beach would be in danger if there were/was a hurricane.

   6. If we had a heat wave, many plants could die. OR Many plants could die if we had a heat wave.

3. page 201

   Possible answers:
   2. If it didn’t snow so frequently, I wouldn’t have to cancel school.
   3. If didn’t miss a large number of days, we wouldn’t have to make them up at the end of the year.
   4. If safety weren’t a priority, I could keep schools open during bad weather.
   5. If the city had good snow removal equipment, we wouldn’t a lot of canceled school days.
   6. If the city raised taxes, we could buy new equipment.

4. page 202

   Answers will vary.

#### Past Unreal Conditionals

1. page 203

   2. a. Yes
      b. No

   3. a. No
      b. Yes

   4. a. Yes
      b. No

   5. a. Yes
      b. No

2. page 203

   Possible answers:
   2. Flights would have continued if the smoke and ash hadn’t been so thick in the air.
   3. Flights wouldn’t have stopped if the pilots had been able to see.
   4. Many tourists would have flown home if the airports hadn’t closed.
   5. The catastrophe wouldn’t have affected so many countries in Europe if the wind hadn’t been so strong.

3. page 204

   2. had slowed; could / might / would have stayed

   3. wouldn’t / would not / might not have gotten; had closed

   4. had seen; wouldn’t / might not have stepped

   5. could / might / would have gone; had remembered

4. page 205

   Answers will vary.
Wishes About the Present, Future, and Past

1. had been
2. weren’t/were not raining
3. hadn’t/had not made
4. wasn’t/was not training
5. had been
6. weren’t/were not training
7. hadn’t/had not made
8. could ask
9. could talk

Possible answers:
2. I wish that I hadn’t left my umbrella at home.
3. I wish that I could go outside and play soccer right now.
4. I wish that the rain would stop.
5. I wish that it didn’t rain every week here.
6. I wish that my rain boots didn’t have holes in them.
7. I wish that I could go to the park today.
8. I wish it were winter now.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. or
2. and
3. or
4. and
5. or

Self-Assessment pages 208–209

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

Unit 26 Conjunctions

Globalization of Food

Connecting Words and Phrases with Conjunctions

1. A page 210
2. or  6. or
3. and  7. and
4. or  8. or
5. and

B page 211
2. but/and  6. but
3. but/and  7. but
4. and  8. or
5. or  9. but

2 page 211
2. nor; is  5. nor; sounds
3. or; is  6. and; are
4. but also; adds

3 page 212
2. At the restaurants, you can have either savory crêpes or sweet crêpes. OR At the restaurants, you can have either savory or sweet crêpes.
3. The crêpes are not only inexpensive but also large.
4. Both the chocolate (crêpes) and the strawberry crêpes are delicious.
5. Neither coffee nor tea is free at La Crêperie.
Connecting Sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions

1. pages 212–213
2. and
3. but
4. so
5. but

2 page 213
2. but
3. so
4. yet

3 page 213
2. Mexican food is popular and enjoyed by people in many countries.
3. Thai food can be found in many places and is usually similar to the food in Thailand.
4. Indian restaurants are common in England and found in many other countries.
5. You should try French food in France and have it in Canada.

Reducing Sentences with Similar Clauses

1. page 214
2. is; too
3. haven't; either
4. so; was
5. were; too
6. weren't

2 page 215
2. So is the lamb.; The lamb is, too.
3. Neither is the chicken.; The chicken isn't, either.
4. So is the steak.; The steak is, too.
5. So was the steak.; The steak was, too.
6. Neither was the fish.; The fish wasn't, either.
7. Neither was the lamb.; The lamb wasn't, either.
8. So was the chicken.; The chicken was, too.

3 pages 215–216
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 216–217
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c

2 page 217
Places like Florida and California can grow fruit year-round, but places like New York and Minnesota cannot because the climate is too cold. For example, oranges do not grow in cold climates, and lemons do not, either. However, either oranges and lemons can be found in supermarkets all year round. Where do they come from? Most supermarkets in places with cold winters import food from other places. Oranges are grown in California, and are shipped to places like New York.

There are some fruits that do not grow well in warm and cold climates in the United States. Therefore, many fruits are imported from other countries. For example, either Peru and Mexico export avocados to the United States. Durian is not native to the United States, and passion fruit is not, either. Durian is often imported from Malaysia and Indonesia, and passion fruit is imported from New Zealand and Brazil. Lychee is another fruit that is not very common in the United States. It is grown in some areas of the United States, but is mainly imported from places like China. These exotic fruits usually cannot be found in small towns or smaller cities. However, supermarkets in bigger cities usually sell them.

Self-Assessment pages 218–219

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

Unit 27 Adverb Clauses and Phrases

Subordinators and Adverb Clauses

1. page 220
2. since
3. while
4. Although
5. Even though
6. Because

2 page 221
2. Although / Even though / Though / While; 18
3. while; 17
4. Although / Even though / Though / While; 13
5. When; 5
6. because/since; 4
Reducing Adverb Clauses

1 page 222

Christina is a personal shopper who works for a businesswoman, Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Adams does not have time to shop. Christina does most of her shopping, since she is a successful businesswoman. Mrs. Adams often has to go to events. Christina picks out dresses and shoes for her. Christina also gets groceries for Mrs. Adams. While getting Mrs. Adams groceries, Christina also does her own shopping. Christina started working for Mrs. Adams after she started college. Having earned enough money for her tuition, Christina will finish school this year.

David is also a personal shopper, but his job is different from Christina’s. David goes shopping for elderly people. Because they are homebound, his clients have difficulty leaving their houses. David does their grocery shopping and also buys other items for them. One of his clients, Mr. Morton, said that David has changed his life. Since having a stroke two years ago, Mr. Morton has had trouble walking. His children did his shopping for him before realizing a service could do it. Before they realized a service could do it, now when they visit their father, they can spend time with him instead of doing errands for him.

2 pages 222–223

2. Having bought 100 pairs of shoes, she didn’t have room for them in her closet.
3. While shopping for a gift for her sister, she bought three new pairs of shoes.
4. She started buying shoes before getting a job.
5. Being caring people, her parents were worried about her.
6. Having read an article about shopping addicts, her father suggested treatment.
7. Melissa agreed to get help after realizing she had a problem.
8. Now she takes only the money she needs before going to the mall.

3 page 223

Answers will vary.

Subordinators to Express Purpose

1. pages 223–224

   2. to
   3. to
   4. so
   5. in order to
   6. so that
   7. so
   8. to

2 page 224

2. Santiago buys old guitars so that he can fix them.
3. Dae Jin and Alex buy concert tickets to sell them to their friends.
4. Gabriela buys new clothes so she can have the latest style.
5. Chuck buys comic books in order to add them to his collection.
6. Sofia and Ying buy art supplies so that they can make birthday cards to sell.

3 page 224

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 225

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

2 page 226

Even though everyone spends money differently, research shows there is a common pattern of spending over a lifetime:

- From ages 18 to 22, people do not spend a lot of money. Young people often do not have a lot of money to spend. Because they are in school or getting their first job, although spending money, they still do not spend that much. For example, people in their 20s often cannot afford to buy houses when not earning a lot of money. As a result, they tend to rent apartments.
- From ages 31 to 40, people spend more money. They usually have more money to spend. Because they have been working for a while. However, even though they make more money, they often have a hard time saving money.
- Research shows that people in their 40s spend the most money. Many people in this age group have children, so they have to buy things for the entire family.
• People in their 50s spend less money than those in their 40s even though they often have more money than when they were younger. One of the reasons is that, even though they may continue working, they are often trying to save money for retirement.

• People over 60 spend the least amount of money. Many people in this age group are not working anymore after having retired, so they are usually afraid of spending much money, even though they have saved money for most of their lives.

Self-Assessment pages 226–227
1. b 4. a 7. a 10. b 13. b
2. c 5. c 8. b 11. c 14. b
3. b 6. c 9. a 12. c 15. a

Unit 28 Connecting Information with Prepositions and Transitions
Technology in Entertainment

Connecting Information with Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

1 page 228
2. Because of 6. In addition to
3. As well as 7. instead of
4. Instead of 8. Despite
5. except for 9. in spite of

2 page 229
2. instead of an animated movie
3. in spite of her diet or in spite of being on a diet
4. as well as some chocolate
5. due to the bad seats or due to the theater having bad seats
6. as a result of sitting too close to the screen

3 pages 229–230
Possible answers:
2. All the movies I own are live action except for Hop.
3. Hop is a sweet movie besides being very funny.
4. Hop has animated characters in it in addition to “real” actors.
5. The main actor talks to other people as well as to an animated bunny.

4 page 230
Answers will vary.

Connecting Information with Transition Words

1 pages 230–231
2. Second, J. Stuart Blackton made the first animated film by using drawings on a blackboard.
3. Then / Next, / After that, Emile Cohl created an early animated film, using paper cutouts.
4. Then / Next, / After that, Winsor McCay made an animated cartoon with 10,000 drawings.
5. Then / Next, / After that, the first full-length animated movie was made in Argentina by Quirino Cristiani.
6. Finally, Walt Disney produced the first animated cartoon with synchronized sound.

2 page 231
2. In addition / Moreover
3. As a result / Consequently
4. therefore / as a result
5. Moreover / Furthermore
6. In contrast / On the other hand
7. In addition / Furthermore
8. To summarize / In conclusion

3 page 232
2. Most dance apps only show steps. In contrast, U-Dance shows a user’s movements.
3. I thought the app would not be good exercise. However, I got a good workout.
4. U-Dance is free. Therefore, you have no reason not to get it.
5. To summarize, it’s easy to use, fun, and free. It’s a great app.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 232–233
2. a 6. b
3. c 7. b
4. b 8. c
5. b

2 page 233
Despite it is a relatively young company, Pixar has been very successful. In spite of having had a good job at Disney, John Lasseter left his job to start a computer animation company with George Lucas in 1984. The company later became Pixar. In 1986, Pixar released its first animated short film, which was called Luxo Jr. In 1987, Luxo Jr. was nominated for an Academy Award as well as having it was nominated for a Golden Gate Award. It won the Golden...
Gate Award. In the other hand, it did not win the Academy Award. In 1989, Pixar started making commercials in addition to it made films. In the 1990s, Pixar continued making short films as well as it made commercials. In addition to Pixar’s short films, the commercials also won awards.

In 1995, Pixar’s *Toy Story* was a huge success at the box office. In addition, it was the world’s first full-length movie completely animated on computers. In the years to come, Pixar made *Toy Story 2* and *Toy Story 3*. *Toy Story 3* made even more money than the very successful *Toy Story* and *Toy Story 2* combined. In conclusion, Pixar has had fantastic success with many of its movies and commercials and has won a large number of awards over the years.

**Self-Assessment** pages 234–235

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