Answer Key

UNDERSTANDING AND USING

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Third Edition

Betty Schrampfer Azar
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Errata

NOTE: The answers given in this Answer Key reflect corrections made in the textbook after the first printing. These corrections are listed below.

If you find further errors in the text, please e-mail Prentice Hall Regents at phr_web@prenhall.com (with "for Betty" in the subject box).

CHAPTER 1, Exercise 3, p. 3: The last question in Item 3 should be renumbered item 4:
4. What are you going to do tomorrow?

CHAPTER 2, Exercise 12, p. 21: The last chart heading should read: /ad/ NOT /az/. 

CHAPTER 5, Exercise 15, p. 80: Number (7) should begin with the sentence currently numbered (8). All numbers thereafter should be changed. The total number of answers in the exercise should be (22) NOT (23).

CHAPTER 6, Exercise 2, p. 85: The second column in Group C contains two items numbered 30. Instead of 30 through 34 the second column should be numbered 30 through 35.

CHAPTER 11, Exercise 6, p. 213: Item 4 should read: “Someone has given Maria a promotion at her job as a computer programmer at Microsoft.”

CHAPTER 13, Exercise 2, p. 269: Item 5 should read: “The man is standing over there. Ann brought him to the party.”

CHAPTER 13, Exercise 23, p. 282: Remove the commas in Item 8.

CHAPTER 15, Exercise 2, p. 327: In Item 4, the preposition “for” should be “to” before the write-on rule.

CHAPTER 17, Exercise 8, p. 366: Item 6 should read: “Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, whereas his brother ________ .”

CHAPTER 17, Exercise 12, p. 369: Item 10 should read: “I'm going to . . . whether . . . or not.”
CHAPTER 18. Exercise 6, p. 378: Item 9 in Column A should read: “She has done very well in her studies.”

CHAPTER 19. Exercise 28, p. 402: The title of this exercise should read: “Expressing conditions. (Chart 19-8).”

CHAPTER 20. Exercise 7, p. 418: There are two items numbered “10.” The second one (at the top of page 419) should be number “11.”

CHAPTER 20. Exercise 25, p. 430: The item at the top of page 431 should be “4,” NOT “2.”

CHAPTER 20. Exercise 30, p. 435: The parentheses in Speaker B’s line should read: “(have)” NOT “(have, not).”

APPENDIX. Exercise 21, p. A21: The chart of preposition combinations should read (under the “E” column): “excel in, at”

APPENDIX. Exercise 15, p. A16: Item 15 should read: “There is something wrong with Jane today, ___________ ?”

APPENDIX. Exercise 11, p. A11: Item 18 should read: “Because the traffic was heavy. I was late because the traffic was heavy.”
CHAPTER 18, Exercise 6, p. 378: Item 9 in Column A should read: “She has done very well in her studies.”

CHAPTER 19, Exercise 28, p. 402: The title of this exercise should read: “Expressing conditions. (Chart 19-8).”

CHAPTER 20, Exercise 7, p. 418: There are two items numbered “10.” The second one (at the top of page 419) should be number “11.”

CHAPTER 20, Exercise 25, p. 430: The item at the top of page 431 should be “4,” NOT “2.”

CHAPTER 20, Exercise 30, p. 435: The parentheses in Speaker B’s line should read: “(have)” NOT “(have, not).”

APPENDIX, Exercise 21, p. A21: The chart of preposition combinations should read (under the “E” column): “excel in, at”
Chapter One: OVERVIEW OF VERB TENSES

EXERCISE 1, p. 1. *Introductions and interviews.*  
*Questions only.*  
1. What is your name?  
2. How do you spell your (last) name? / How do you spell that?  
3. Where are you from? / What country are you from? / What is your hometown? / Where were you born?  
4. Where are you living? / Where do you live?  
5. How long have you been living (in this place/here)? How long do you plan to be / are you planning to be (in this place/here)?  
6. Why did you (decide to) come here?  
7. [If a student:] What is your major / your field of study? / What are you studying?  
   [If an employee:] What kind of work do you do? / What do you do?  
8. What do you like to do in your spare time? / Do you have any hobbies?  
9. How are you getting along?  
10. How do you like living here? / What do you think of (this place)?

EXERCISE 2, p. 2. *Overview of verb tenses.*  
*Questions only.*  
1. What do you do every day before you leave home?  
2. What did you do last night?  
3. What were you doing at (this exact time) yesterday?  
4. What are you doing right now?  
5. What have you done since you got up this morning?  
6. What have you been doing for the past five minutes?  
7. What will you do/are you going to do tomorrow?  
8. What will you be doing at (this exact time) tomorrow?  
9. What had you done by the time you got here today?  
10. What will you have done by the time you go to bed tonight?

EXERCISE 3, p. 3. *The simple tenses.*  
*Possible responses:*  
1. The sun rises in the east. Water and oil don’t mix.  
2. Every day I get out of bed, get dressed, and have breakfast.  
3. Yesterday I took the bus to school, went to class, and cooked dinner.  
4. Tomorrow is Saturday, so I am going to do my laundry.

EXERCISE 4, p. 3. *The progressive tenses.*  
*Possible responses:*  
1. Right now I am doing Exercise 4. My classmates are looking at their grammar books. It is raining outside the classroom.  
2. At two o’clock this morning, I was at home. I was sleeping.  
3. At two o’clock tomorrow morning I will be at home. I will be sleeping.
EXERCISE 5, p. 4. The perfect tenses.
Possible responses: 1. Yes, I have already eaten today. I had lunch at noon.
2. Yes, I had eaten three meals before I went to bed last night.
3. Yes, by the time I go to bed tonight, I will have had dinner.

EXERCISE 6, p. 5. The perfect progressive tenses.
Possible responses: 1. Right now I am doing an exercise in my grammar book. I have been doing the exercise for ten minutes.
2. Last night at nine o'clock I was doing my English homework. I stopped doing my homework at ten o'clock. I stopped doing my homework because my eyes were tired. I had been doing my English homework for two hours before I stopped.
3. At nine o'clock tomorrow night, I am going to be doing my English homework. I am going to stop doing my English homework at ten o'clock. I need to go to sleep at ten o'clock. I will have been doing my English homework for one hour before I stop.

EXERCISE 7, p. 8. Overview of verb tenses.
2. The speakers are discussing an activity that began and ended in the past. Tense: the simple past
3. The speakers are discussing an activity that is happening (is in progress) at the moment of speaking. Tense: the present progressive
4. The speakers are discussing an activity in progress at a particular time in the past. Tense: the past progressive
5. The speakers are discussing activities that have occurred (or not occurred) "before now," at unspecific times in the past. Tense: the present perfect
6. The speakers are discussing what will happen at a specific time in the future. Tense: the simple future
7. This question concerns an activity that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. Tense: the future progressive
8. This question concerns the duration of an activity that started in the past and is still in progress. Tense: the present perfect progressive
9. The speakers are talking about the duration of an activity that has already started and will end at a specific time in the future. Tense: the future perfect progressive
10. This question concerns an activity that started and ended before another time in the past. Tense: the past perfect
11. This question concerns an activity that will be finished before a particular time in the future. Tense: the future perfect
12. This question concerns the duration of an activity that began before another time in the past. Tense: the past perfect progressive

EXERCISE 8, p. 9. Overview of verb tenses.
Possible responses: 1. I brush my teeth every day.
2. I combed my hair yesterday.
3. Tomorrow I will hug my children and kiss my wife/husband.
4. Right now I am talking to you. [Note: The Answer Key gives the full, uncontracted
forms of verbs rather than contracting them with pronoun subjects. Auxiliary verbs such as "will" and "am" are usually contracted in speech. See Appendix Unit C.

5. At this time yesterday, I was watching a game on TV.
6. At this time tomorrow I will be sitting right here.
7. Since I got up this morning, I have eaten breakfast and have come to school.
8. Before I went to bed last night, I had eaten dinner, done my homework, and read the newspaper.
9. By the time I go to bed tonight, I will have watched the news on TV.
10. I am talking to you. I have been talking to you for ten minutes.
11. Before Ms. Foley walked into the classroom today, I was chatting with the student next to me. I had been doing that for five minutes.
12. Tomorrow before Ms. Foley walks into the classroom, I will be talking to the student who sits next to me. I will have been talking to him/her for four or five minutes before Ms. Foley walks into the classroom.

EXERCISE 9, p. 9. Error analysis: questions and negative verb forms.
1. Does Pedro walk to work every morning?  2. What are you talking about? I don't understand you.
3. Did you finish your work?  4. My friend doesn't like her apartment. 5. Do you work for this company? OR Are you working for this company?
6. What time did your plane arrive? 7. How long have you been living in this city? OR How long have you lived in this city? 8. My brother doesn't have a job right now. 9. All won't to be in class tomorrow. 10. I hadn't seen snow before I moved to Canada last year. OR I had never seen snow before I moved to Canada last year.

EXERCISE 10, p. 10. Spelling pretest.
1. hoped  2. dining  3. stopped  4. planning  5. rained
6. waiting 7. listening 8. happened 9. beginning 10. occurred
11. starting 12. warned 13. enjoyed 14. playing 15. studying
16. worried 17. died 18. lying

EXERCISE 11, p. 11. Spelling of -ING and -ED forms.

PART I. 2. hiding 3. running 4. ruining 5. coming 6. writing
7. eating 8. sitting 9. acting 10. patting 11. opening

PART II. 2. trying, tried 3. staying, stayed 4. taping, taped
5. tapping, tapped 6. offering, offered 7. preferring, preferred
8. gaining, gained 9. planning, planned 10. tying, tied 11. helping, helped
12. studying, studied 13. admitting, admitted 14. visiting, visited
15. hugging, hugged 16. raging, raged
EXERCISE 12, p. 11. Spelling of -ING and -ED forms.

PART I. 2. jarred 3. jeered 4. dotted 5. looted 6. pointed
7. exited 8. permitted 9. intensified 10. destroyed 11. suffered
12. occurred

PART II. 14. riding 15. bidding 16. burying 17. decaying
18. tying 19. taming 20. teeming 21. trimming 22. harming
23. ripening 24. regretting

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Chapter Two: PRESENT AND PAST, SIMPLE AND PROGRESSIVE

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2. I don't know Sam's wife. 3. A: What are you talking about? B: I am talking about the political situation in my country. 4. My roommate usually watches TV, listens to music, or goes out in the evening. 5. When I turned on the ignition key, the car started. 6. This class consists of students who want to learn English. 7. The children drew some pictures in school this morning. 8. While Tom was reading in bed last night, his phone rang. When he answered it, the caller hung up. 9. Right now Sally is in the kitchen eating breakfast. 10. When the sun rises, it appears from below the horizon.

2. washes 3. usually sits...is sitting 4. am trying 5. Do you always lock 6. am still waiting 7. is shining 8. shines...wakes 9. A: is snowing B: doesn't snow 10. A: am I doing B: are rubbing...are rubbing
EXERCISE 6, p. 16. Verbs that have both stative and progressive meanings.
1. a. smell describes a state that exists, i.e., the flowers have a smell and that smell is good.
   b. is smelling describes the action of using one's nose.
2. a. think means "believe" in this sentence and describes a state.
   b. am thinking is an action; thoughts are going through the speaker's mind.
3. a. see describes a perception that exists right now as a result of the speaker using his/her eyes.
   b. is seeing a doctor means "is going to a doctor for help," a general activity in progress at present.
   c. are seeing means they are dating each other, a general activity in progress at present.
4. a. looks means "appears or seems to be" and describes an apparent state that exists: Kathy is apparently cold.
   b. is looking describes the action of using one's eyes.
5. a. appears means "seems" and describes an apparent state that exists.
   b. is appearing describes the action of performing on stage in a theater, a general activity in progress at present.
6. a. is feeling describes the action of using one's sense of touch. Sue is using her hands to touch the cat's fur. The activity is in progress at the present moment.
   b. feels describes a state that exists, the state of the cat's fur; i.e., it is soft.
   c. am not feeling describes the speaker's physical feelings of illness, in progress at the present. [Note: The simple present is also possible here with little difference in meaning (I don't feel well today) to describe a state that exists.]
   d. feel means "think or believe" in this sentence and describes a state.
7. a. has means "owns" here and describes a state that exists.
   b. am having and is having mean "experiencing" and describe activities in progress.
8. a. remember describes a state that exists.
   b. is remembering describes an activity in progress: memories are going through Aunt Sara's mind.
9. a. weighs describes a state that exists.
   b. is weighing describes an activity in progress: the grocer is putting the bananas on a scale and reading what the scale says.

EXERCISE 7, p. 17. AM / IS / ARE BEING + adjective.
2. careful, kind, responsible 3. polite, quiet 4. cruel, unfair, unpleasant
5. good, noisy
EXERCISE 8, p. 18. Simple present vs. present progressive.
2. is beginning ... don't have ... is wearing 3. don't own ... wear 4. sleep ... get ... study 5. is taking ... don't want ... needs 6. am looking ... looks ... has ... isn't having 7. am looking ... is writing ... is biting ... is scratching ... is staring ... seems ... is thinking ... do you think ... is doing 8. want ... know ... does "sword" mean ... doesn't want ... is always

EXERCISE 10, p. 20. Pronunciation of -ED endings.


Partial responses: 1. Yes, it began . . . 2. rose 3. cut 4. bled
5. grew 6. stung 7. rang 8. froze 9. quit 10. fought
17. blew 18. burst 19. broadcast 20. knew

1. raised 2. rises 3. sat 4. set 5. lay 6. lying 7. laid
14. set 15. sat 16. lies

EXERCISE 19, p. 28. Simple past vs. past progressive.
2. didn’t want . . . was raining 3. called . . . wasn’t . . . was studying 4. didn’t hear . . . was sleeping 5. was shining . . . was blowing . . . were singing
6. were arguing . . . walked 7. opened . . . found 8. was reading . . . fell . . . closed . . . tiptoed 9. was waiting 10. A: Did you hear B: wasn’t listening . . . was thinking 11. A: did you break B: slipped . . . was crossing 12. was she wearing 13. finally found . . . was already . . . were talking busily . . . were speaking . . . were conversing . . . were just sitting . . . chose . . . sat . . . walked . . . stopped
14. was snowing . . . was shining . . . were shoveling . . . was lying

EXERCISE 23, p. 31. Using progressive verbs with ALWAYS.
2. e. He’s always leaving his dirty dishes on the table. 3. c. He’s forever borrowing my clothes without asking me. 4. a. He’s constantly bragging about himself. 5. f. He’s always trying to show me he’s smarter than me.
6. g. He’s constantly cracking his knuckles while I’m trying to study. 7. d. He’s always forgetting to give me my phone messages. 8. (free response)

EXERCISE 24, p. 32. Using expressions of place with progressive verbs.
PART I. 3. He was in his bedroom watching TV. 4. He was watching TV in his bedroom. 5. He is taking a nap on the couch in the living room. 6. He is on the couch in the living room taking a nap. 7. She is in Singapore attending a conference.

PART II. (Possible completions.) 9. He’s upstairs getting his books. 10. She’s in her office correcting test papers. 11. She’s in the kitchen washing dishes.
12. He was at home resting from his long trip. 13. He was in New York attending a basketball game.
PART III. (Possible completions.)  15. I'm back to work now, but a month ago I was on the beach lying in the sun.  16. We are in class studying English grammar.  17. No one could see the thief because he was in the garbage can hiding from the police.  18. When I saw Diana, she was in the Registrar's Office trying to find out what she was supposed to do.

EXERCISE 25, p. 33. Error analysis: present and past verbs.
1. I always eat breakfast.  2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stopped by to visit me.  3. Portugal lies to the west of Spain.  4. Yuki stayed home because she caught / was catching / had caught a bad cold.  5. My brother looks like our father, but I resemble my mother.  6. As a verb, “sink” means “move downward.” What does it mean as a noun?  7. Sang-Joon, are you listening to me? I am talking to you!  8. I rewound the rented video before I returned it to the store yesterday.  9. Abdallah wants a snack. He's being hungry.  10. Anna raised her eyebrows in surprise.  11. Yesterday I was working at my computer when Shelley came to the door of my office. I didn't know she was there. I was concentrating hard on my work. When she suddenly spoke, I jumped. She startled me.  12. While I was surfing the net yesterday, I found a really interesting website. [also possible: Web site]

Chapter Three: PERFECT AND PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES

EXERCISE 1, p. 34. Review of irregular past participles.
Questions only: Have you ever . . . ?
1. bought  2. broken  3. hidden  4. taught  5. made  6. won
7. flown  8. spoken  9. stolen  10. fallen  11. held  12. fed
13. built  14. forgotten  15. understood  16. eaten
EXERCISE 2, p. 35. Review: regular and irregular past participles.
Questions only: Have you ever ... ?
1. climbed 2. written 3. been 4. told 5. smoked 6. ridden
7. taught 8. seen 9. met 10. given 11. eaten 12. studied
19. fallen 20. had 21. driven 22. read 23. drawn 24. ridden
25. caught 26. slept 27. written 28. lost 29. had 30. brought
31. worn 32. drunk 33. left 34. dug 35. shaken 36. sung

EXERCISE 3, p. 36. Present perfect vs. simple past.
2. went 3. arrived 4. has been 5. have already missed . . . missed
6. have had 7. has drawn . . . drew 8. has called . . . called 9. has worn . . .
10. has risen . . . rose 11. saw 12. has never seen ["never saw"
would mean that either Fatima is now dead or you are telling a story about a fictional
character who lived in the past. ] 13. have known ["knew" would mean that Greg
Adams is, in all likelihood, dead. ] 14. has just arrived / just arrived
15. haven't been . . . hasn't responded . . . started . . . have faxed . . . have phoned . . .
have sent

EXERCISE 4, p. 37. Present perfect.
Possible responses: 1. I've bought six books . . . OR I haven't bought any . . .
2. I've gotten two . . . OR I haven't gotten any . . . 3. I've written three . . .
OR I haven't written any . . . 4. You've asked three questions . . .
5. I've flown many times . . . 6. I have made dinner many times . . .
7. I've met lots of people . . . 8. I haven't missed any classes . . .
9. I've had two cups . . . 10. I've had four classes . . . 11. I've eaten
at a restaurant several times . . . 12. I've ridden a bike lots of times.

EXERCISE 5, p. 38. Present perfect.
Possible responses: 2. two weeks . . . two weeks . . . the twenty-second of
September 3. October 2 . . . September 2 OR one month ago . . . September 2 . . .
three months . . . October

3. "weather's" been 4. "neighbors've" asked 5. "teacher's" never eaten
6. (no contraction; "has" is the main verb) 7. "parents've" lived 8. (no
contraction; "have" is the main verb) 9. "Where've" you been?
10. "What've" you done
EXERCISE 8, p. 40. Present perfect vs. simple past.
1. came . . . have you made  2. haven't had . . . have had  3. had . . . went
4. have gotten/got ['"got" is principally British usage] . . . saw . . . have also
gotten/got  5. advanced  6. have made  7. have changed . . . were . . . have
become . . . has also changed . . . were  8. have already taken . . . took
9. A: Have you  B: haven't  10. have never eaten  11. Have you eaten . .
have already eaten . . . have just finished  OR  Did you eat . . . already ate . . . just
finished  12. A: have you visited  B: have been  A: have never been . .
were you  B: also visited . . . took  A: did you visit . . .  A: have always
wanted . . . haven't had . . . went . . haven't gone

EXERCISE 10, p. 42. Error analysis: present perfect progressive.
1. They have been playing for almost two hours.  2. He has been talking on the
phone for more than half an hour.  3. I have been trying to study for the last hour,
but something always seems to interrupt me.  4. He has been waiting there for the
last twenty minutes.

EXERCISE 11, p. 43. Present perfect vs. present perfect progressive.
1. has been snowing  2. have had  3. have been studying  4. have
written  5. has rung  6. has been ringing  7. Have you been . . . have
been trying  8. haven't seen . . . have you been doing  9. have never had
10. Have you been crying?  11. A: has he been  B: has been teaching/has
taught  12. has been playing

EXERCISE 15, p. 46. Simple past vs. past perfect.
1. was . . . became  2. felt . . . took  3. had already given . . . got
4. was . . . had stopped  5. roamed . . . had become . . . appeared  6. had
never seen . . . visited  7. saw . . . hadn't seen . . . didn't recognize . . . had lost
8. emigrated . . . had never traveled . . . settled . . . grew . . . went . . . had always
wanted

EXERCISE 17, p. 48. Present perfect progressive and past perfect progressive.
3. have been studying  4. had been studying  5. had been daydreaming
6. have been sleeping

EXERCISE 18, p. 48. Review of verb tenses.
7. Carlos  8. Jane  9. Mr. Fox
EXERCISE 19, p. 49. Error analysis: present and past verbs.
1. Since I came to this country, I have learned a lot about the way of life here.
2. Before I came here, I had never bought anything from a vending machine.
3. I arrived here only a short time ago. I have been here only since last Friday.
4. When I arrived here, I didn't know much about the United States. I had seen many movies about America, but that wasn't enough. 5. My understanding of this country has changed a lot since I arrived.
6. When I was in my country, I coached a children's soccer team. When I came here, I wanted to do the same thing. Now I am coaching a soccer team at a local elementary school. I have been coaching this team for the last two months.
7. My grandfather lived in a small village in Italy when he was a child. At nineteen, he moved to Rome, where he met and married my grandmother in 1947. My father was born in Rome in 1950. I was born in Rome in 1979.
8. I have been living / have lived in my cousin's apartment since I arrived here. I haven't been able to find my own apartment yet. I have looked at several places for rent, but I haven't found one that I can afford.
9. How long have you been living here? I have been here for almost two years.
10. Why haven't you been in class the last couple of days?

Chapter Four: FUTURE TIME

EXERCISE 1, p. 51. Simple future.

EXERCISE 2, p. 52. WILL vs. BE GOING TO.
PART I. 2. will be / is going to be . . . will come / is going to come 3. will probably see / am probably going to see 4. A: won't be / isn't going to be . . . Who will be / Who's going to be  B: will teach / is going to teach . . . will be / am
going to be  5. will the damage we do to our environment today affect is the damage we do to our environment today going to affect

PART II.  8. B: will do  C: will do  9. is going to erase  10. will meet
11. am going to meet  12. will get  13. am going to enroll am going to take
14. will get  15. will go  16. am going to sell  17. will look

EXERCISE 3, p. 55. Expressing the future in time clauses.
2. [After the rain stops.]  3. [before my wife get home from work today.]  4. [until Jessica comes.]  5. [As soon as the war is over.]  6. [when the tide comes in.]  7. [While I'm driving to work tomorrow.]

EXERCISE 4, p. 55. Expressing the future in time clauses.
2. eat . . . will probably take / am probably going to take  3. get . . . will call / am going to call  4. watch . . . will write / am going to write  5. will wait / am going to wait . . . comes  6. stops . . . will walk / am going to walk  7. graduate . . . intend . . . will go . . . get  8. am going to listen . . . sleep  9. A: are you staying / are you going to stay  B: plan/am planning . . . hope/am hoping
A: will you do / are you going to do . . . leave  B: will return / am going to return . . . get  A: will be / am going to be . . . return . . . get

EXERCISE 6, p. 57. Using the present progressive and the simple present to express future time.
4. in the future  5. in the future  6. now  7. in the future  8. habitually

EXERCISE 7, p. 59. Using the present progressive to express future time.
Expected completions:  2. am taking  3. are having . . . are coming
4. am seeing  5. is going  6. are driving  7. is playing  8. am stopping

EXERCISE 10, p. 60. Using the future progressive.
1. will be attending  2. arrive . . . will be waiting  3. get . . . will be shining . . . will be singing . . . will still be lying  4. B: will be lying  A: will be thinking  5. will be staying  6. will be doing . . . will be attending school . . . (will be) studying  7. is . . . will probably be raining  8. will be in
Chicago visiting will be driving
9. will be at the library working
10. will be living

EXERCISE 11, p. 62. Perfect and perfect progressive tenses.
1. have been . . . had been . . . will have been
2. get . . . will already have arrived
3. got . . . had already arrived
4. have been sitting . . . had been sitting . . . will have been sitting
5. will have been driving [also possible: will have driven]
6. had been living / had lived . . . will have been living / will have lived
7. get . . . will have taken
8. will have been running
9. will have had . . . dies
10. will have been

2. He will shave and shower, and then make a light breakfast.
3. After he eats breakfast tomorrow, he will get ready to go to work.
4. By the time he gets to work tomorrow, he will have drunk three cups of coffee.
5. Between 8:00 and 9:00, Bill will answer his e-mail and plan his day.
6. By 10:00 tomorrow, he will have called his new clients.
7. At 11:00 tomorrow, Bill will be attending a staff meeting.
8. He will go to lunch at noon and have a sandwich and a bowl of soup.
9. After he finishes eating, he will take a short walk in the park before he returns to the office.
10. He will work at his desk until he goes to another meeting in the middle of the afternoon.
11. By the time he leaves the office, he will have attended three meetings.
12. When Bill gets home, his children will be playing in the yard.
13. They will have been playing since 3:00 in the afternoon.
14. As soon as he finishes dinner, he will take the children for a walk to a nearby playground.
15. Afterward, the whole family will sit in the living room and discuss their day.
16. They will watch television for a while, then Bill and his wife will put the kids to bed.
17. By the time Bill goes to bed tomorrow, he will have had a full day and will be ready for sleep.
Chapter Five: ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME AND REVIEW OF VERB TENSES

EXERCISE 1, p. 65. Error analysis: review of verb tenses.

2. By the time I return to my country, I will have been away from home for more than three years.  
3. As soon as I will graduate, I am going to return to my hometown.  
4. By the end of the 21st century, scientists will have discovered the cure for the common cold.  
5. I want to get married, but I haven't met the right person yet.  
6. I have seen that movie three times, and now I want to see it again.  
7. Last night, I had dinner with two friends. I have known both of them for a long time.  
8. I don't like my job at the restaurant. I think he is right.

EXERCISE 4, p. 68. Review of verb tenses.

1. is studying . . . is also taking . . . begin  
2. had already eaten . . . left . . . always  
3. called. . . was attending  
4. will be attending  
5. got . . . was sleeping . . . had been sleeping  
6. is taking . . . fell . . . has been sleeping  
7. started . . . hasn't finished . . . is reading  
8. has read . . . is reading . . . has been reading . . . intends . . . has read . . . has ever read  
9. eats . . . is going to go . . . will have eaten . . . goes
EXERCISE 6, p. 70. Adverb clauses of time.
Note: Adverb clauses are underlined.
1. We went inside when it began to rain. 2. It began to rain. We went inside.
3. When it began to rain, we went inside. 4. When the mail comes, my assistant opens it.
5. My assistant opens the mail when it comes. 6. The mail comes around ten o'clock every morning. My assistant opens it.

Expected completions: 2. [after I did my homework.] 3. [after I do my homework.] 4. [Ever since I was a child, I have been afraid of dogs.
5. [while she was playing basketball.] 6. [before you hand it in to the teacher tomorrow.] 7. [By the time I left my apartment this morning, the mail carrier had already delivered the mail. 8. [since he was ten years old] 9. [as I was driving my car to work this morning.] 10. [By the time I leave this city,] I will have been here for four months. 11. [Whenever Mark gets angry,] 12. I used to go to the beach [whenever the weather was nice], but now I don't have time to do that [because I have to study.] 13. [when my parents arrive from Moscow.] 14. [The next time I go to Hawaii.] 15. [the last time I ate at that restaraunt]

EXERCISE 8, p. 73. Using adverb clauses to show time relationships.
3. Whenever/Every time Susan feels nervous, she chews her nails. (before)
4. The frying pan caught on fire while I was making dinner. (by the time, as soon as) 5. Someone knocked on the door just as we were sitting down to eat. Just after we sat down to eat, someone knocked on the door. (just before)
6. As soon as the singer finished her song, the audience burst into applause. The audience burst into applause immediately after the singer finished her song. (as long as) 7. We have to wait here until Nancy comes. (as soon as, after)
8. After / As soon as / When Nancy comes, we can leave for the theater. 9. I knew that something was wrong just as soon as / when my roommate walked into the room yesterday. (whenever) 10. Just before I stood up to give my speech, I got butterflies in my stomach. (until, while) 11. The first time I saw the great pyramids of Egypt in the moonlight, I was speechless. (until, before) 12. Jane has gotten three promotions since she started working at this company six months ago. (before, when) 13. The phone rang shortly after / not long after / a short time after I had gone to bed. 14. When / Once the weather gets warmer, we can start playing tennis again. (while) 15. By the time Shakespeare died in 1616, he had written more than 37 plays. (while, once) 16. The next time Sam goes to the movies, he'll remember to take his glasses. (as long as, by the time) 17. As long
as I live, I will not forget Mr. Tanaka. (as, as long as)

18. Mohammad had never heard about Halloween before/until he came to the U.S. (since)

EXERCISE 9, p. 74. Verb tenses in adverb clauses of time.


EXERCISE 11, p. 76. Review of verb tenses.

1. am listening  2. A: Have you met  B: have never had  3. A: are you doing  B: am trying  A: will electrocute / are going to electrocute  4. A: is lying  B: see . . . certainly looks  5. A: went  B: Was it  A: enjoyed  B: did you see  A: had never seen  B: have seen . . . saw . . . was . . . wasn't  6. A: had never been  B: were you doing  A: were driving  7. A: Are you taking  B: am not  A: Have you ever taken  B: have  A: did you take . . . was . . . is/was he  B: is/was  8. A: was . . . haven't received . . . don't have/haven't  B: do you need  A: will pay . . . get  9. A: isn't  B: will be sitting  10. A: do you know . . . have been looking  B: is seeing . . . received  A: sounds . . . has . . . will be working

EXERCISE 12, p. 78. Review of verb tenses.

(1) Are you studying  (2) am  (3) have been . . . studied / was studying / had been studying  (4) are you taking  (5) am taking . . . are you taking  (6) am studying . . . need . . . take  (7) have you been  (8) have been . . . arrived . . . have been studying . . . lived / was living  (9) speak . . . Did you study / Had you studied . . . came  (10) studied / had studied / had been studying . . . spent . . . picked . . . was living/lived  (11) were . . . came . . . had never studied . . . started  (12) do you plan / are you planning  (13) I'm not . . . return . . . will have been  (14) hope / am hoping

EXERCISE 13, p. 79. Review of verb tenses.

(1) received  (2) have been trying . . . have been  (3) have had  (4) has been staying  (5) and (6) have spent / have been spending  (7) have been (8) went . . . watched  (9) have barely had  (10) is . . . am sitting  (11) have been sitting  (12) leaves . . . decided  (13) am writing  (14) am getting  (15) will take / am going to take . . . get  (16) are you getting  (17) are your classes going
EXERCISE 15, p. 80. Review of verb tenses.

(1) has experienced (2) will experience / is going to experience (3) began
(4) have occurred (5) causes (6) have developed (7) waves
(8) hold (9) moves (10) know (11) happened (12) struck
(13) were sitting (14) suddenly found (15) died . . . collapsed
(16) sent (17) will the next earthquake occur / is the next earthquake going
to occur (18) have often helped (19) are studying (20) and (21) also
appear (22) seem (23) have developed (24) will be (25) strikes

EXERCISE 19, p. 81. Error analysis: general review.

1. I have been living at 3371 Grand Avenue since last September. 2. I have been in New York City for two weeks ago. OR I was in New York City two weeks ago.
3. My country has changed its capital city five times. 4. Dormitory life is not quiet. Everyone shouts and makes a lot of noise in the halls. 5. My friends will meet me when I will arrive at the airport. 6. Hasn't anyone ever told you to knock on the door before you enter someone else's room? Didn't your parents teach you that? 7. When I was a child, I viewed things from a much lower height. Many physical objects around me appeared very large. When I wanted to move something such as a chair, I needed help. 8. I will intend to go back home when I finish my education. 9. The phone rang while I was doing the dishes. I dried my hands and answered it. When I heard my husband's voice, I was very happy. 10. I have been in the United States for the last four months. During this time, I have done many things and (have) seen many places. 11. When the old man started to walk back to his cave, the sun had already hidden itself behind the mountain. 12. While I was writing my composition last night, someone knocked on the door. 13. I'm studying English at an English conversation school two times a week. 14. Getting accustomed to a different culture is not easy. 15. I'm really glad you visited / are going to visit / will visit / will be visiting my hometown this year.
16. While I was visiting my cousin in Los Angeles, we went to a Thai restaurant and ate Thai food. 17. After we ate dinner, we watched TV. OR We ate dinner. We watched TV afterwards. 18. When I was in my country, I was afraid to come to the United States. I thought I couldn't walk outside at night because of the terrible crime. But now I have a different opinion. I have lived in this small town for three months and (have) learned that there is very little crime here. 19. Before I came to the United States, I pictured the U.S. as an exciting place with honest, hard-working, well-mannered people. Since I came to the United States four months ago, this picture has changed. The manners of the students while [also possible: when] they are in the cafeteria are really bad. I also think that office workers here are lazy. People in my country work a lot harder.
Chapter Six: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

EXERCISE 1, p. 83. Preview: using -S/-ES.
1. works = singular verb  
2. consists = singular verb  
3. planets = plural noun  
4. rotates = singular verb  
5. animals = plural noun  
6. needs = singular verb  
7. Students, tests = plural nouns  
8. wings = plural noun  
9. Swallows, creatures = plural nouns  
10. Butterflies = plural noun  
11. sunsets = plural noun  
12. books = plural noun  
13. Encyclopedias, things = plural nouns  
14. watches = singular verb  
15. changes = singular verb

EXERCISE 2, p. 85. Pronunciation of final -S/-ES.
GROUP A.
2. feeds /z/  
3. hates /s/  
4. lids /z/  
5. sleep /s/  
6. robs /z/  
7. trips /s/  
8. grabs /z/  
9. wishes /æz/  
10. matches /æz/  
11. guesses /æz/

GROUP B.
12. books /s/  
13. homes /z/  
14. occurs /z/  
15. fixes /æz/  
16. sizes /æz/  
17. pages /æz/  
18. unlocks /s/  
19. fills /z/  
20. ashes /æz/  
21. sniffs /s/  
22. miles /z/  
23. rugs /z/

GROUP C.
24. arranges /æz/  
25. itches /æz/  
26. relaxes /æz/  
27. rises /æz/  
28. laughs /s/  
29. days /z/  
30. pies /z/  
31. agrees /z/  
32. faces /æz/  
33. quizzes /æz/  
34. judges /æz/  
35. asks /s/

EXERCISE 3, p. 85. Spelling of final -S/-ES.
3. talks /s/  
4. blushes /æz/  
5. discovers /z/  
6. develops /s/  
7. seasons /z/  
8. flashes /æz/  
9. halls /z/  
10. touches /æz/  
11. coughs /s/  
12. presses /æz/  
13. methods /z/  
14. mixes /æz/  
15. tries /z/  
16. trays /z/  
17. enemies /z/  
18. guys /z/
EXERCISE 5, p. 86. Pronunciation of final -S/-ES.

1. encourage/əz/ ... student/s/  2. chicken/z/, duck/s/ ... turkey/z/ ... egg/z/  3. possess/əz/ ... quality/z/  4. wage/əz/ ... tax/əz/  5. serve/z/ ... sandwich/əz/  6. cough/əz/, sneeze/z/, wheeze/əz/  7. shape/z/ ... size/z/  8. practice/əz/ ... sentence/əz/  9. shirt/z/, shoe/z/, sock/z/, dress/əz/, slack/z/, blouse/əz/, earring/z/ ... necklace/əz/  [Note: “slacks” has no singular form; there is no such thing as “one slack.”]  10. scratch/əz/ ... itch/əz/

EXERCISE 6, p. 87. Use of final -S/-ES.


EXERCISE 7, p. 87. Use of final -S/-ES.


EXERCISE 8, p. 87. Preview: subject-verb agreement.

2. gets  3. are  4. is  5. is  6. are  7. is  8. are  9. is  10. is  11. are  12. has  13. has  14. was/were  15. is  16. speak  17. are [also possible, but very informal and substandard: is]  18. is  19. is  20. is  21. is  22. like  23. are  24. is  25. have  26. are  27. works  28. are  29. is  30. is

EXERCISE 9, p. 89. Subject-verb agreement.

1. astounds  2. are  3. is  4. are  5. agree  6. approves  7. has  8. is  9. is  10. was  11. do  12. were  13. is  14. has
EXERCISE 10, p. 90. Using expressions of quantity.

1. is 2. are 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. is 7. is 8. has
9. has 10. is 11. is/are . . . are 12. are 13. is 14. is
15. Do 16. Does 17. were 18. was 19. is 20. is
21. Do [Note: Approximately 70% of the earth's surface is covered by water.]

EXERCISE 11, p. 91. Using THERE and BE.

1. aren't 2. isn't 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. are 7. isn't
8. was 9. is 10. are 11. has been 12. have been

EXERCISE 13, p. 93. Irregularities in subject-verb agreement.

1. has 2. is 3. is 4. seeks 5. is 6. are 7. is
8. is 9. is 10. do 11. are 12. is 13. are 14. is
15. commute 16. is . . . isn't 17. are 18. depends . . . are . . . have


1. is 2. are 3. are 4. is 5. is 6. are 7. is 8. is
9. is 10. is 11. are 12. is 13. is 14. are 15. are
16. is 17. are 18. is 19. is 20. are 21. is 22. is
23. are 24. is 25. is 26. are 27. are 28. is/are
29. are 30. is 31. are 32. are 33. is 34. are 35. is

EXERCISE 15, p. 94. Error analysis: subject-verb agreement.

3. All of the employees in that company are required to be proficient in a second language. 4. A lot of the people in my class work during the day and attend class in the evening. 5. Listening to very loud music at rock concerts has caused hearing loss in some teenagers. 6. Many of the satellites orbiting the earth are used for communications. 7. (no errors) 8. Chinese has more than fifty thousand written characters. 9. About two-thirds of the Vietnamese work in agriculture. 10. (no errors) 11. (no errors) 12. (no errors)
13. Every girl and boy is required to have certain immunizations before enrolling in public school. 14. Seventy-five percent of the people in New York City live in upstairs apartments, not on the ground floor. 15. Unless there is a profound and extensive reform of government policies in the near future, the economic conditions in that country will continue to deteriorate. 16. While I was in Paris, some of the best food I found was not at the well-known eating places, but in small out-of-the-way cafes. 17. Where are my gloves? Have you seen them anywhere? I can't find them. 18. (no errors) 19. (no errors) OR [possible but extremely formal: are] 20. (no errors) 21. Studying a foreign language
often leads students to learn about the culture of the country where it is spoken.

22. (no errors) 23. Some of the movies about the gangsters are surprisingly funny.

24. (no errors) 25. How many people are there in Canada?

26. (no errors) 27. Which one of the continents in the world is uninhabited?

[answer: Antarctica] 28. One of the most common names for dogs in the United States is Rover.

29. Everybody in my family enjoys music and reading.

30. Most of the mountain peaks in the Himalayan Range are covered with snow the year round.


2. are 3. keeps 4. makes 5. is 6. is 7. Does 8. Do 9. is 10. are 11. are 12. Are 13. is 14. beats 15. provides 16. oversimplifies 17. is 18. plan 19. concerns 20. is 21. is 22. appears 23. are 24. is 25. speaks

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Chapter Seven: NOUNS


EXERCISE 3, p. 102. Plural nouns.
(1) Bacteria ... things ... organisms (2) Bacteria ... bodies ... creatures
(3) thousands ... kinds ... bacteria (4) Viruses ... organisms ... viruses
  cells ... things ... particles ... hundreds ... times (5) Viruses ... diseases
  beings ... illnesses (6) Viruses ... (7) officials ... conditions
(8) officials ... infections ... bacteria ... forms (9) infections ...
  infections ... doctors

EXERCISE 4, p. 103. Possessive nouns.
2. boy's  3. boys'  4. children's  5. child's  6. baby's
7. babies'  8. wives'  9. wife's  10. Sally's  11. Phyllis's/Phyllis'
17. sisters'  18. yesterday's  19. today's  20. month's

EXERCISE 5, p. 104. Possessive nouns.
3. father's  4. I have four aunts. All of my aunts' homes ... mother's
5. aunt's  6. Five astronauts were ... The astronauts' safe return
12. Bess's/Bess'  13. Quite a few diplomats are ... Almost all of the diplomats'
  children  14. diplomat's

EXERCISE 6, p. 104. Using apostrophes.
2. bear's  3. It's ... world's  4. individual's  5. heroes' ... hero's
6. Children's ... they're ... Adults' toys ... children's toys

EXERCISE 7, p. 105. Using nouns as modifiers.
2. flowers ... flower  3. beans ... bean  4. babies ... baby
5. children ... child  6. salads ... salad  7. faxes ... fax  8. cans ... can ...
  potatoes ... potato  9. airplanes ... Airplane  10. mosquitoes ... mosquitos
  two-hour ... two hours  12. ten years old ... ten-year-old
13. ten ... speeds ... ten-speed  14. six games ... six-game
15. three-letter ... three letters

EXERCISE 8, p. 107. Using nouns as modifiers.
Possible responses: 1. a cotton shirt, cotton balls
  2. a grammar book, a grammar test
  3. a birthday card, a birthday present
  4. chicken salad, chicken soup
  5. an airplane trip, an airplane ticket
  6. a telephone book, a telephone call
  7. a mountain peak, a mountain climber
  8. a government official, a government program
  9. a football game, a football uniform
10. a bedroom table, bedroom slippers  11. a silk scarf, a silk blouse
12. a morning newspaper, a morning meeting  13. a street sign, a street light
14. a newspaper headline, a newspaper article  15. an hotel lobby, an hotel room
16. a kitchen table, a kitchen sink  17. baby food, a baby bottle
18. vegetable soup, a vegetable brush  19. an office building, an office party
20. a bicycle tire, a bicycle lane

EXERCISE 9, p. 107. Count and noncount nouns.
2. jewelry (NC) . . . rings (C) . . . bracelets (C) . . . necklace (C)  3. mountains (C) . . . fields (C) . . . lakes (C) . . . scenery (NC)  4. Gold (NC) . . . iron (NC)
5. iron (C)  6. baseball (NC) . . . baseball (C)

3. music  4. traffic  5. garbage  6. junk  7. stuff  8. thunder
9. screwdrivers  10. hardware  11. homework  12. luggage/baggage
13. this information  14. advice  15. progress

EXERCISE 11, p. 110. Count and noncount nouns; nouns as modifiers.
Only corrections are included in the answers:  3. trees, bushes . . . flowers
4. suggestions  5. words  6. glasses  7. windows  8. glasses
14. seasons  15. rewards  16. machines . . . (Modern) factories (need)
17. travelers . . . suitcases . . . days . . . months  18. magazines, envelopes . . . boxes . . . books . . . bottles, jars . . . cans  19. stars . . . grains

EXERCISE 12, p. 113. Article usage with generic nouns.

EXERCISE 13, p. 113. Article usage with indefinite nouns.
5. an accident  6. some homework  7. a table  8. some furniture
9. some chairs  10. some advice  11. a suitcase  12. some luggage
13. an earthquake  14. some letters  15. a letter  16. some mail
17. a machine  18. some new machinery  19. Some machines
20. some junk  21. an old basket  22. some old boots
EXERCISE 15, p. 115. Article usage.
3. a good reason 4. the reason 5. the washing machine . . . a different shirt 6. a washing machine 7. A: The radiator . . . a leak . . . the windshield wipers B: the leak 8. A: The front wheel B: a parked car . . . a big pothole A: the car B: a note . . . the owner . . . the car A: the note B: an apology 9. the closet . . . the front hallway

EXERCISE 16, p. 116. Article usage.

EXERCISE 17, p. 117. Article usage.
1. a new phone 2. the phone 3. Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø 4. a sandy shore . . . Ø . . . the surface . . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø 5. the sand . . . Ø . . . a crab . . . The crab . . . a good time . . . the beach 6. Ø . Ø . . Ø . . . a person 7. Ø . . Ø . . . the universe 8. Ø . . Ø . . . a thin layer . . . Ø . . . Ø 9. a recent newspaper article . . . an Australian swimmer . . . a shark . . . a group . . . the shark . . . the swimmer . . . the dolphins . . . the swimmer's life 10. Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . Ø . . . an average . . . Ø 11. Ø . . Ø 12. a fly . . . the ceiling . . . the fly . . . the ceiling

EXERCISE 18, p. 118. Preview: expressions of quantity.
1. i. too much 2. a. two 3. b. a couple of 4. c. both 5. d. several 6. e. too many 7. f. a little 8. g. a few 9. h. a little 10. i. a number of 11. j. a great deal of

EXERCISE 19, p. 119. Expressions of quantity.
1. b. several 2. e. too much 3. f. too many 4. g. a few 5. h. a little 6. i. a number of 7. j. a great deal of

EXERCISE 20, p. 120. MUCH vs. MANY.
3. much mail 4. many letters 5. aren't many hotels 6. is too much furniture 7. isn't much traffic 8. aren't many cars 9. much work 10. many sides 11. much information 12. much homework
13. many people 14. much postage 15. is too much violence
16. much patience 17. many patients 18. many teeth 19. isn't much international news 20. many fish are 21. many continents are
22. much progress

EXERCISE 21, p. 121. Expressions of quantity.
6. orange juice . . . light bulbs . . . hardware . . . computer software 7. sleep . . . information . . . facts . . . help 8. women . . . movies . . . scenes . . . O
11. luck . . . money . . . advice . . . O 12. ideas . . . theories . . . hypotheses . . . O

EXERCISE 22, p. 122. Expressions of quantity.

EXERCISE 23, p. 123. Using A FEW and FEW; A LITTLE and LITTLE.
3. a little sunshine 4. very little sunshine 5. a few programs 6. very few television programs 7. a few drops 8. a little oil 9. very little jewelry

EXERCISE 24, p. 124. Using A FEW and FEW; A LITTLE and LITTLE.
3. a little salt 4. very little salt 5. a little music 6. very little traffic 7. very few friends 8. a few days . . . a few days 9. a few more minutes 10. a little more time 11. a few nuts 12. very few toys 13. a little rain 14. a little honey . . . a little milk 15. very little patience 16. very few problems

EXERCISE 26, p. 126. ALL (OF) and BOTH (OF).

3. (of) 4. Ø 5. Ø 6. Ø...Ø...Ø (of) 7. (of) 8. (of)

9. (of) 10. Ø...Ø


4. Ø 5. of 6. of 7. Ø...Ø...Ø 8. of 9. Ø...Ø 10. of...of 11. Ø 12. Ø...of

EXERCISE 28, p. 128. Using ONE, EACH, and EVERY.

2. girls 3. children 4. child 5. member 6. members

EXERCISE 29, p. 129. Using ONE, EACH, and EVERY.

3. countries 4. each student / each of the students 5. (no change)
6. All (of) the furniture / Each piece of furniture 7. Some of the equipment /
One piece of equipment / One of the pieces of equipment 8. each woman / each
of the women / all of the women 9. places 10. (no change) 11. language
12. each of the errors / each error

Chapter Eight: PRONOUNS

EXERCISE 1, p. 131. Preview: personal pronouns.

1. Some North American food is very good, but I don't like most of it. 2. When we
were schoolgirls, my sister and I used to play badminton after school every day.
3. If you want to pass your exams, you had better study very hard for them.
4. The work had to be finished by my boss and me after the store had closed for the
night. 5. A hippopotamus spends most of its time in the water of rivers and lakes.
6. After work, Mr. Gray asked to speak to Tim and me about the company's new
policies. He explained them to us and asked for our opinions. 7. Children should
learn to respect other people. They need to learn how to treat other people
politely, including their playmates. 8. My friends asked to borrow my car because theirs was in the garage for repairs.


2. they . . . they = pronouns; monkeys = antecedent  
3. She = pronoun; teacher = antecedent them = pronoun; papers = antecedent  
4. her . . . She = pronouns; Nancy = antecedent it = pronoun; apple = antecedent  
5. it = pronoun; dog = antecedent  
6. She . . . She = pronouns; cat = antecedent  
His . . . him = pronouns; Tom = antecedent  
TheY = pronoun; dogs = antecedent  
him = pronoun; Tom = antecedent


2. mine . . . yours  
3. their books . . . hers . . . his  
4. its  
5. It's true . . . its way . . . its trip  
6. Its name . . . It's a turtle . . . It's been (It's been = It has been)  
7. Our house . . . Our neighbor's house . . . ours . . . theirs  
8. it . . . its way . . . its long, pointed bill . . . it . . . it . . . it . . . It's interesting . . . them


3. Students in Biology 101 have to spend three hours per week in the laboratory, where they do various experiments by following the directions in their lab manuals.  
4. Pharmacists fill prescriptions, but they are not allowed to prescribe medicine.  
5. (no change)  
6. Citizens have two primary responsibilities. They should vote in every election, and they should serve willingly on a jury.  
7. (no change)  
8. Lecturers need to prepare their notes carefully so that they do not lose their place while they are delivering their speech.


2. s/he wants; he or she wants; they want  
3. his/her; their  
4. his/her; their  
5. anyone; his/her; their  
6. him/her; them  
7. s/he . . . his/her; they . . . their  
8. s/he pleases; they please


2. it consists  
3. It  
4. They  
5. they  
6. It doesn't  
7. they  
8. It was  
9. They are . . . their . . . them  
10. It is


2. himself  
3. herself  
4. themselves  
5. ourselves  
6. yourself  
7. yourselves  
8. oneself
EXERCISE 9, p. 138. Reflexive pronouns.  
2. herself  3. themselves  4. herself  5. yourself...himself  
6. myself...ourselves...themselves  7. himself  8. yourself  
9. themselves  10. herself

EXERCISE 10, p. 139. Reflexive pronouns.  
2. enjoy himself  3. proud of yourselves  4. pat yourself  5. killed himself  
6. entertained themselves  7. introduced myself  8. feeling sorry for yourself  
9. talking to yourself  10. laugh at ourselves  11. promised herself  12. angry at himself

EXERCISE 12, p. 141. Review of nouns and pronouns, singular and plural.  
2. Millions of years ago, they had wings. These wings changed as the birds adapted to their environment.  
3. Penguins' principal food was fish. Penguins needed to be able to swim to find their food, so eventually their wings evolved into flippers that enabled them to swim through water with speed and ease.  
4. Penguins spend most of their lives in water. However, they lay their eggs on land.  
5. Emperor penguins have interesting egg-laying habits.  
6. The female lays one egg on the ice in Arctic regions, and then immediately returns to the ocean.  
7. After the female lays the egg, the male takes over. He covers the egg with his body until it hatches.  
8. This process takes seven to eight weeks. During this time, the male doesn't eat.  
9. After the egg hatches, the female returns to take care of the chick, and the male goes to the ocean to find food for himself, his mate, and their offspring.  
10. Although the penguins' natural habitat is in polar regions, we can see them in most major zoos in the world. They seem to adapt well to life in confinement, so we can enjoy watching their antics without feeling sorry about their loss of freedom.

EXERCISE 13, p. 143. Using OTHER.  
2. Another...Another...Another...the other  3. The other  4. The others  
5. The other  6. others  7. other  8. another  
9. Others  10. the other  11. other  12. others  13. another  
14. another  15. Another...Others  16. others  17. Another...Others...other  
18. the other  19. the others  20. another  21. Another...The other

EXERCISE 15, p. 145. Using OTHER.  
2. Another...other  3. one another / each other  4. the other  
5. other...other  6. other  7. others...others...other  8. each
EXERCISE 17, p. 147. Summary review.

1. That book contains many different kinds of stories and articles.  
2. The English is one of the most important languages in the world.  
3. She is always willing to help her friends in every possible way.  
4. In the past, horses were the principal means of transportation.  
5. He succeeded in creating one of the best armies in the world.  
6. There is much equipment in the research laboratory, but undergraduates are not allowed to use it.  
7. All of the guests enjoyed themselves at the reception.  
8. I have a five-year-old daughter and a three-year-old son.

9. Each state in the country has a different language.  
10. Most of the people in my apartment building are friendly.  
11. A political leader should have the ability to adapt himself/herself to a changing world.  
12. In my opinion, international students should live in a dormitory because they will meet many people and can practice their English every day. Also, if they live in a dormitory, their food is provided for them.  
13. When I lost my passport, I had to apply for another one.  
14. When I got to class, all of the other students were already in their seats.  
15. Everyone seeks the happiness in their lives. OR Everyone seeks the happiness in his/her life.  
16. In my country, there are a lot of schools / lots of schools.

17. Writing compositions is very hard for me.  
18. It’s difficult for me to understand English when people use a lot of slang.

19. A Student at the university should attend class regularly and hand in their assignments on time. OR A student at the university should attend classes regularly and hand in his/her assignments on time.  
20. In my opinion, the English is an easy language to learn.

EXERCISE 18, p. 148. Summary review.

1. There are many different kinds of animals in the world.  
2. My cousin and her husband want to move to another city because they don’t like cold weather.

3. I like to travel because I like to learn about other countries and customs.

4. Collecting stamps is one of my hobbies.  
5. I came here three and a half months ago. I think I have made a good progress in English.  
6. I was looking for my keys, but I couldn’t find them.  
7. When my mother was a child, she lived in a small town. Now this town is a big city with tall buildings and many highways.

8. English has borrowed quite a few words from other languages.  
9. There are many students from different countries in this class.  
10. Thousands of athletes take part in the Olympics.  
11. Education is one of the most important aspects of life. Knowledge about many different things allows us to live fuller lives.
12. All of the students' names were on the list.  
14. Many of people prefer to live in small towns. Their attachment to their communities prevents them from moving from place to place in search of work.  
15. Today's news is just as bad as yesterday's news.  
16. Almost all of the students / Almost all of the students in our class speak English well.  
17. The teacher gave us some homework to hand in next Tuesday.  
18. Today women work as doctors, pilots, archeologists, and many other things. Both my mother and father are teachers.  
19. Every employee in our company respects Mr. Ward.  
20. Children need to learn how to get along with other people, how to spend their time wisely, and how to depend on themselves. [Also possible, but more stylistically awkward in its use of pronouns: A child needs to learn how to get along with other people, how to spend his or her time wisely, and how to depend on himself or herself]

Chapter Nine: MODALS, Part 1

EXERCISE 1, p. 152. Forms of modals.
1-4. She can see it.  
5. Can you please to pass the rice?  
6. Can you see it?  
7. They can't go there.

EXERCISE 3, p. 154. Polite requests with WOULD YOU MIND.
3. mailing 4. if I stayed 5. opening/if I opened 6. if I asked  
7. if I smoked 8. speaking 9. if I changed/changing 10. if I borrowed

EXERCISE 5, p. 155. Polite requests.  
Possible completions: 2. Could we have a few more minutes?  
3. Could I get a ride with you?  
4. Would you mind meeting Wednesday instead?  
5. Could you take a look at them?  
6. May I help you? . . . Could I see what you have in silk scarves?  
7. Would you mind changing seats / if we changed seats?  
8. May I call you this evening?

EXERCISE 9, p. 158. HAVE TO and MUST in the negative.  
3. don't have to  
4. must not  
5. doesn't have to  
6. must not
EXERCISE 12, p. 161. SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER.

Sample completions: 2. hurt my feet . . . return them. 3. finish your homework . . . forbid you to watch TV tonight. 4. put antifreeze in the car . . . be ready for the test . . . I don't feel confident. 6. help us with dinner . . . We'd be happy to help. Shall I set the table? 8. call your brother if you want him to pick you up at the airport next week . . . do that now. 9. finished your report yet? . . . do it soon. 12. tired all the time . . . see a doctor . . . asking him to teach Mary how to swim. 11. study or go to a movie? . . . study . . . you won't be prepared for class tomorrow. 12. tired all the time . . . see a doctor . . . asking him to teach Mary how to swim.

EXERCISE 13, p. 162. Necessity, advisability, and prohibition.

The stronger sentence in each pair: 1. b. 2. b. 3. a. 4. a. 5. b. 6. a.

EXERCISE 14, p. 162. SHOULD vs. MUST/HAVE TO.

3. must / have to 4. have to / must [Note: "have to" is preferable here because the situation is neither formal nor urgent.] 5. should 6. should 7. should / must / have to [if it's a requirement] 8. must 9. should 10. must [spoken with enthusiasm and emphasis]

EXERCISE 15, p. 163. The past form of SHOULD.

1. He/She shouldn't have left the door open. 2. I should have gone to the meeting. 3. ( . . . ) should have gone to see a doctor. 4. ( . . . ) shouldn't have sold his/her car. 5. ( . . . ) should have read the contact more carefully.

EXERCISE 16, p. 164. The past form of SHOULD.

Expected responses: 1. I should have worn a coat. 2. I should have looked the word up in the dictionary. 3. I should have written my friend a letter. 4. I shouldn't have spent my money foolishly. 5. I shouldn't have opened the window. 6. I should have gone to the grocery store. 7. I should have set my alarm clock. 8. I should have gone to (New Orleans) with my friends. 9. I should have had a cup of coffee. 10. John should have married Mary. 11. John shouldn't have married Mary. 12. I should have stayed home yesterday. 13. I should have gone outside and enjoyed the nice weather. 14. I should have bought my girlfriend/boyfriend a different present.
The little girl shouldn’t have told a lie / should have told the truth.
I should not have lent ( . .) my car.

EXERCISE 18, p. 166. Error analysis: BE SUPPOSED TO.
1. The building custodian is supposed to unlock the classrooms every morning.
2. We’re not supposed to open that door. 3. Where are we supposed to meet?
4. I have a meeting at seven tonight. I am supposed to be there a little early to
   discuss the agenda. 5. When we go to the store, Annie, you are not supposed to
   handle the glassware. It might break, and then you’d have to pay for it out of your
   allowance. 6. I’m supposed to be at the meeting. I suppose I’d better go.
7. Where have you been? You were supposed to be here an hour ago!
8. A: I can’t remember what the boss said. Am I supposed to work in the mail order
   room tomorrow morning and then the shipping department tomorrow afternoon? Or
   the other way around? B: How am I supposed to remember what you are supposed
to do? I have enough trouble remembering what I am supposed to do / am supposed to
be doing.

The stronger sentence in each pair:
1. a.  2. a.  3. a.  4. a.  5. b.  6. b.  7. a.

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Chapter Ten: MODALS, Part 2


EXERCISE 4, p. 177. Degrees of certainty: present time.
Expected completions: 2. must be rich. 3. must be crazy. 4. may / might / could be at a meeting 5. must have the wrong number. 6. must be
very proud. 7. must feel terrible. 8. may / might / could fit Jimmy.
9. must miss them very much. 10. must be about ten.

EXERCISE 5, p. 179. Degrees of certainty: present time negative.
Possible responses: 2. be at home 3. be thirsty 4. like nuts
5. have many friends

EXERCISE 11, p. 183. Degrees of certainty.
2. must not like 3. must have been 4. must be 5. must have forgotten 6. must not speak 7. must have left 8. must be
9. must have hurt 10. must mean 11. must have been 12. must have misunderstood

EXERCISE 12, p. 185. Degrees of certainty.
3. must 4. should / ought to [also possible: will] 5. should 6. will
7. should / ought to 8. will 9. must 10. should / ought to / will
11. should / ought to 12. should / ought to 13. should / ought to
14. must 15. should have / ought to have 16. must have

EXERCISE 13, p. 186. Degrees of certainty.
   b. Ron  b. a cat  b. my neighbor  b. Sally
   c. Sue  c. a mouse  c. Carol  c. Bob
   d. Ann

3. must be burning 4. may / might / could be talking . . . may / might / could be talking 5. must be playing 6. may / might / could be staying . . . may / might / could be staying 7. should be studying 8. must be kidding
9. may / might / could have been kidding 10. must have been kidding

EXERCISE 17, p. 190. Progressive and past forms of modals.
2. must be waiting 3. shouldn’t have left 4. might have borrowed
5. must have been watching . . . must have forgotten 6. may have been attending [also possible: may have attended] 7. might have been washing 8. must have left 9. might be traveling 10. must not have been expecting
11. must have been daydreaming . . . should have been paying . . . shouldn’t have been staring 12. A: should have taken B: must be walking A: might have decided . . . could be working . . . may have called
EXERCISE 24, p. 195. Using WOULD and USED TO.
2. would give 3. used to be 4. used to be ... would start 5. used to be ... would get ... would spend ... would find ... would gather 6. used to ask ... would never let 7. would make ... would put 8. would wake ... would hike ... would see 9. used to take 10. would be sitting ... would always smile ... would stand ... (would) clear

1. had better shut (should / ought to / have to / must shut)
2. could / would you hand (can / will you hand)
3. don't / won't have to go
4. can already say (is already able to say)
5. must / have to attend
6. had to wait
7. could / might go
8. would rather go
9. must not have seen
10. had better clean (should / ought to / must / have to clean)
11. can't / couldn't be (must not be) ... may / might / could belong (must belong)
12. cannot go (must not / may not go)
13. should not have laughed
14. May / Can / Could I speak ... can't come ... May / Can I take
15. should / ought to take (could take) ... can get
16. had to study ... should have come
17. had better answer (should / ought to / have to answer) ... might / could / may be
18. should have been / was supposed to be
19. could / might / may be
20. must have been daydreaming

EXERCISE 30, p. 204. Error analysis: modals.
1. If you have a car, you can travel around the United States. 2. During class, the students must sit quietly. When the students have questions, they must raise their hands. 3. When you send for the brochure, you should include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. 4. A film director must have control over every aspect of a movie. 5. When I was a child, I could / would go to the roof of my house and see all the other houses and streets. 6. When I was worked in the fields, my son would bring me oranges or candy. 7. I broke my leg in a soccer game three months ago. 8. Will / Would / Could you please help me with this? 9. Many students would rather study on their own than go to class. 10. We are
supposed to bring our books to class every day. 11. You can have a very good time as a tourist in my country. My country has many different weather areas. [also possible: different climates] so you had better plan ahead before you come. 12. When you visit big cities in my country, you must be pay attention to your wallet when you are in a crowded place because there are a lot of thieves.

1. had 2. happened 3. was driving 4. broke 5. did you do 6. pulled 7. got 8. started 9. should not have done 10. should have stayed 11. are probably 12. started 13. have been walking / had walked 14. went 15. discovered 16. didn’t have 17. can think 18. could / might have gone 19. could / might have tried 20. could / might have asked 21. asked 22. told 23. was 24. allowed 25. drove 26. must have felt 27. took 28. took 29. might get / might have gotten 30. will know 31. must / have to / should leave 32. have to / must be 33. May / Could / Can I use 34. need 35. don’t have 36. will / can take

Chapter Eleven: THE PASSIVE

EXERCISE 1, p. 209. Forming the passive.
2. is being opened 3. has been opened 4. was opened 5. was being opened 6. had been opened 7. will be opened 8. is going to be opened 9. will have been opened 10. is . . . being opened 11. Was . . . opened 12. Has . . . been opened

EXERCISE 2, p. 209. Forming the passive.
PART I. 2. Customers are served by waitresses and waiters. 3. The lesson is going to be explained by the teacher. 4. A new idea has been suggested by Shirley. 5. Ann will be invited to the party by Bill. 6. That report is being prepared by
Alex.  7. The farmer's wagon was being pulled by two horses.  8. The book had been returned to the library by Kathy.  9. By this time tomorrow, the announcement will have been made by the president.  10. That note wasn't written by me. It was written by Jim.  11. That pie wasn't made by Alice. Was it made by Mrs. French?  12. Is that course taught by Prof. Jackson? I know that it isn't taught by Prof. Adams.  13. Those papers haven't been signed by Mrs. Andrews yet. Have they been signed by Mr. Andrews?  14. Is your house being painted by Mr. Brown?  15. I won't be fooled by his tricks.

PART II.  16. Omar wrote that sentence.  17. The teacher is going to collect our papers.  18. Did Thomas Edison invent the electric light bulb?  19. Most drivers don't obey the speed limit on Highway 5.  20. Has the building superintendent informed you of a proposed increase in our rent?


3. (no change)  4. (no change)  5. That theory was developed by Dr. Ikeda.  6. The cup was dropped by Timmy.  7. (no change)  8. I was interviewed by the assistant manager.  9. (no change)  10. The small fishing village was destroyed by a hurricane.  11. (no change)  12. (no change)  13. (no change)  14. After class, the chalkboard is always erased by one of the students.  15. (no change)  16. (no change)  17. (no change)  18. The fire wasn't caused by lightning.  19. The dispute is going to be settled by a special committee.  20. Was the enemy surrounded by the army?  21. (no change)  22. Windmills were invented by the Persians around 1500 years ago.

EXERCISE 5, p. 212. Using the passive.

3. This antique table was made in 1734.  4. (no change)  5. My purse was stolen.  6. The coffee was being made when I walked into the kitchen.  7. That book has been translated into many languages.  8. That picture was drawn by Jim's daughter. This picture was drawn by my son.  9. The applicants will be judged on the basis of their originality.  10. (no change)  11. Is that course being taught by Professor Rivers this semester?  12. When was the radio invented?  13. The mail had already been delivered by the time I left for school this morning.  14. When are the results of the contest going to be announced?  15. After the concert was over, the rock music star was mobbed by hundreds of fans outside the theater.  16. Ever since I arrived here, I have been living in the dormitory because I was told that it was cheaper to live there than in an apartment.
17. The new hospital is going to be built next year. The new elementary school has already been built. 18. If a film is exposed to light while it is being developed, the negative will be ruined.

EXERCISE 6, p. 213. Indirect objects as passive subjects.
2. Peggy = indirect object — Peggy was awarded a scholarship by Indiana University. 3. Fred = indirect object — Fred was paid three hundred dollars in consulting fees. 4. Maria = indirect object — Maria was given a promotion at her job as a computer programmer at Microsoft. 5. you = indirect object — You will be sent a bill. 6. people = indirect object — The starving people will be given a week’s supply of rice.

EXERCISE 7, p. 213. Using the passive.
1. You were invited to a party.  2. Rice is grown in many countries.  3. The game is being televised.  4. Reading is taught in the first grade.  5. You were told to be here at ten.  6. That hat was made in Mexico.  7. Dinner is going to be served at six.  8. The news will be announced tomorrow.  9. A mistake has been made.  10. A test is being given (by the teacher) in the next room right now.

EXERCISE 9, p. 215. Using the passive.
2. is surrounded  3. is spelled  4. will be built / is going to be built  5. was divided / has been divided  6. is worn  7. was caused  8. was ordered  9. who was accidentally killed  10. was reported  11. was surprised  12. was offered  13. were frightened  14. was confused  15. is expected

EXERCISE 10, p. 216. Using the passive.
1. is produced  2. is being treated  3. will probably be won  4. saw . . . was interviewed  5. are controlled / are determined  6. was caught . . . was being chased . . . jumped . . . kept  7. appeared . . . have been named . . . described . . . are being discovered / are discovered  8. was informed . . . was told  9. is exposed . . . affects  10. was discovered . . . called . . . was translated . . . had been built . . . do not exist  11. was recognized . . . was asked . . . took . . . knew . . . multiplied . . . came  12. brought . . . sent . . . were asked . . . was discovered . . . is still called

4. must be kept  
5. must keep  
6. couldn't be opened  
7. couldn't open
8. may be offered  
9. may offer  
10. may already have been offered / may have already been offered
11. may already have offered / may have already offered
12. ought to be divided  
13. ought to have been divided  
14. have to be returned  
15. has to return . . . will have to pay  
16. had better be finished  
17. had better finish  
18. is supposed to be sent  
19. should have been sent  
20. must have been surprised


Expected completions:

2. must be married  
3. must be written / have to be written
4. must have been left  
5. should / ought to / has to be postponed
6. should not be given  
7. should / ought to be encouraged  
8. may / could / might / will be misunderstood  
9. cannot be explained  
10. must have been embarrassed  
11. must / has to be pushed  
12. should / ought to have been built  
13. must / should be saved  
14. must / has to / should be done
15. ought to / should be elected

EXERCISE 14, p. 222. Using the passive.

1. is usually delivered [also possible: usually gets delivered]  
2. were working . . . occurred . . . was hurt [also possible: was hurt]  
3. was not admitted . . . had already begun  
4. had already been offered  
5. is being organized  
6. will never be forgotten / is never going to be forgotten  
7. was . . . happened . . . flunked . . . dropped . . . was walking . . . fell . . . was stolen [also possible: got stolen]  
8. had already been rented  
9. was being ignored  
10. did you buy . . . didn't buy . . . was given . . . Do you like  
11. is circled . . . are held . . . are circled  
12. worshipped  
13. have been destroyed  
14. were allowed . . . were not invited . . . were forbidden . . . were being held / were held  
15. was built . . . has often been described . . . was designed . . . took  
16. is being judged . . . will be announced / are going to be announced

EXERCISE 16, p. 224. Using the passive.

1. paper has been made from various plants. . . In the past, paper was made by hand . . most of the work was done by machines . . . Today paper is made from wood pulp.
2. In the mechanical process, wood is ground. . . During the grinding, it is sprayed . . . Then the chips are soaked  
3. First the wood is washed and then it is cut into small pieces . . Then the chips are cooked . . After the wood is cooked, it is washed  
4. The pulp is drained to form . . . (is) bleached . . . and then (is) thoroughly washed again. Next the pulp is put . . . dried and a press, they are wound . . . how it is made.
EXERCISE 18, p. 226. Stative passive.

2. is shut 3. are turned 4. is not crowded 5. are bent . . . are folded
6. is finished 7. is closed 8. was closed 9. is stuck 10. was stuck
11. is made . . . (is) swept . . . (are) washed 12. is set . . . (are) done . . . (are)
lighted / (are) lit 13. is gone 14. is torn 15. is hidden


2. is . . . crowded 3. is scheduled 4. am exhausted 5. am confused
6. is stuck 7. are turned off 8. is insured 9. are divorced
10. is gone 11. are . . . qualified 12. am married 13. is spoiled
14. is blocked 15. is located 16. was born 17. is . . . turned off
18. are . . . done

EXERCISE 20, p. 228. Stative passive + prepositions.

2. with 3. for 4. to 5. to 6. with 7. in 8. with
9. to 10. to 11. with 12. of 13. to 14. to . . . of
15. with 16. from 17. with 18. in 19. to 20. with
21. to 22. with 23. for 24. in/with . . . to . . . with
25. with . . . in . . . to


2. is composed of 3. am accustomed to 4. is terrified of 5. is finished
with 6. is addicted to 7. is covered with 8. am satisfied with
9. is married to 10. is divorced from 11. am . . . acquainted with
12. am tired of 13. Are . . . related to 14. is dedicated to 15. is
disappointed in 16. is scared of 17. is committed to 18. are devoted to
19. is dressed in 20. are done with

EXERCISE 23, p. 232. The passive with GET.

2. am getting sleepy 3. is getting late 4. got wet 5. is getting hot
6. get nervous 7. is getting dark 8. got light 9. am getting full
10. is getting better 11. Get busy 12. Get well

EXERCISE 24, p. 233. The passive with GET.

2. got hurt 3. got lost 4. get dressed 5. did . . . get married / are . . .
getting / going to get married 6. get accustomed 7. am getting worried
8. get upset 9. got confused 10. get done 11. got depressed
12. Did . . . get invited 13. got bored 14. get packed 15. get paid
16. got hired 17. got fired 18. didn't get finished 19. got disgusted
20. got engaged . . . got married . . . got divorced . . . got remarried

EXERCISE 26, p. 235. Participial adjectives.
3. exciting 4. excited 5. surprising 6. surprised 7. frightened
8. frightening 9. exhausting 10. exhausted

EXERCISE 28, p. 236. Participial adjectives.
2. satisfying 3. terrifying 4. terrified 5. embarrassing
6. broken 7. crowded 8. locked 9. injured 10. annoying
11. challenging 12. expected 13. growing . . . balanced 14. spoiled
15. sleeping 16. thrilling 17. abandoned 18. required
19. Polluted 20. furnished 21. dividing 22. elected
23. printing 24. Experienced 25. amazing

2. Two people got hurt in the accident and were taken to the hospital by an ambulance. 3. The movie was so boring that we fell asleep after an hour.
4. The students were helped by the clear explanation that the teacher gave.
5. That alloy is composed of iron and tin. 6. The winner of the race hasn't been announced yet. 7. If you are interested in modern art, you should see the new exhibit at the museum. It is fascinating. 8. Progress is being made every day.
9. When and where was the automobile invented? 10. My brother and I have always been interested in learning more about our family tree. 11. I don't agree with you, and I don't think you'll ever be convinced of it. 12. Each assembly kit is accompanied by detailed instructions. 13. Arthur was given an award by the city for all of his efforts in crime prevention.
14. It was late, and I was getting very worried about my mother. 15. The problem was very puzzling. I couldn't figure it out. 16. Many strange things happened last night. 17. How many people have you been invited to the party? OR How many people have you been invited to the party? 18. When I returned home, everything was quiet. I walked to my room, got undressed, and went to bed. 19. I didn't go to dinner with them because I had already been eaten. 20. In class yesterday, I was confused. I didn't understand the lesson. 21. I couldn't move. I was very frightened. 22. When we were children, we were very afraid of caterpillars. Whenever we saw one of these monsters, we ran / would run to our house before the caterpillars could attack us. I am still scared when I see a caterpillar close to me. 23. One day, while the old man was cutting down a big tree near the stream, his axe fell into the
river. He sat down and began to cry because he did not have enough money to buy another axe.

Chapter Twelve: NOUN CLAUSES

EXERCISE 1, p. 240. Noun clauses.
3. Where did Tom go? No one knows. 4. No one knows where Tom went.
5. Where Tom went is a secret. 6. What does Anna want? We need to know.
7. We need to know what Anna wants. 8. What does Alex need? Do you know?
9. Do you know what Alex needs? 10. What Alex needs is a new job.
11. We talked about what Alex needs. 12. What do you need? Did you talk to your parents about what you need?

3. where you live 4. What she said 5. when they are coming 6. how much it costs
7. which one he wants 8. who is coming to the party 9. who those people are
10. whose pen this is 11. Why they left the country
12. What we are doing in class 13. Where she went 14. how many letters there are in the English alphabet
15. who the mayor of New York City is
16. how old a person has to be to get a driver's license 17. what happened
18. who opened the door

I don't know . . . .
1. where ( . . . ) lives. 2. what country ( . . . ) is from. 3. how long ( . . . ) has been living here.
4. what ( . . . )'s telephone number is. 5. where the post office is. 6. how far it is to (Kansas City).
7. why ( . . . ) is absent. 8. where my book is. 9. what kind of watch ( . . . ) has. 10. why ( . . . ) was absent yesterday.
11. where ( . . . ) went yesterday. 12. what kind of
government (Italy) has.  

13. what ( . . . )'s favorite color is.  

14. how long ( . . . ) has been married.  

15. why we are doing this exercise.  

16. who turned off the lights.  

17. where ( . . . ) is going to eat lunch/dinner.  

18. when (the semester) ends.  

19. where ( . . . ) went after class yesterday.  

20. why ( . . . ) is smiling.  

21. how often ( . . . ) goes to the library.  

22. whose book that is.  

23. how much that book cost.  

24. who took my book.

EXERCISE 4, p. 242. Noun clauses beginning with a question word.  

2. Why is he coming? Please tell me why he is coming.  

3. Which flight will he be on? Please tell me which flight he will be on.  

4. Who is going to meet him at the airport? Please tell me who is going to meet him at the airport.  

5. Who is Jim Hunter? Please tell me who Jim Hunter is.  

6. What is Tom's address? Please tell me what Tom's address is.  

7. Where does he live? Please tell me where he lives.  

8. Where was he last week? Please tell me where he was last week.  

9. How long has he been working for IBM? Do you know how long he has been working for IBM?  

10. What kind of computer does he have at home? Do you know what kind of computer he has at home?

EXERCISE 5, p. 243. Noun clauses beginning with a question word.  

2. is my eraser . . . it is  

3. didn't Fred lock . . . he didn't lock  

4. has he been . . . he has lived / has been living . . .  

5. you are taking . . . are you taking  

6. are we supposed . . . we are supposed.

EXERCISE 7, p. 246. Noun clauses beginning with WHETHER or IF.  

I wonder . . . .  

1. where my friend is.  

2. whether/if we should wait for him.  

3. whether/if I should call him.  

4. where my dictionary is.  

5. who took my dictionary.  

6. whether/if ( . . . ) borrowed my dictionary.  

7. who that woman is.  

8. whether/if she needs any help.  

9. why the sky is blue.  

10. how long a butterfly lives.  

11. what causes earthquakes.  

12. when the first book was written.  

13. who that man is.  

14. what he is doing.  

15. whether/if he is having trouble.  

16. whether/if I should offer to help him.  

17. how far it is to (Florida).  

18. whether/if we have enough time to go to (Florida) over vacation.  

19. whose book this is.  

20. whether/if it belongs to ( . . . ) / who it belongs to.  

21. why dinosaurs became extinct.  

22. whether/if there is life on other planets.  

23. how life began.  

24. whether/if people will live on the moon someday.
EXERCISE 8, p. 246. Noun clauses.

Could you please tell me . . .
1. if this bus goes downtown?  2. how much this book costs?  3. when Flight 62 is expected to arrive?  4. where the nearest phone is?  5. whether/if this word is spelled correctly?  6. what time it is?  7. if this information is correct?  8. how much it costs to fly from (Chicago) to (New York)?
9. where the bus station is?  10. whose pen this is?

2. No one seems to know when Maria will arrive.  3. I wonder why Bob was late for class.  4. I don't know what does that word means.  5. I wonder does whether/if the teacher knows the answer.  6. What they should do about the hole in their roof is their most pressing problem.  7. I'll ask her whether/if she would like some coffee or not.  8. Be sure to tell the doctor where does it hurts.
9. Why I am unhappy is something I can't explain.  10. I wonder does whether/if Tom knows about the meeting or not.  11. I need to know who your teacher is.
12. I don't understand why the car is not running properly.  13. My young son wants to know where do the stars go in the daytime.

EXERCISE 10, p. 247. Question words followed by infinitives.
2. The plumber told me how to fix the leak in the sink.  3. Please tell me where to meet you.  4. . . . Sandy didn't know whether to believe him or not.
5. . . . deciding which one to buy.  6. . . . I don't know what else to do.
Possible completions:  7. to say  8. to wear  9. to live in a dormitory or an apartment  10. to ski  11. to give ( . . . )  12. to accept the job offer or (to) stay in graduate school  13. to go . . . to get there

EXERCISE 11, p. 249. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.
Possible sentences:  1. It is a pity that Tim hasn't been able to make any friends. That Tim hasn't been able to make any friends is a pity.  2. It is a well-known fact that drug abuse can ruin one's health. That drug abuse can ruin one's health is a well-known fact.  3. It is unfair that some women do not earn equal pay for equal work. That some women do not earn equal pay for equal work is unfair.  4. It is true that the earth revolves around the sun. That the earth revolves around the sun is true.  5. It is surprising that Irene, who is an excellent student, failed her entrance examination. That Irene, who is an excellent student, failed her entrance examination is surprising.  6. It is apparent that smoking can cause cancer. That smoking can cause cancer is apparent.  7. It is a fact that English is the principal language of the business community throughout much of the world. That English is
the principal language of the business community throughout much of the world is a fact.

EXERCISE 12, p. 249. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.
Sample responses: 1. It is a fact that the world is round. That the world is round is a fact.  2. It is surprising that vegetation can survive in a desert. That vegetation can survive in a desert is surprising.  3. It is obvious that you need to wear warm clothing when it's cold. That you need to wear warm clothing when it's cold is obvious.  4. It is too bad that prejudice influences so many people. That prejudice influences so many people is too bad.  5. It is a well-known fact that two plus two equals four. That two plus two equals four is a well-known fact.  6. It is unfortunate that we don't all speak the same language. That we don't all speak the same language is unfortunate.  7. It is true that cities are noisy. That cities are noisy is true.  8. It is strange that we are destroying our own natural resources. That we are destroying our own natural resources is strange.  9. It is unlikely that you will live to be one hundred. That you will live to be one hundred is unlikely.  10. It is undeniable that the sun rises in the east. That the sun rises in the east is undeniable.

EXERCISE 13, p. 249. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.
Sample completions:  2. It seems to me that winters are becoming milder.  3. It is my impression that time seems to go faster as I grow older.  4. It is my theory that young drivers are more reckless than older drivers.  5. It is widely believed that herbs can heal.  6. It is thought that you can't teach an old dog new tricks.  7. It has been said that children are more influenced by their peers than by their parents.  8. It is a miracle that more people aren't killed in automobile accidents.

EXERCISE 14, p. 250. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.
Sample completions:  2. . . . we had this time together.  3. . . . I wasn't able to get a ticket to the soccer finals.  4. . . . you have been my teacher this year.  5. . . . (Yoko) quit school.  6. . . . you will like this restaurant as much as we do.  7. . . . the prices are so reasonable.  8. . . . it isn't raining today.  9. . . . my bus was late.  10. . . . I'm going to be late in paying the money I owe you.

EXERCISE 15, p. 250. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.
Sample completions:  3. One reason is that I want to study at an American university. Another reason is that I need to pass a written driver's test. A third is that I need to find a good part-time job.  4. One problem is that I'm homesick. Another problem is that I can't understand people when they speak fast. A third
problem I have had is that I am having trouble finding an apartment for my family.

5. One advantage of owning your own car is that you don't need to rely on public transportation. Another advantage is that you can travel into the country on weekends. One disadvantage, however, of owning your own car is that it is expensive.

EXERCISE 16, p. 250. Noun clauses beginning with THAT.

2. The fact that Rosa didn't come made me angry.

3. I feel fine except for the fact that I'm a little tired.

4. Natasha was not admitted to the university due to the fact that she didn't pass the entrance examination.

5. The fact that many people in the world live in intolerable poverty must concern us all.

6. The fact that Surasuk is frequently absent from class indicates his lack of interest in school.

7. I was not aware of the fact that I was supposed to bring my passport to the examination for identification.

8. Due to the fact that the people of the town were given no warning of the approaching tornado, there were many casualties.

EXERCISE 17, p. 252. Quoted speech.

1. Henry said, "There is a phone call for you."

2. "There is a phone call for you," he said.

3. "There is," said Henry, "a phone call for you."

4. "There is a phone call for you. It's your sister," said Henry.

5. "There is a phone call for you," he said. "It's your sister."

6. I asked him, "Where is the phone?"

7. "Where is the phone?" she asked.

8. "Stop the clock!" shouted the referee. "We have an injured player."

9. "Who won the game?" asked the spectator.

10. "I'm going to rest for the next three hours," she said. "I don't want to be disturbed."

    "That's fine," I replied. "You get some rest. I'll make sure no one disturbs you."

EXERCISE 18, p. 252. Quoted speech.

When the police officer came over to my car, he said, "Let me see your driver's license, please."

"What's wrong, Officer?" I asked. "Was I speeding?"

"No, you weren't speeding," he replied. "You went through a red light at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Main Street. You almost caused an accident."

"Did I really do that?" I said. "I didn't see a red light."
EXERCISE 21, p. 254. Reported speech.

4. if I was hungry.  5. (that) she wanted a sandwich.  6. (that) he was
going to move to Ohio.  7. whether/if I had enjoyed my trip.  8. what I was
talking about.  9. whether/if I had seen her grammar book.  10. (that) she
didn't want to go.  11. where Nadia was.  12. Whether/if I could help him
with his report.  13. (that) he might be late.  14. (that) I should work
harder.  15. (that) she had to go downtown.  16. why the sky is blue.
17. why I was tired.  18. (that) he would come to the meeting.
19. whether/if Ms. Chang would be in class tomorrow / the next day.
20. that the sun rises in the east.  21. (that) someday we would be in contact
with beings from outer space.  22. (that) he thought he would go to the library
to study.  23. whether/if Omar knew what he was doing.  24. whether/if what
I had heard was true.  25. that sentences with noun clauses are a little complicated.


3. was going . . . didn't know . . . worked  4. where the chess match would
take . . . hadn't been decided  5. was . . . didn't think . . . would . . . speak . . .
was getting . . . would be speaking  6. were . . . might be . . . could develop

EXERCISE 25, p. 258. Reported speech.

2. she was excited about her new job and (that she) had found a nice apartment.
3. my Uncle Harry was in the hospital and that Aunt Sally was very worried about
him.  4. that s/he expected us to be in class every day and that unexcused
absences might affect our grades.  5. that Highway 66 would be closed for two
months and that commuters should seek alternate routes.  6. that he was getting
good grades but (that he) had difficulty understanding lectures.  7. that every
obstacle was a steppingstone to success and that I should view problems in my life as
opportunities to prove myself.  8. that she would come to the meeting but (that
she) couldn't stay for more than an hour.


1. Tell the taxi driver where do you want to go.  2. My roommate came into the
room and asked me why I wasn’t in class. I told him / said (that) I was waiting for a
telephone call from my family.  OR  My roommate came into the room and asked me,
"Why aren't you in class?" I said, "I am waiting for a telephone call from my
family."  3. It was my first day at the university, and I was on my way to my
first class. I wondered who else would be in the class and what the teacher would be
like.  4. He asked me what did I intended to do after I graduated.  5. Many of
the people in the United States do not know much about geography. For example,
people will ask you where Japan is located. 6. What does a patient tell a doctor about his health? Is it confidential? 7. What my friend and I did was our secret. We didn't even tell our parents what we did. 8. The doctor asked whether/if I felt okay. I told him that I didn't feel well. 9. It is clear that the ability to use a computer is an important skill in the modern world. 10. I asked him, "What kind of movies do you like?" He said me, "I like romantic movies." OR I asked him what kind of movies he liked. He told me / said (that) he liked romantic movies. 11. "Is it true you almost drowned?" my friend asked me. "Yes," I said. "I'm really glad to be alive. It was really frightening." 12. The fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming. 13. I didn't know where I was supposed to get off the bus, so I asked the driver where the science museum was. She told me the name of the street. She said she would tell me when I should get off the bus. 14. My mother did not live with us. When other children asked me where was my mother was, I told them she was going to come to visit me very soon. 15. When I asked the taxi driver to drive faster, he said, "I will drive faster if you pay me more." OR he said he would drive faster if I paid him more. At that time I didn't care how much it would cost, so I told him to go as fast as he could. 16. We looked back to see where we were and how far we were from camp. We didn't know, so we decided to turn back. We were afraid that we had wandered too far. 17. After the accident, I opened my eyes slowly and realized that I was still alive. 18. My country is prospering due to it is a fact that it has become a leading producer of oil. 19. It is true that one must know English in order to study at an American university. 20. My mother told me what it was the purpose of our visit. OR what is the purpose of our visit?


Possible completions: 2. call 3. tell 4. speak 5. write 6. see 7. contact 8. be

EXERCISE 36, p. 264. Using the subjunctive in noun clauses.
1. take 2. be named 3. stay 4. be postponed 5. be admitted 6. be controlled ... (be) eliminated 7. have 8. be 9. know 10. be 11. be permitted 12. not be 13. return 14. be built 15. not tell ... be told

EXERCISE 37, p. 265. Using -EVER words.
14. wherever  15. whatever ... wherever ... whenever ... whomever / whoever ...
   ... however

Chapter Thirteen: ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

EXERCISE 1, p. 268. Adjective clause pronouns used as subjects.
Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.
2. The girl who/that won the race is happy.  3. The student who/that sits next to me is from China.  4. The students who/that sit in the front row are from China.  5. We are studying sentences which/that contain adjective clauses.  6. I am using a sentence which/that contains an adjective clause.  7. Algebra problems contain letters which/that stand for unknown numbers.  8. The taxi driver who/that took me to the airport was friendly.

EXERCISE 2, p. 269. Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a verb.
Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.
1. The book which/that I read was good.  2. I liked the woman who(m)/that/O I met at the party last night.  3. I liked the composition which/that/O you wrote.  4. The people who(m)/that/O we visited yesterday were very nice.  5. The man who(m)/that/O I was telling you about is standing over there. OR about whom I was telling you is standing over there.

EXERCISE 3, p. 269. Adjective clause pronouns used the object of a preposition.
Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.
1. The meeting which/that I went to was interesting. OR The meeting to which I went was interesting.  2. The man to whom I talked yesterday was very kind. OR The man who(m)/that/O I talked to yesterday was very kind.  3. I must thank the people from whom I got a present. OR I must thank the people who(m)/that/O I got a present from.  4. The picture which/that/O she was looking at was beautiful. OR The picture at which she was looking was beautiful.  5. The man about whom I
EXERCISE 4, p. 270. Adjective clauses.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

1. I met last night – Did I tell you/about the women who(m)/that I met last night? 2. I was dancing with – The women who(m)/that I was dancing with stepped on my toe. OR The women with whom I was dancing stepped on my toe.
3. Joe is writing – The report which/that Joe is writing must be finished by Friday.
4. who examined the sick child – The doctor who/that explained the sick child was gentle.
5. I was waiting for – The people who(m)/that I was waiting for were late. OR The people for whom I was waiting were late.
6. that occurred in California – Did you hear about the earthquake which occurred in California?

EXERCISE 5, p. 270. Adjective clauses.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

1. She lectured on a topic which/that I know very little about. OR She lectured on a topic about which I know very little. [usual: topic I know very little about]
2. The students who/that were absent from class missed the assignment. [usual: students who were absent from class]
3. Yesterday I ran into an old friend I hadn’t seen for years. [usual: friend I hadn’t seen for years]
4. The young women who(m)/that we met at the meeting last night are all from Japan. [usual: women we met at the meeting last night]
5. I am reading a book which/that was written by Jane Austen. [usual: book that was written by Jane Austen]
6. The man who(m)/that I spoke to gave me good advice. OR The man to whom I spoke gave me good advice. [usual: man I spoke to]
7. I returned the money which/that I had borrowed from my roommate. [usual: money I had borrowed from my roommate]
8. The dogcatcher caught the dog which/that had bitten my neighbor’s daughter. [usual: dog that had bitten my neighbor’s daughter]
9. I read about a man who/that keeps chickens in his apartment. [usual: man who keeps chickens in his apartment]
EXERCISE 6, p. 271. Adjective clauses.

1. In our village, there were many people who didn't have much money. OR In our village, many people didn't have much money.  
2. I enjoyed the book (that) you told me to read.  
3. I still remember the man who taught me to play the violin when I was a boy.  
4. I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to buy as soon as I save enough money.  
5. The woman about whom I was talking suddenly walked into the room. OR The woman about whom/I/O I was talking about suddenly walked into the room. I hope she didn't hear me.  
6. Almost all of the people who appear on television wear makeup.  
7. I don't like to spend time with people who lose their temper easily.  
8. The boy drew pictures of people at an airport who were waiting for their planes. OR The boy drew pictures of people who were waiting for their planes at an airport.  
9. People who work in the hunger program they estimate that 3500 people in the world die from starvation every day of the year.  
10. In one corner of the marketplace, an old man who was playing a violin. OR In one corner of the marketplace, there was an old man who was playing a violin.

EXERCISE 8, p. 273. Adjective clauses.

1. Yes, the chair I am sitting in is comfortable.  
2. Yes, the man I saw was wearing a brown suit.  
3. Yes, the woman I talked to answered my questions.  
4. Yes, the woman who stepped on my toe apologized.  
5. Yes, most of the students who took the test passed.  
6. Yes, the meat I had for dinner last night was good.  
7. Yes, the woman who shouted at me was angry.  
8. Yes, I know the person who is sitting next to me.  
9. Yes, I recognize the woman who came into the room.  
10. Yes, the coat I bought keeps me warm.  
11. Yes, the TV program I watched last night was good.  
12. Yes, I finished the book I was reading.  
13. Yes, the hotel I stayed at was in the middle of the city. OR Yes, the hotel where I stayed was in the middle of the city.  
14. Yes, the exercise we are doing is easy.  
15. Yes, the waiter who served me at the restaurant was polite.  
16. Yes, the student who stopped me in the hall asked me for the correct time.  
17. Yes, all the students who are sitting in this room can speak English.  
18. Yes, I found the book I was looking for.  
19. Yes, the boots/tennis shoes/loafers I am wearing are comfortable.  
20. Yes, I had a conversation with the taxi driver who took me to the bus station.  
21. Yes, I thanked the man who opened the door for me.  
22. Yes, the clerk who cashed my check asked for identification.  
23. Yes, the package I got in the mail was from my parents.  
24. Yes, the man who stopped me on the street asked me for directions.
Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

2. I apologized to the woman whose coffee I spilled.  
3. The man whose wallet was stolen called the police.  
4. I met the woman whose husband is the president of the corporation.  
5. The professor whose course I am taking is excellent.  
6. Mr. North teaches a class for students whose native language is not English.  
7. The people whose house we visited were nice.  
8. I live in a dormitory whose residents come from many countries.  
9. I have to call the man whose umbrella I accidentally picked up after the meeting.  
10. The man whose beard caught on fire when he lit a cigarette poured a glass of water on his face. [Note: “when he lit a cigarette” is an adverb clause connected to an adjective clause.]

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

1. Maria is a student. I found her book. Maria is the student whose book I found.  
2. Omar is a student. I borrowed his dictionary. Omar is the student whose dictionary I borrowed.  
3. I used a woman’s phone. I thanked her. I thanked the woman whose phone I used.  
4. I broke a child’s toy. He started to cry. The child whose toy I broke started to cry.  
5. I stayed at a family’s house. They were very kind. The family at whose house I stayed were very kind. OR The family whose house I stayed at were very kind.  
6. A woman’s purse was stolen. She called the police. The woman whose purse was stolen called the police.  
7. (Placido Domingo) is a singer. I like his music best. (Placido Domingo) is the singer whose music I like best.  
8. Everyone tried to help a family. Their house had burned down. Everyone tried to help the family whose house had burned down.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

3. There is the boy whose father is a doctor.  
4. There is the girl whose mother is a dentist.  
5. There is the person whose picture was in the newspaper.  
6. There is the woman whose car was stolen.  
7. There is the man whose daughter won a gold medal at the Olympic Games.  
8. There is the woman whose keys I found.  
9. There is the teacher whose class I’m in.  
10. There is the man whose wife we met.  
11. There is the author whose book I read.  
12. There is the student whose lecture notes I borrowed.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

3. The students whose names were called raised their hands.  
4. Jack knows a man
whose name is William Blueheart Duckbill, Jr.

5. The police came to question the woman whose purse was stolen outside the supermarket.

6. The day care center was established to take care of children whose parents work during the day.

7. We couldn't find the person whose car was blocking the driveway.

8. The professor told the three students whose reports were turned in late that he would accept the papers this time, but never again.


Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

1. The city where we spent our vacation was beautiful. OR The city which/that/Ø we took our vacation in was beautiful. OR The city in which we spent our vacation was beautiful.

2. That is the restaurant where I will meet you. OR That is the restaurant which/that/Ø I will meet you at. OR That is the restaurant at which I will meet you.

3. The town where I grew up is small. OR The town which/that/Ø I grew up in is small. OR The town in which I grew up is small.

4. That is the drawer where I keep my jewelry. OR That is drawer which/that/Ø I keep my jewelry in. OR That is the drawer in which I keep my jewelry.


Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

1. Monday is the day when we will come. OR The day that/Ø we will come is Monday. OR The day on which we will come is Monday.

2. 7:05 is the time when my plane arrives. OR 7:05 is the time that/Ø my plane arrives. OR 7:05 is the time at which my plane arrives.

3. July is the month when the weather is usually the hottest. OR July is the month that/Ø the weather is usually the hottest. OR July is the month in which the weather is usually the hottest.

4. 1960 is the year when the revolution took place. OR 1960 is the year that/Ø the revolution took place. OR 1960 is the year in which the revolution took place.

EXERCISE 16, p. 278. Using WHERE and WHEN in adjective clauses.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

3. A cafe is a small restaurant where people can get a light meal. OR Every neighborhood in Brussels has small cafes where customers drink coffee and eat pastries.

5. There was a time when dinosaurs dominated the earth. OR The house where I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake ten years ago.

7. Summer is the time of year when the weather is the hottest.

8. The miser hid his money in a place where it was safe from robbers.

9. There came a time when the miser had to spend his money.

10. His new shirt didn't fit, so Dan took it back to the store where he'd bought it.
EXERCISE 19, p. 280. Using adjective clauses to modify pronouns.

Possible completions:
2. that is troubling me
4. I can do
5. who can help you
6. she meets
7. she said
8. the lecturer says
9. he says is the result of years of experience
10. who is standing
11. we took last week
12. I took my freshman year
13. who came late
14. who were in the first three rows
15. who were in the back of the room


Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.

3. No commas — “who” can be changed to “that.”
4. Matthew, who speaks Russian, applied for the job. — “who” cannot be changed to “that.”
5. No commas — “which” can be changed to “that.”
6. Rice, which is grown in many countries, is a staple food throughout much of the world. — “which” cannot be changed to “that.”
7. No commas — “who” can be changed to “that.”
8. Paul O’Grady, who died two years ago, was a kind and loving man. — “who” cannot be changed to “that.”
9. I have fond memories of my hometown, which is situated in a valley. — “which” can not be changed to “that.”
10. No commas — “which” can be changed to “that.”
11. The Mississippi River, which flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, is the major commercial river in the United States. — “which” can not be changed to “that.”
12. No commas — “which” can be changed to “that.”
13. Mr. Brown, whose son won the spelling contest, is very proud of his son’s achievement. — “whose” cannot be changed to “that.” [Second sentence = no commas.]
14. Goats, which were first tamed more than 9,000 years ago in Asia, have provided people with milk, meat, and wool since prehistoric times. — “which” cannot be changed to “that.”
15. No commas — “which” can be changed to “that.”

EXERCISE 22, p. 283. Punctuating adjective clauses.

3. a. 4. b. 5. a. 6. b.
1. (no change) 2. We enjoyed Mexico City, where we spent our vacation.
3. An elephant, which is the earth's largest land mammal, has few natural enemies other than human beings. 4. (no change) 5. At the botanical gardens, you can see a Venus's-flytrap, which is an insectivorous plant. 6. (no change)
7. One of the most useful materials in the world is glass, which is made chiefly from sand, soda, and lime. 8. Glaciers, which are masses of ice that flow slowly over land, form in the cold polar regions and in high mountains. 9. (no change)
10. Petroleum, which some people refer to as black gold, is one of the most valuable resources in the world today. 11. You don't have to take heavy clothes when you go to Bangkok, which has one of the highest average temperatures of any city in the world. 12. (no change) 13. Child labor was a social problem in late eighteenth-century England, where employment in factories became virtual slavery for children. 14. (no change) 15. (no change) — The man, who was wearing a plaid shirt and blue jeans, was caught shortly after he had left the bank. 16. (no change) — The research scientist, who was well protected before she stepped into the special chamber holding the bees, was not stung — (no change)

2. Last night the orchestra played three symphonies, one of which was Beethoven's Seventh. 3. I tried on six pairs of shoes, none of which I liked. 4. The village has around 200 people, the majority of whom are farmers. 5. That company currently has five employees, all of whom are computer experts. 6. After the riot, over one hundred people were taken to the hospital, many of whom had been innocent bystanders.

Possible completions: 2. which is bright red. 3. whom are runners. 4. which is advanced physics. 5. whom speaks French. 6. which were very expensive. 7. whom I had already met. 8. which are unoccupied.

EXERCISE 26, p. 286. Using noun + OF WHICH.
2. They own an original Picasso painting, the value of which is more than a million dollars. 3. I bought a magazine, the title of which is Contemporary Architectural Styles. 4. My country is dependent upon its income from coffee, the price of which varies according to fluctuations in the world market. 5. The genetic engineers are engaged in significant experiments, the results of which will be published in the Journal of Science. 6. The professor has assigned the
EXERCISE 27, p. 286. Using WHICH to modify a whole sentence.

2. My roommate never picks up after herself, which irritates me.
3. Mrs. Anderson responded to my letter right away, which I appreciated very much.
4. There's been an accident on Highway 5, which means I'll be late to work this morning.
5. I shut the door on my necktie, which was really stupid of me.
6. Sally lost her job, which wasn't surprising.
7. She usually came to work late, which upset her boss.
8. So her boss fired her, which made her angry.
9. She hadn't saved any money, which was unfortunate.
10. So she had to borrow some money from me, which I didn't like.
11. She has found a new job, which is lucky.
12. So she has repaid the money she borrowed from me, which I appreciate.
13. She has promised herself to be on time to work every day, which is a good idea.

EXERCISE 28, p. 287. Using WHICH to modify a whole sentence.

Sample sentences:
2. I couldn't go to the movies last night, which disappointed me.
3. The taxi driver was speeding, which made me nervous.
4. Sandra lied to her supervisor, which shocked all of us.
5. David called from the police station, which means he's probably in trouble.
6. My best friend took me to dinner for my birthday, which was a pleasant surprise.
7. David didn't keep his date with Maria, which made her very unhappy.
8. A friend visited my ailing mother in her nursing home, which I appreciated very much.
9. The workmen outside my window were making a lot of noise, which made it difficult for me to concentrate.
10. A news reporter said that a hurricane might hit our coast, which bothered me so much that I couldn't get to sleep.

EXERCISE 29, p. 288. Special adjective clauses.

Note: Words already provided in the text are in italics.

Sample completions:
1. My best friend has four brothers, all of whom are older than she is.
2. She mailed the package early, which was fortunate because she had written down the wrong due date.
3. I carpool to school with four students, three of whom live in my apartment building.
4. The art director asked his staff for ideas, none of which he liked.
5. The women at the gala were wearing a lot of jewelry, the value of which was astronomical.
6. This school has many fine teachers, some of whom have taught here for more than 20 years.
7. I often wore clothes made by my mother, which made me proud of her.
8. The teenager delivered newspapers to earn a little money, all of which he spent on a new bicycle.
9. The boy with the curly hair has three sisters, each of whom has straight hair.
10. We've just bought a new car, the inside of which smells like leather.
11. The college student came home with a bag of dirty clothes, some of which had to go to a dry cleaner.
12. A tidal wave struck Papua New Guinea two days ago, which surprised the rest of the world.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.
2. The blue whale, which can grow to 100 feet and 150 tons, is considered the largest animal that has ever lived.
3. The plane was met by a crowd of three hundred people, some of whom had been waiting for more than four hours.
4. In this paper, I will describe the basic process by which raw cotton becomes cotton thread.
5. The researchers are doing case studies of people whose families have a history of high blood pressure and heart disease to determine the importance of heredity in health and longevity.
6. At the end of this month, scientists at the institute will conclude their AIDS research, the results of which will be published within six months.
7. According to many education officials, "math phobia" (that is, fear of mathematics) is a widespread problem to which a solution must and can be found.
8. The art museum hopes to hire a new administrator under whose direction it will be able to purchase significant pieces of art.
9. The giant anteater, whose tongue is longer than 30 centimeters (12 inches), licks up ants for its dinner.
10. The anteater's tongue, which can go in and out of its mouth 160 times a minute, is sticky.

EXERCISE 33, p. 291. Adjective phrases.
Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.
2. The people waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
3. I come from a city located in the southern part of the country.
4. The children attending that school receive a good education.
5. The scientists researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
6. The fence surrounding our house is made of wood.
7. They live in a house built in 1890.
8. We have an apartment overlooking the park.

EXERCISE 34, p. 291. Adjective phrases.
2. Be sure to follow the instructions that are given at the top of the page.
3. The rules allowing public access to wilderness areas need to be reconsidered.
4. The photographs which were published in the newspaper were extraordinary.
5. There is almost no end to the problems facing a head of state.
6. The psychologists who studying the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.
7. The experiment which was conducted at the University of Chicago was successful.
8. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital city of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.  
9. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap containing 70 percent of the earth's fresh water.  
10. When I went to Alex's house to drop off some paperwork, I met Jerry, who is his longtime partner.  
11. Our solar system is in a galaxy that is called the Milky Way.  
12. Two out of three people who are struck by lightning survive.  
13. Simon Bolivar, who was a great South American general, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.  
14. Many of the students who hoping to enter the university will be disappointed because only one-tenth of those applying for admission will be accepted.  
15. There must exist in a modern community a sufficient number of persons possessing the technical skill that is required to maintain the numerous devices upon which our physical comforts depend.  
16. Many famous people did not enjoy immediate success in their early lives. Abraham Lincoln, who was one of the truly great presidents of the United States, ran for public office 26 times and lost 23 of the elections. Walt Disney, who was the creator of Mickey Mouse and the founder of his own movie production company, once was fired by a newspaper editor because he had no good ideas. Thomas Edison, who was the inventor of the light bulb and the phonograph, was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn. Albert Einstein, who was one of the greatest scientists of all time, performed badly in almost all of his high school courses and failed his first college entrance exam.

Note: The adjective clauses are underlined.  
2. Corn was one of the agricultural products which/that were introduced to the European settlers by the Indians. Some of the other products which/that were introduced by the Indians were potatoes, peanuts, and tobacco.  
3. He read The Old Man and the Sea, which is a novel which/that was written by Ernest Hemingway.  
4. Mercury, which is the nearest planet to the sun, is also the smallest of the nine planets which/that orbit the sun.  
5. The pyramids, which are the monumental tombs of ancient Egyptian pharaohs, were constructed more than 4,000 years ago.  
6. The sloth, which is a slow-moving animal which/that is found in the tropical forests of Central and South America, feeds entirely on leaves and fruit.  
7. Two-thirds of those who are arrested for car theft are under twenty years of age.  
8. St. Louis, Missouri, which is known as "The Gateway to the West," traces its history to 1763, when Pierre Laclede, who was a French fur trader, selected this site on the Mississippi River as a fur-trading post.  
9. Any student who does not want to go on the trip should inform the office.  
10. I just purchased a volume of poems that/which were written by David Keller, who is a contemporary poet who is known for his sensitive interpretations of human relationships.
EXERCISE 36, p. 292. Adjective phrases.

2. Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.  3. seismographs, sensitive instruments that measure the shaking of the ground.  4. The Dead Sea, the lowest place on the earth's surface.  5. Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina.  6. lasers, devices that produce a powerful beam of light.  7. Mexico, the northernmost country in Latin America.  8. Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa.  9. Both Mexico City, the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, and New York City, the largest city in the United States.  10. The mole, a small animal that spends its entire life underground.  .  The aardvark, an African animal that eats ants and termites.

EXERCISE 37, p. 293. Review: adjective clauses and phrases.

2. Disney World, an amusement park located in Orlando, Florida, covers a large area of land that includes lakes, golf courses, campsites, hotels, and a wildlife preserve.  3. Jamaica, the third largest island in the Caribbean Sea, is one of the world's leading producers of bauxite, an ore from which aluminum is made.  4. Oceanographer Robert Ballard made headlines in 1985 when he discovered the remains of the Titanic, the "unsinkable" passenger ship that has rested on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean since 1912, when it struck an iceberg.  5. William Shakespeare's father, John Shakespeare, was a glove maker and town official who owned a shop in Stratford-upon-Avon, a town about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of London.  6. The Republic of Yemen, is an ancient land that is located at the southwest tip of the Arabian Peninsula, is an ancient land that has been host to many prosperous civilizations, including Kingdom of Sheba and various Islamic empires.

EXERCISE 38, p. 294. Error analysis: adjective clauses and phrases.

1. One of the people who I admire most is my uncle.  2. Baseball is the only sport I am interested in.  3. My favorite teacher, Mr. Chu, he was always willing to help me after class.  4. It is important to be polite to people who live in the same building.  5. She lives in a hotel which is restricted to senior citizens.  6. My sister has two children, whose names are Ali and Talal.  7. He comes from Venezuela, which is a Spanish-speaking country.  8. There are some people in the government who are trying to improve the lives of poor people.  9. I have some good advice for anyone who wants to learn a second language.  10. My classroom is located on the second floor of Carver Hall, which is a large brick building in the center of the campus.  11. A myth is a story which expresses traditional beliefs.  OR  A myth is a story expressing traditional beliefs.  12. There is an old legend which is told among people in my country about a man...
living in the seventeenth century who saved a village from destruction. 13. An old man was fishing next to me on the pier was muttering to himself. OR An old man who was fishing next to me . . . 14. When I was a child, I was always afraid of the beggars who they went from house to house in my neighborhood. 15. At the national park, there is a path which/that leads to a spectacular waterfall. OR At the national park there is a path leading to a spectacular waterfall. 16. The road that we took through the forest was narrow and steep. 17. There are ten universities in Thailand, seven of them which are located in Bangkok, (which is) the capital city. 18. I would like to write about several problems (which) I have faced them since I came to the United States. 19. There is a small wooden screen which/that separates the bed from the rest of the room. OR There is a small wooden screen separating the bed . . . 20. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives who(m)/that I had never met them before. OR At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives which I had never met them before. 21. It is almost impossible to find two persons whose opinions are the same. 22. On the wall, there is a colorful poster which consists of a group of young people who are dancing. OR On the wall, there is a colorful poster consisting of a group of young people who are dancing. 23. The sixth member of our household is Alex, who is my sister's son. OR The sixth member of our household is Alex, that is my sister's son. 24. Before I came here, I didn't have the opportunity to speak with people whose native tongue is English.

Chapter Fourteen: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES, PART 1

EXERCISE 1, p. 298. Preview.
21. of clarifying  22. of stealing  23. of taking ... keeping
24. to wearing  25. to eating ... (to) sleeping

EXERCISE 2, p. 300. Using gerunds as the objects of prepositions.
Sample completions:  2. for lending me his fishing rod.  3. about going to the opera tonight.  4. to living in an apartment.  5. about having a headache.
  6. for not wanting to go to the dentist.  7. for being late to class.  8. about missing the bus.  9. in finding out about the landscape of Mars.  10. about/of going to Singapore next year.  11. for being late.  12. to driving on the left side of the road.  13. from going to the hockey game!  14. for taking care of ordering the paper for the copier?
  15. to going to visit my grandparents.  16. of stealing the car.  17. to working in the school office, she has a job typing manuscripts for one of the professors.  18. for not writing sooner.  19. of telling a lie.  20. from traveling long distances.

EXERCISE 3, p. 300. Using gerunds as the objects of prepositions.
Note: The prepositions and their gerund objects are underlined.
Possible responses:  1. Yes, I had a good excuse OR No, I didn’t have a good excuse for being late for class yesterday.  2. Yes, I am looking forward OR No, I’m not looking forward to going to Boston to visit my friends this weekend.  3. Yes, I thanked him/her OR No, I didn’t thank him/her for picking up my pen.  4. Yes, I’m accustomed OR No, I’m not accustomed to living in a cold/warm climate.
  5. Yes, I’m excited OR No, I’m not excited about going to Italy for a vacation.
  6. Yes, I apologized OR No, I didn’t apologize for interrupting Talal while he was speaking.  7. Yes, all of the students participated OR No, all of the students didn’t participate in doing pantomimes.  8. Yes, I know who is responsible OR No, I don’t know who is responsible for breaking the window.  9. Yes, I’m used to OR No, I’m not used to having my biggest meal in the evening.  10. The hot weather prevents me from running every morning.  11. Yes, Peter complains OR No, Peter doesn’t complain about/of having a lot of homework to do.
  12. Yes, I blame Susan OR No, I don’t blame Susan for staying home in bed sick last week.  13. S/he went to a baseball game instead of studying grammar last night.  14. I read the newspaper in addition to studying last night.

EXERCISE 4, p. 301. Using gerunds as the objects of prepositions.
Possible completions:  4. by eating.  5. by drinking.  6. by looking it up in a dictionary.  7. by watching TV.  8. by waving to me.  9. by calling
an exterminator. 10. by wagging her tail. 11. by sticking a knife in the toaster. 12. by coming home late at night.


*Note: Words already provided in the text are in italics.*

Sample responses:

1. Sam enjoyed watching TV last night. 2. Would you mind opening the window? 3. James quit eating desserts. 4. James gave up eating desserts for six months. 5. Will finished eating dinner before he went out to play. 6. After Will got through eating dinner, he ran out to play.

7. When it stops raining, we can go to the beach. 8. Why did you avoid answering my question? 9. I cannot postpone doing my work any longer.

10. I have put off doing my work as long as I can. 11. We delayed leaving on vacation because of the hurricane. 12. I must keep working or I won't get home until late tonight. 13. Ted kept on working through his lunch hour.

14. My sister must consider getting a job if she wants to redecorate her kitchen this year. 15. She really doesn't want to think about getting a job. 16. Let's discuss going to a movie this weekend. 17. We'll talk about going to a movie when we meet for dinner this evening. 18. David mentioned going to a concert instead of a movie. 19. Rita suggested going on a picnic if the weather is nice. 20. I enjoy listening to music in the evening.


Possible completions:


**EXERCISE 9**, p. 305. Special expressions followed by -ING.

Possible completions:


**EXERCISE 10**, p. 306. Special expressions followed by -ING.

Sample responses:

1. I have trouble remembering phone numbers. 2. I have been standing at this counter for ten minutes waiting for a sales person. 3. Anton had a hard time learning how to spell "Antarctica." 4. I enjoy sitting in the park.
and thinking about my plans for the weekend. 5. The children have a good time playing in the sandbox at the playground. 6. I was lying in the shade of a large tree dreaming about faraway places. 7. I have trouble pronouncing Mr. Krzyzewski's name correctly. 8. The teenagers had fun singing and dancing at the local club.

9. I found someone studying at my usual desk at the library. 10. Jack spent 30 minutes chatting with Ellen instead of studying for his chemistry test. 11. Don't waste money trying to win the lottery. 12. I caught my brother taking my car without my permission.

EXERCISE 11, p. 307. Verb + gerund or infinitive.
Possible completions:
3. to get / look for 4. to complete / do / finish
5. playing 6. to lend 7. to call / come 8. to finish / do
9. holding / opening 10. to be . . . whispering / talking 11. getting . . . to wait
12. to use 13. to write 14. not to touch 15. being
16. to be 17. to know 18. to write [also possible: writing] 19. to keep
20. to pass / take 21. to deliver / mail 22. to mail 23. to find
24. to find 25. finding 26. finding 27. to take 28. taking

EXERCISE 12, p. 309. Verbs followed by infinitives.
Note: The verbs and the infinitives which follow them are underlined.
Expected sentences:
2. The secretary asked me to give this note to Sue. I was asked to give this note to Sue. 3. My advisor advised me to take Biology 109. I was advised to take Biology 109. 4. When I went to traffic court, the judge ordered me to pay a fine. I was ordered to pay a fine. 5. The teacher warned Greg to keep his eyes on his own paper during the test. During the test, Greg was warned to keep his eyes on his own paper. 6. During the test, the teacher warned Greg not to look at his neighbor's paper. Greg was warned not to look at his neighbor's paper during the test. 7. At the meeting, the head of the department reminded the faculty not to forget to turn in their grade reports by the 15th. The faculty was reminded not to forget to turn in their grade reports by the 15th. 8. Mr. Lee told the children to be quiet. The children were told to be quiet. 9. The hijacker forced the pilot to land the plane. The pilot was forced to land the plane. 10. When I was growing up, my parents allowed me to stay up late on Saturday night. When I was growing up, I was allowed to stay up late on Saturday night. 11. The teacher encouraged the students to speak slowly and clearly. The students were encouraged to speak slowly and clearly. 12. The teacher expects the students to come to class on time. The students are expected to come to class on time.
EXERCISE 13, p. 310. Using infinitives to report speech.

Note: Verbs and infinitives are underlined.
Expected responses: 2. The general ordered the soldiers to surround the enemy. 3. Nancy asked me to open the window. 4. Bob reminded me not to forget to take my book back to the library. 5. Paul encouraged me to take singing lessons. 6. Mrs. Anderson warned the children sternly not to play with matches. 7. The Dean of Admissions permitted me to register for school late. 8. Every driver is required by law to have a valid driver's license. 9. My friend advised me to get some automobile insurance. 10. The robber forced me to give him all my money. 11. Before the examination began, the teacher advised the students to work quickly. 12. My boss told me to come to the meeting ten minutes early.


Note: Words already provided in the text are in italics.
Sample responses: 1. Juan reminded me to finish washing the dishes before I left. I was reminded to finish washing the dishes before I left. 2. The teacher asked me to go to the front of the classroom. I was asked to go to the front of the classroom. 3. The ticket permitted me to have two free glasses of wine at the art show. I was permitted to have two free glasses of wine at the art show. 4. My family expected me to be at the station when their train arrived. I was expected to be at the station when my family's train arrived. 5. The park ranger warned me not to go into the national forest alone. I was warned not to go into the national forest alone. 6. He also advised me to take a bottle of water and a compass. I was also advised to take a bottle of water and a compass. 7. My employer told me to open the mail by 11:00 every morning. I was told to open the mail by 11:00 every morning. 8. My doctor encouraged me to visit a warm, dry climate. I was encouraged to visit a warm, dry climate. 9. Our teacher requires us to take a test every week. We are required to take a test every week.

EXERCISE 15, p. 312. Gerund vs. infinitive.

EXERCISE 16, p. 314. Gerund vs. infinitive.
2. cleaning 3. to take 4. to leave 5. talking/to talk 6. waiting
  doing 7. to stay . . . (to) paint 8. quitting . . . opening 9. to take
10. looking . . . to answer 11. postponing 12. watching . . . listening
13. to read/reading 14. to go to camp / to go camping 15. singing
16. to take . . . to pay 17. to stand 18. not to wait

EXERCISE 17, p. 315. Gerund vs. infinitive.
Note: Words already provided in the text are in italics.
Sample responses: 1. (Ben) reminded me to finish polishing the car with a
  soft cloth. 2. We always had fun swimming at the lake every summer.
3. Students are required to have two pencils for the exam. 4. The counselor
  advised Sharon to take an introductory math class. 5. I am trying to learn
  French. 6. (Our parents) warned us not to open the door to strangers.
7. I like to go camping in the Rocky Mountains. 8. (Robert) was invited to go
  mountain climbing. 9. (He) promised not to tell Gloria's mother that Gloria had
  cut class. 10. We aren't permitted to take dogs into the student cafeteria.
11. My friend was asked to tell our book club about the latest bestseller.
12. When the wind began to blow, we flew our kite. 13. I must remember to
call my Dad tonight. 14. (Mary) told me not to worry about not being dressed
up for the dance. 15. (Frank) was told to be at the theater by 7:30 to get a good
seat. 16. I spent five hours writing my last composition.

EXERCISE 19, p. 316. Gerund vs. infinitive.
1. talking 2. to play . . . not to make 3. to look after 4. paying
5. to chase 6. going . . . to go 7. going skiing 8. not to smoke
9. not to know/not knowing 10. whistling . . . to concentrate 11. doing
12. to quit. . . (to) look for 13. to turn off 14. to renew
15. not to wait 16. not to play 17. to call 18. convincing
19. to throw away . . . (to) buy 20. dropping out of . . . hitchhiking . . . trying
to find 21. to tell . . . to call . . . going swimming 22. to ask . . . to tell . . .
to remember to bring
EXERCISE 20, p. 320. Gerund vs. infinitive.

1. doing it. 11. to do it. 21. to do it? 31. doing it. 41. doing it. 
2. to do it. 12. to do it. 22. doing it? 32. to do it. 42. to do it. 
3. to do it. 13. to do it. 23. doing it? 33. to do it. 43. doing it. 
4. to do it. 14. doing it. 24. to do it. 34. to do it. 44. to do it. 
5. to do it. 15. to do it. 25. doing it. 35. doing it. 45. to do it. 
6. doing it. 16. to do it. 26. doing it. 36. to do it. 46. doing it? 
7. doing it. 17. to do it. 27. to do it. 37. to do it. 47. to do it. 
8. to do it. 18. to do it. 28. doing it. 38. doing it. 48. doing it? 
9. doing it. 19. doing it. 29. to do it. 39. doing it? 49. to do it? 
10. doing it. 20. to do it. 30. doing it? 40. doing it. 50. to do it.

EXERCISE 21, p. 321. Gerund vs. infinitive.

1. to bring 2. pronouncing 3. to eat 4. to hang up 5. to pull 
6. to know 7. being 8. telling 9. to be 10. to do 
11. to return . . . (to) finish 12. worrying 13. to play 14. telling 
15. taking 16. to buy 17. to change 18. to have 19. being 
20. hearing 21. promising to visit 22. to race 23. hoping . . . praying 24. to persuade . . . to stay . . . (to) finish

EXERCISE 24, p. 323. IT + infinitive.

Note: The infinitives are underlined.

Sample sentences: 2. It's important to look both ways before crossing a busy street. 3. It's not easy to learn a foreign language. 4. It's foolish to dive into water before checking its depth. 5. It must be interesting to be a foreign correspondent. 6. It's always a pleasure to see you. 7. It was clever of you to grasp the significance of the president's speech so quickly. 8. It doesn't cost much money to belong to a record club. 9. It's necessary to have a visa before you can travel to certain countries. 10. It takes time to learn how to play a musical instrument.

EXERCISE 25, p. 323. IT + infinitive.

Sample sentences: 2. It's easy for Maria to speak Spanish because it's her native language. OR It's easy for someone to speak Spanish if s/he learns it as a child. 3. It's important for Toshi to learn English because he wants to attend an American university. OR It's important for someone to learn English if s/he plans to work at a foreign embassy. 4. It's essential for international students to get a visa if they plan to study here. OR It's essential for someone to get a visa if s/he wants to visit Russia. 5. It's important for engineering students to take advanced
It's important for someone studying engineering to take advanced math courses. OR It's difficult for someone who does not know sign language to communicate with a deaf person.

It is impossible for Abdul to come to class because he is in the hospital. OR It is impossible for someone to come to class if s/he is out of town.

It's a good idea for us to study gerunds and infinitives because we get to practice ways of connecting ideas. OR It's a good idea for someone who wants to speak English fluently to study gerunds and infinitives.

EXERCISE 26, p. 324. Gerunds as subjects.

Sample completions: 2. Skiing down a steep mountain slope is hard. 3. Meeting new people can be interesting. 4. Visiting Prague was a good experience. 5. Does climbing a mountain with a pack on your back sound like fun to you? 6. Raising children demands patience and a sense of humor. 7. Rebuilding an engine is a complicated process. 8. Standing too close to a stranger is considered impolite in my country.

EXERCISE 27, p. 324. IT + infinitive; gerunds as subjects.

Sample responses: 1. It's dangerous to climb a mountain. Mountain climbing is dangerous. 2. It's easy to ride a bike. Riding a bike is easy. 3. It's impolite to interrupt someone. Interrupting someone is impolite. 4. It is important to keep the peace. Keeping the peace is important. 5. It is wrong to drive through a stop sign. Driving through a stop sign is wrong. 6. It takes a lot of time to do a job well. Doing a job well takes a lot of time. 7. It's a good idea to park your car close to the curb. Parking your car close to the curb is a good idea. 8. Is it difficult to learn a foreign language? Is learning a foreign language difficult?