

# FOCUSON CRAMAR

A **HIGH-INTERMEDIATE** Course for Reference and Practice

**SECOND EDITION** 

Marjorie Fuchs

Margaret Bonner



#### FOCUS ON GRAMMAR: A HIGH-INTERMEDIATE COURSE FOR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE WORKBOOK

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## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE



#### O SPELLING: SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Write the correct forms of the verbs.

	Base Form	Third-Person Singular	Present Participle
1.	answer	answers	answering
2.		asks	
3.			beginning
4.	bite		
5.	buy		
6.			coming
7.	dig		
8.		does	
9.			employing
10.			flying
11.	forget		
12.		has	
13.			lying
14.	manage		
15.			promising
16.		says	
17.	study		
18.			traveling
19.	use		
20.		writes	

#### SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Complete these conversations with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. a. (think) b. (take) Professor Bertolucci's course this semester? \_\_\_\_\_ Italian this year. **Noël:** No, but my twin sister, Dominique, \_\_\_\_\_ c. (studv) AMBER: That her! I her name now. You two d. (be) e. (remember) \_\_\_ exactly alike. f. (look) 2. JARED: \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that woman over there? a. (know) an English class at the Institute. Taro: That's Mangena. She \_\_\_\_ b. (take) JARED: Mangena. That's an interesting name. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. Let's ask her. d. (not know) 3. Rosa: How \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your name? **Zнuō:** Here, I'll write it down for you. Rosa: You \_\_\_\_\_\_ unusual handwriting. It \_\_\_\_\_ very artistic. c. (look) **4. Ivv:** Hi. What \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? You \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed. a. (do) **LEE:** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to read this letter from my friend Herb. His handwriting terrible, but he never \_\_\_\_\_ his letters. e. (type) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to hear something interesting? Justin is a 5. a. (want) graphologist. Chris: A graphologist? What exactly \_\_\_\_\_\_ a graphologist \_\_\_\_\_ Amy: A graphologist \_\_\_\_\_\_ people's handwriting. You can learn a lot c. (analyze) about people from the way they \_\_\_\_\_, especially from how they d. (write) \_\_\_\_their names. e. (sign) 6. Kyle: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ these days, Sara? SARA: I \_\_\_\_\_ an article about graphology. KYLE: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a book about graphology. I \_\_\_\_\_ it's a c. (read) fascinating subject.

#### 3 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Complete this article with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Right now Pam O'Neilis taking a test, but she it.  1. (take) 2. (not know)  She about what she, not about how her  3. (think) 4. (write)  handwriting The person who will look at the test is a  5. (look)  graphologist—someone who handwriting. Graphologists  6. (study)  that a person's handwriting something  7. (believe)
9. (use) What exactly company graphologist Perry Vance
to learn from applicants' writing samples? "I always for clues to
the writing to the left or to 12. (tell) the right? A left slant often a shy personality. The position of the sample on the page is also important," Vance continued. "The right-hand margin of
the page the future. Here's a writing sample from an executive who right now a new direction for a large company. Notice that this 16. (plan) much room in the right-hand margin. This is the writing of someone who never looking at the future." us a lot about us a lot about someone," said Vance. "Look at this one by a chief executive officer of a large firm.
You about him in the news these days because the government his company. Those very large strokes are typical of a person who
21. (investigate) about himself first and advantage of other people.  22. (think) 23. (take)
Vance always, however, that his analysis ananan
complete application.

#### 4 EDITING

Read this e-mail. Find and correct ten mistakes in the use of the simple present tense and the present progressive. The first mistake is already corrected.

aren't

Justin—I hope you don't feeling angry at me about my last e-mail. Remember that I wrote, "I not want to hear from you again! '-)" That little symbol at the end means, "I'm winking, and I only joke." We using a lot of these symbols in e-mail. We are calling them emoticons because they show how we are feeling at the moment.

Here are some more:

:-) I smile.

:-D I'm laughing.

:-( I'm frowning.

8-] Wow! I really surprised!

(::()::) This is meaning, "I want to help." It looks like a Band-Aid.

:-C I'm not believing that!

Please write back soon and tell me that your not angry. ((((Justin)))) Those are hugs!

Delia

1 11

## 2

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PAST PROGRESSIVE

#### SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SIMPLE PAST TENSE FORMS

Write the correct forms of the verbs.

	Base Form	Past Tense	
1.	agree	_ agreed	
2.		_ applied	
3.	be	0	R
4.	become		
5.	develop		
6.		_ ate	
7.		_ felt	
8.	get		
9.	grow		
10.	live		
11.		met	
12.		_ paid	
13.	permit		
14.	plan		
15.	say		
16.		sent	
17.	sleep		
18.	understand		

#### SIMPLE PAST TENSE, PAST PROGRESSIVE, AND WAS/WERE GOING TO

Complete the magazine article with the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses. Choose the simple past tense, the past progressive, or was/were going to.

### First Meetings

by Rebecca Hubbard

	when you first	1. (do) that special person
		3. (ask)
	couples to tell us about them	4. (Be)
	it love at first sight or	
	each other?	
	5. (hate)	
	you someon	e else before you
your One True Lo	6. (marry) ove? Read some of the great sto	vries from our readers
7.[find]	ove: Read some of the great sto	ries from our readers.
Dana and I sure	in love at first sight! We	in the
8. (not fall)		9. (work)
same office when we	At the time the company	
10. (meet)	The state of the s	11. (hire)
me, she to get a		my first job. I
12. (try) scared, so I	13. (be)	a Of course
14 (feel) Scared, SO 1	[pretend]	g. Of course,
14. (feel) 15. Dana I	to get the promotion i	nstead of her.
16. (think) 17. (wa		

One day I	on a problem	when she	into my office. I
	8. (work)	19. (come)	
	her for help, but I was s	stuck, so finally I did. A	And guess what? She
20. (not ask)			8
	it! So then we	competing wit	h each other and
21. (solve)	22. (st		ii cacii other ana
	_ in love instead.	орј	
	_ III love ilistead.		
23. (fall)			
<b>V</b> an and I	the same l	nigh school social stud	ies class when
• un unu 1	24. (take)	ing.i oonioor ooonar otaa	ico ciaco vinen
11/0	We	friends right away At	the time I
		_ Ifferius Fight away. At	the time, i
25. (meet)	26. (become)	: A	
	someone else, and Van		ested in a romantic
27. (date)		28. (not seem)	
relationship. Or	ne day the teacher	me while I _	to Van.
Because of that	, we both	_ stay after school. I _	about
	31. (have to) inishment, but I		32. (complain)
such a severe pi	unishment, but I	my mind beca	ause staying late with a
-		nange)	
friend	so bad. That after		talking. As soon
34. (no		35. (not sto	
	with my old boyfrie		
36. (break u		37. (ask)	
30. (Dieak a	P)	37. (usk)	
<b>A</b> leesha	into the apa	rtment next door wher	n I her
	38. (move)		39. (see)
	e. I on t	he front steps while sh	
	40. (sit)	r	41. (park)
U-Haul in front	of the apartment buildin	g As soon as she	
0-Hauf III Hofft	of the apartment bullant		42. (jump)
tuncals I	"I'm going to m		
	, "I'm going to m	iarry that woman. 1_	
,	think)	**	44. (ask)
right away, but	a guy he		
	45. (help)	46. (loo	•
boyfriend. But 1	[ my pla	n to marry her. One da	
	47. (not give up)		48. (run into)
Aleesha and her	"boyfriend" in the hall.	She n	ne to her <i>brother!</i> I
	-	49. (introduce)	
	her to dinner the next v	veekend.	
50. (invite)	_		

#### BEDITING

Read this entry from Aleesha's journal. Find and correct ten mistakes in the use of the simple past tense, the past progressive, and was/were going to. The first mistake is already corrected.

#### December 16

#### decided

I'm really glad that I was deciding to rent this apartment. I won't move here because the rent is a little high, but I'm happy I did. All the others were seeming so small, and the neighborhoods just weren't as beautiful as this one. And moving wasn't as bad as I feared. I was planning to take more days off work, but then Hakim offers to help. What a great brother! We were moving everything into the apartment in two days. The man next door seemed really nice. On the second day, he even help Hakim with some of the heavy furniture. His name is Jared. I don't even unpack the kitchen stuff last weekend because I was so tired. Last night I walking Mitzi for only two blocks. Jared was standing downstairs and looked at his mail when I came back. I was going to asked him over for dinner this weekend (in order to thank him), but everything is still in boxes. Maybe in a couple of weeks . . .

## 3

## PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE, AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

#### SPELLING: SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PRESENT PERFECT

Write the correct forms of the verbs.

Base Form		Past Tense	Past Participle
1.	become	became	become
2.	bring		
3.	choose		
4.	delay		
5.	feel		
6.	find		
7.	finish		
8.	get		
9.	graduate		
10.	hide		
11.	move		
12.	notice		
13.	own		
14.	read		
15.	reply		
16.	rip		
17.	show		
18.	speak		
19.	throw		
20.	wonder		

#### CONTRAST: PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE, AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Look at the reporter's notes about the bride's and the groom's families. Then write sentences about them, using the words in parentheses. Choose the present perfect, present perfect progressive, or simple past tense form of the verbs. Add any necessary words to the time expressions.

		OHLIG WEDDING D INFORMATION
	Bride	Groom
0	Nakisha Skoap	Simon Pohlig
	born in Broadfield	moved to Broadfield in 1992
	lived here all her life	bought Sharney's Restaurant in 1994
	B.A., Claremont College, 1994	basketball coach for Boys and Girls Club
	1991-Began working for	1997-1999
	Broadfield Examiner	author, <u>Simon Says</u> and <u>Duck Soup</u> ,
	1997-became crime news reporter	kids' cookbooks
0	and started Master's Degree	in Jan., started developing local
	program in Political Science	TV show
	started research on articles on crime	Mother–Tina Pohlig, president of
	in schools in Jan.	TLC Meals, Inc., for two
	Father-James Skoap, joined the	years, but plans to retire soon
	Broadfield Police Department	
	in 1979, retired in 1999	
0		

1.	(Nakisha Skoap / live in Broadfield / all her life)
	Nakisha Skoap has lived in Broadfield all her life.
2.	(she / graduate / from college / 1994)
3.	(report / crime news / 1997)
4.	(recently, / research / articles about crime in schools)
5.	(work / on her Master's Degree / 1997)
6.	(her father / work / for the Broadfield Police Department / twenty years)
7.	(Simon Pohlig / move / to Broadfield / 1992)
8.	(own / Sharney's Restaurant / 1994)
9.	(coach / basketball / for the Boys and Girls Club / two years)
10.	(write / two cookbooks for children)
11.	(plan / local television show / several months)
12.	(the groom's mother / serve as / president of TLC Meals, Inc., / two years)

#### PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE, AND SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Look at Nakisha's job application. Then complete the personnel officer's notes, using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose between the affirmative and negative form.

CODEX MAGAZINES JOB APPLICATION					
1. Position applied	l for	Editor		Today's Date: <u>Nov. 12, 1999</u>	
2. Full legal name	Skoap-Pohlig Last	Nakisha First	Ann Middle		
3. Current address	22 East 1	Oth Street	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Broadfield, City	Ohio State	43216 Zip Code	How long at t	his address? <u>5 months</u>	
4. Previous addres	s17 Willow	Terrace			
Broadfield, City	Ohio State	43216 Zip Code	How long at t	his address? <u>1968-June 1, 1999</u>	
5. Education. Circle	e the number of yea	ars of post high s	school education. I	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
6. Name of I	Institution I	Degree	Major	Dates Attended	
1. <u>Claremont</u>	t College	B.A.	Journalism	1990-1994	
2. Ohio State	e University		Urban Studies	1996	
3. Ohio State	e University		Political Science	1997-present	
If you expect to	If you expect to complete an educational program soon, indicate the date and type of program.				
I expect to	receive my M.S. in Po	olitical Science in	January.		
7. Current job. May we contact your present supervisor? yesXno					
Job Title <u>Re</u>	porter	Employer	Broadfield Examine	r	
Type of Business <u>newspaper</u> Address <u>1400 River Street, Broadfield, OH 43216</u>			oadfield, OH 43216		
Dates (month/year) 9/91 to (month/year) present					
8. In your own handwriting, describe your duties and what you find most satisfying in this job.					
<u>I am cyrrently</u>	a crime reporter f	or a daily newsp	paper. I write local	crime news. I especially enjoy	
working with my supervisor.					

1.	I 've interviewed N	akisha Skoap-Pohlig for the editorial position.
	(interview)	
2.		for a job on November 12.
_	(apply)	1 7 10 11 7 1 1 1
3.		at the Broadfield Examiner for a long time.
4	(work)	
4.		that job while she a college student.
_	(find)	(be) two schools of higher education.
3.	(attend)	two schools of higher education.
6		classes at Claremont College in 1990 and her
0.	(begin)	(receive)
	B.A. there.	(receive)
7.	Then she	to Ohio State University.
	(go on)	
8.	She	Ohio State University for three years.
	(attend)	
9.	At Ohio State, she _	Urban Studies.
4.0	01	(take)
10.		a degree in Urban Studies, though.
11	(get)	to study Political Science instead
		to study Political Science instead.
12	She	[decide] her Master's Degree yet.
12.	(receive)	inci wiaster's Degree yet.
13.	•	at Willow Terrace most of her life.
	(live)	
14.	For the past five mor	nths, she on East 10th Street.
	•	(live)
15.	The company grapho	ologist at her application yesterday.
		(look)
16.	He says that in quest	ion 8 of the application, Ms. Skoap-Pohlig a space
	1	(leave)
	between some words	s when she her supervisor.
17	Sha pyahahlu	(mention) her supervisor yet about looking for a new job.
17.		tell)
18.	,	estion 8, she her writing to either the left or the
10.	in her answer to que	(slant)
	right.	(*******)
19.	The graphologist	me yesterday that this indicates clear and
		(tell)
	independent thinking	g.
20	The amount of order	that we appear this souli and for a such a live
20.	The graphologist	that we contact this applicant for another interview.
		(suggest)

#### 4 EDITING

Read this letter to an advice column. Find and correct fourteen mistakes in the use of the present perfect, present perfect progressive, and simple past tense. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear John,

#### have been making

My son and his girlfriend have made wedding plans for the past few months. At first I was delighted, but last week I have heard something that changed my feelings. It seems that our future daughter-in-law has been deciding to keep her own last name after the wedding. Her reasons: First, she doesn't want to "lose her identity." Her parents have named her 21 years ago, and she was Donna Esposito since then. She sees no reason to change now. Second, she is a member of the Rockland Symphony Orchestra and she performed with them for eight years. As a result, she already became known professionally by her maiden name.

John, when I've gotten married, I didn't think of keeping my maiden name. I have felt so proud when I became "Mrs. Smith." We named our son after my father, but our surname showed that we three were a family.

I've been reading two articles about this trend, and I can now understand her decision to use her maiden name professionally. But I still can't understand why she wants to use it socially.

My husband and I tried to hide our hurt feelings, but it's been getting harder. I want to tell her and my son what I think, but my husband says it's none of our business.

My son didn't say anything, so we don't know how he feels. Have we been making the right choice by keeping quiet?

HASN'T BEEN SAYING ONE WORD YET

## 4

## PAST PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

#### SPELLING: REGULAR AND IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES

Write the correct forms of the verbs.

	Base Form	Past Participle
1.	do	donedone
2.	fight	fought
3.	entertain	
4.	cut	
5.	tell	
6.		withdrawn
7.	practice	
8.	worry	
9.		sought
10.	sweep	
11.	quit	
12.	lead	
13.		written
14.	steal	
15.	plan	
16.		broken
17.	swim	
18.	bet	
19.		sunk
20.	forgive	

#### PAST PERFECT: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete the information about late-night TV talk-show host David Letterman. Use the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses and choose between affirmative and negative.

#### **Better Late Than Never**

Late-night TV host David Letterman, often described as an

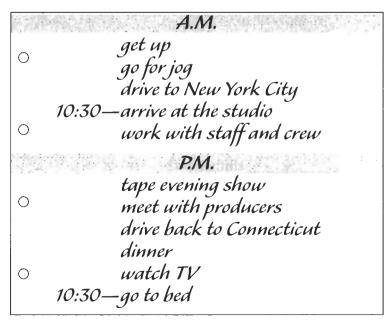
by Manuel Salazar

"observational comic," is famous for his comments on everyday			everyday		
	life. Even as a	young child, Lette	erman _		_ natural
- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	comic abilitie	s, entertaining fan	nily and	1. (show) friends. Fami	ly has
David Letterman	always been i	mportant to Letter	man. H	is father died	when
Letterman was twenty-s	seven. They		se relat	ionship, and L	Letterman
felt the loss deeply.		2. (enjoy)			
After getting his degre	ee in radio and	l TV broadcasting,	Lettern	an worked as	a TV
announcer and radio ta	lk-show host. (	Once he substituted	d for a to	elevision weat	herman
but left after only two w	veeks because l	ne	_bored :	and	to
draw objects in the clou	ıds. He	3. (become) even		4. (stai disaster:	s in cities
that didn't exist. Letterm	nan was fired. T	The network		) his creative	reporting.
In 1975, Letterman le	eft for Los Ange		opreciate) x TV con	nedy scripts h	e
	e was intereste	ed in them. In 1977	7, he wa	s hired as a w	riter and
7. (write) performer on a variety s	show. That sam	e year, he got divo	rced fro	m his college s	sweetheart.
The couple	married f	or nine years.			
8. (be) Letterman was soon o	discovered by o	one of Johnny Cars	son's tale	ent scouts, wh	О
	erform on the s	short-lived TV com	edy "Ma	ry." Carson, tl	he "king"
9. (see) of late-night TV, first in	wited Letterme	n to opposy on his	program	n "The Tonial	at Show"

in November 1978. Although Letterman	late-night TV before, he		
quickly became Carson's most frequent guest ho			
Two years later, Letterman got his own show,	which went on the air at 10:00 A.M.		
Although the show favorable re	views, it was canceled after only eighteen		
weeks. The ratings high, perhap	ps because of the morning time slot.		
12. (be) In 1982, Letterman was given his own "Late N	light with David Letterman" directly		
following Carson's show. Later, when Carson announced his plans to retire, Letterman and			
comedian Jay Leno competed to take over "The	Tonight Show." By the time Carson		
actually left, the struggleto the	point where it was dominating both		
entertainment and business news. Network TV	anything like it before.		
When "The Tonight Show" was finally offered			
to CBS. He it clear to NBC that he would accept nothing less than the			
job as host of "The Tonight Show." "The Late Sh	ow" plays opposite Leno's "The Tonight		
Show" and so far has gotten higher ratings—giv	ing the last laugh to Letterman, after all.		

#### PAST PERFECT: YES/NO QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

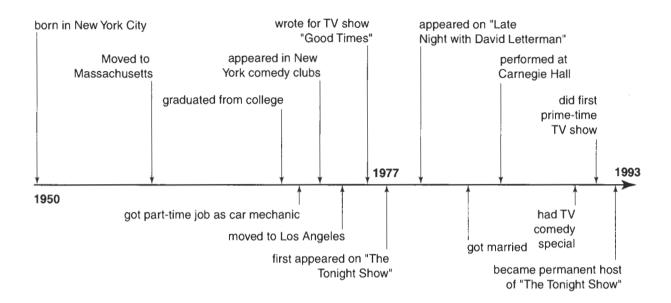
Look at David Letterman's schedule. Ask and answer questions about it.



1.	It was 11:00 A.M.	
	A: Had he gotten up	yet?
	B: Yes, he had.	-
2.	Letterman was going for his morning	ng jog.
	A:	_ to New York yet?
	B:	-
3.	It was 9:00 a.m.	
	A:	at the studio by then?
	B:	- 1
4.	It was noon.	
	A:	for a jog yet?
	В:	-
5.	It was late afternoon.	
	A:	with his staff and crew by then?
	В:	-
6.	At 1:00 Letterman was still working	with his staff.
	A:	with the producers yet?
	В:	-
7.	At 6:00 Letterman met with the pro-	ducers.
	A:	_ the evening show yet?
	B:	-
8.	Letterman was on his way home to	Connecticut.
	A:	_ dinner yet?
	B:	-
9.	"Late Night" was on TV at 12:30 A.M.	1.
	A:	_ to bed yet?
	B:	_

#### 4 SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PAST PERFECT IN TIME CLAUSES

Jay Leno is another late-night TV talk-show host. This timeline shows some important events in his life.



Use the timeline to determine the correct order of the events below. Then combine the phrases, using the past perfect to express the event that occurred first. Use commas when necessary.

Ι.	moved to Massachusetts / graduated from college
	By the timehe graduated from college, he had moved to Massachusetts.
2.	appeared in New York City comedy clubs / got a part-time job as a car mechanic
	Before
3.	moved to Los Angeles / wrote for TV
	after
1.	appeared on "The Tonight Show" / wrote for the TV show "Good Times"
	By the time
5.	appeared on "The Tonight Show" / appeared on "Late Night with David Letterman"
	before
	got married / appeared on "Late Night with David Letterman"
	When already

7.	did his first prime-time TV show / performed at Carnegie Hall		
	By the time		
8.	had a TV comedy special / did his first prime-time TV show		
	by the time		
9.	became the permanent host of "The Tonight Show" / appeared on "The Tonight Show"		
	many times		
	when		
	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE:     AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS		
vei	ad the situations. Use the past perfect progressive form of the correct by from the box to draw conclusions. Choose between affirmative d negative forms.		
	cry do drink eat interview laugh listen pay rain tell wash watch		
1	. When I got home, Mara wasn't in the living room, but the TV was on.		
	She had been watching TV.		
2	. The lights were off, and none of her schoolbooks were around.		
	She homework.		
3	. "The Tonight Show" was on. The audience was laughing.		
	Jay Leno jokes.		
4	. The window was open, and the floor was a little wet.		
	It		
5	. There was half a sandwich on the coffee table.		
	Mara the sandwich.		
6	. There was an unopened bottle of soda next to the sandwich.		
	She the soda.		
7	. Mara entered the room. There were tears on her face.		
	At first I thought she		

8.	I	was wrong. Mara wasn't upset.		
	S	he	hard at Leno's jokes.	
9.	T	here was a stack of clean plates in the kitchen si	nk.	
	S	he	dishes.	
10.	M	Iara could hear the TV from the kitchen.		
	S	he	to Leno's jokes from the kitche	n
11.	T	he show was almost over. Leno was thanking on	e of his guests.	
	Н	[e	comedian Margaret Cho.	
12.	I	was surprised that the show was almost over.		
	Ι		attention to the time.	
	6	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE: QUESTI	ONS AND SHORT ANSWERS	
	•	lete these conversations with the past perfect progr rbs in parentheses and with short answers.	ressive form of	
1.	A:	Did you enjoy the show?		
]	B:	Yes. It was great to finally get to see Leno live.		
	A:	Had you		
		to get tickets?	(wait)	
]	B:	I'm from out	of town, so it was difficult to get	
		tickets for the nights I could come.		
2.	A:	When you came out of the theater, you had tear	s in your eyes.	
		you	?	
	B:	Those were te	(cry) ears of laughter!	
3.	A:	Did you enjoy Leno's guests?		
]	B:	Yes. That Margaret Cho is really pretty funny!		
	A:	you	to find her	
		so funny?	(expect)	
]	B:	I had never ev	ven heard of her before.	

4. A: Y		You two looked very serious when you walked out the door.
		you?
	В:	(argue) My husband thought that Leno shouldn't joke
		about certain topics. I disagreed. We always have the same argument.
5.	A:	Cho said she had just returned to Los Angeles.
	В:	she?
	A:	(travel) She had been on tour in Canada. She likes to
		perform at college campuses.
6.	A:	When we got out of the theater, the ground was all wet.
	B:	it?
	A:	I guess the theater owners had decided to wash the
		streets while we were inside.

#### PAST PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Complete this article with the past perfect or past perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the past perfect progressive when possible.

#### Queen of Comedy

by Yoon Song

Margaret Cho was born in San Francisco on December 5,

1968. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had left \_\_\_\_\_\_ Korea and \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States four \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the United States four \_\_\_\_\_\_ years before. Cho grew up in San Francisco, where she attended the High School of Performing Arts and a theater program at San Francisco State University. By the time she

won her first comedy contest, she	_ regularly at a			
comedy club located above her parents' bookstore. Cho				
	4. (work)			
for her parents and upstairs to p	erform during her			
breaks.				
In 1992, Cho moved to Los Angeles. There she won the American	n Comedy Award			
for Top Female Comedian. At the time, she	students			
6. (entertain)				
for two years with her stand-up comedy, which she performed on o	college campuses.			
Cho was becoming very popular.				
By the time she got her own TV comedy series, "All-American Girl," she				
already	on Arsenio			
7. (appear)	1			
Hall's late-night talk show. Cho a	long and			
successful show, but her series was canceled after only six months.	. As the first series			
featuring an Asian family, it a lot	of controversy.			
9. (create)				
Some people felt that the showA	Asians accurately.			
Cho was very disappointed, but she a lot from the				
11. (learn) experience. She has continued performing at clubs and theaters and on college				
campuses and has appeared on all the major late-night talk shows. When asked about				
her goals, Cho says, "There's a great lack of different faces out there. I think part of				
my journey has to be illustrating my experience I've gotten to a great place in				
my life. I just want to do it for a long time."	my life. I just want to do it for a long time."			

#### UNIT



### FUTURE AND FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

#### CONTRAST OF FUTURE FORMS

Read the conversations between two neighbors. Circle the most appropriate future forms.

- 1. A: Hi, Jan. What are you doing?
  - **B:** Packing. We'll move / We're moving tomorrow.
- 2. A: Do you need any help?
  - **B**: I could use a hand.
  - A: Fine. I'll come / I'm going to come right away.
- 3. A: Do you take / Are you taking the refrigerator?
  - B: No. Our new house already has one.
- 4. A: I can't reach that vase.
  - B: No problem. I'm handing / I'll hand it to you.
- 5. A: Watch out! It'll fall / It's going to fall!
  - **B:** Don't worry. I've got it.
- 6. A: You're moving / You'll move out of state, aren't you?
  - **B:** Yes. To Boston.
- 7. A: Are you driving / Do you drive there?
  - B: No. We'll fly / We're flying.
- **8.** A: How are you getting / do you get to the airport?
  - **B:** We're going to take / We take a taxi.
- 9. A: Oh, don't take a taxi. I'm driving / I'll drive you.
  - **B:** Thank you! I hope <u>we're having / we're going to have</u> neighbors as nice as you in our new neighborhood!

#### FUTURE PROGRESSIVE: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete this article with the future progressive form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose affirmative or negative.

#### An

### Old Approach to a New Problem



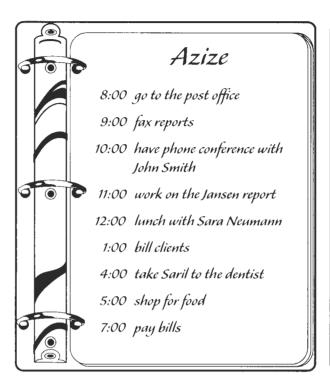
m Next year, Azize and Kiral Yazg	an will be moving	from their
rented two-bedroom city apartment	1. (move)	
	one of a row of houses facing	other houses, all
2. (live) without fences or hedges. They	3. (park)	in an area in back of
the houses. And even though there is		vindow, the Yazgans
di 4. (prepare)	nners there. Azize, Kiral, and	their two children
4. (prepare) m 5. (eat)	ost evening meals along with	twenty other
5. (eat) families in a common house. And the	ney	there.
They	6. (drive) along paths and greenery.	
7. (walk) This doesn't sound like the subur		ans, along with a
growing number of other people,		_ to one of the many
planned communities that are now	8. (move) being built around the world.	Called "co-housing,"
these communities have cooperative	e living arrangements that avo	id some of the
isolation and loneliness of suburbar	ı life.	
While the Yazgans get to know th	eir neighbors, they	
also m	noney. For starters, they	
9. (save) a lawn mower or a washer-dryer sin	ace the community shares larg	10. (buy) e equipment. And they
	od, utility, or child care bills a	s individuals either.
11. (pay)		

Child care? Yes. The Yazgans anymore about what to
do when one of their children has a cold and each parent is due at a business meeting in
an hour. The center for that.
13. (provide) The Yazgans will, however, have some added responsibilities. For one thing, they will
have to be much more involved in their community. Even before they move in, they
monthly meetings to decide how the community is
run. And several times a month they to prepare the
dinners and the child care for others. It's clearly not a
lifestyle that will appeal to everyone.
Who started this new idea? Actually, the idea itself is quite old, going back to
nineteenth-century European villages. Co-housing has been used in Denmark since
1972. Even though only a few co-housing communities have been completed in Canada,
Europe, the United States, and New Zealand, we more
and more of them in the near future as people try to improve the quality of their lives by
returning to some of the values of the past.
FUTURE PROGRESSIVE: QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS  Use the future progressive or short answers to complete these conversations that take place at a co-housing meeting. Use negative forms when necessary.
1. (when / we / plant the garden?)
A: When will we be planting the garden?
B: Jack's bought the seed, so we should be ready to start this week.
2. Speaking of gardening, Martha, (you / use the lawn mower tomorrow?)
A:
B: You can have it if you'd like.

A:	3. You know, with more families moving in, the laundry facilities aren't adequate		
B: The housing committee is getting information on brands and prices. They'll be ready to report on them at the next meeting.  4. Jack, (you / go to the post office / tomorrow?)  A:		anymore. (when / we / get new washers?)	
ready to report on them at the next meeting.  4. Jack, (you / go to the post office / tomorrow?)  A:		A:	
A:			
B:		ready to report on them at the next meeting.	
B:	4.	Jack, (you / go to the post office / tomorrow?)	
<ul> <li>5. Eun, you and Bon-Hua are in charge of dinner Friday night. (what / you / make?)</li> <li>A:</li></ul>		A:	
B: How does vegetable soup, roast chicken, corn bread, salad, and chocolate chip cookies sound?  6. (who / watch the kids tomorrow?)  A:		B: Can I mail something for you?	
A:	5.	Eun, you and Bon-Hua are in charge of dinner Friday night. (what / you / make?)	
B: How does vegetable soup, roast chicken, corn bread, salad, and chocolate chip cookies sound?  6. (who / watch the kids tomorrow?)  A:		A:	
A: Al was supposed to do it, but he's still sick.  B: That's no problem. I can take care of them.  7. (the entertainment committee / plan anything else in the near future?)  A: I really enjoyed that slide show last month.  B: We're thinking of organizing a square dance.  8. As you know, this is my husband's and my first meeting. (we / meet every month?)  A: Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.  9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)  A: As Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.		B: How does vegetable soup, roast chicken, corn bread, salad, and chocolate chip	
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B: That's no problem. I can take care of them.  7. (the entertainment committee / plan anything else in the near future?)  A:		A:	
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8. As you know, this is my husband's and my first meeting. (we / meet every month?)  A:  B:  . Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.  9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)  A:  . A:  A:  . Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.		I really enjoyed that slide show last month.	
A: Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.  9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)  A:		B: We're thinking of organizing a square dance.	
B: Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.  9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)  A:	8.	As you know, this is my husband's and my first meeting. (we / meet every month?)	
<ul><li>9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)</li><li>A:</li></ul>		A:	
<ul><li>9. I was just looking at my calendar. The fifteenth of next month is a Sunday. (we / meet then?)</li><li>A:</li></ul>		B: Meetings take place the fifteenth of every month.	
then?) A:	9.		
A:			
. When the inteenth fans on a weekend, we switch			
the meeting to the following Monday.			

#### 4 FUTURE PROGRESSIVE OR SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Look at Azize and Kiral Yazgan's schedules for tomorrow. Complete the statements.





1.	While Azizewill be taking the car	in for increation	the post office, Kiral
2.	Kiral		his boss while Azize
3.	While Kiral		ime-management seminar, Azize
4.	While Azize	1	lunch with Sara Neumann, Kiral

5.	Azize	while Kiral
		the A & W proposal.
6.	While Kiral	the car, Azize
7.	Azize	food while Kiral
8.	While Azize	the bills, Kiral

#### 5 EDITING

Read Kiral's note to Azize. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of the future and the future progressive. The first mistake is already corrected.

Azize—
'm going
I got to Jack's with the kids in a few minutes. We'll be play cards
until 10:30 or so. While we'll play cards, Jack's daughter will be
watching the kids.
It will rain, so I closed all the windows.
Don't forget to watch "ER"! It'll start at 10:00.
I call you after the card game because by the time we get home
you're sleeping.
Enjoy your evening!
Love,
K



### FUTURE PERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

#### AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete the article with the future perfect or the future perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

As of December this year, Pam and Jessica Weiner  will have been working  as personal time-management  1.(work)  consultants for five years. Tired of disorganization at home, Pam and  Jessica developed a system that worked so well that they started  teaching it to others. By this anniversary celebration, hundreds of  people						
will have been working  1. (work) consultants for five years. Tired of disorganization at home, Pam and Jessica developed a system that worked so well that they started teaching it to others. By this anniversary celebration, hundreds of people  the Weiners' seminars, and  1. (complete) these efficient sisters  3. (help) the confusion in their personal lives.  "What a difference their seminars made!" exclaimed Corinne Smith, who completed the course a few years ago. "This December, I  their system for two years. I  4. (use) used to do my holiday shopping on December 23. This year, I  all my gifts by November 1,  5. (buy) and I  6. (wrap) Why do we need a system? "Our lives are so complicated that we can't remember it all," explained Pam Weiner. "A good example is a new family in our seminar. They have two children, they both work, but they have no system. By Monday, they	As of December this year. Pam and Jessica Weiner					
consultants for five years. Tired of disorganization at home, Pam and Jessica developed a system that worked so well that they started teaching it to others. By this anniversary celebration, hundreds of people the Weiners' seminars, and them manage the confusion in their personal lives.  "What a difference their seminars made!" exclaimed Corinne Smith, who completed the course a few years ago. "This December, I their system for two years. I their system for two years. I all my gifts by November 1, and I all my gifts by November 1, and I them too."  all my gifts by November 1, and I them too."  6. (wrap)						
consultants for five years. Tired of disorganization at home, Pam and Jessica developed a system that worked so well that they started teaching it to others. By this anniversary celebration, hundreds of people the Weiners' seminars, and these efficient sisters them manage the confusion in their personal lives.  "What a difference their seminars made!" exclaimed Corinne Smith, who completed the course a few years ago. "This December, I their system for two years. I their system for two years. I all my gifts by November 1, all my gifts by November 1, all my gifts by November 1, all my do we need a system? "Our lives are so complicated that we can't remember it all," explained Pam Weiner. "A good example is a new family in our seminar. They have two children, they both work, but they have no system. By Monday, they						
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	example is a new family in our seminar. They have two children,					
the week's meany and they	they both work, but they have no system. By Monday, they					
the week's menu, and they						
7. (not plan)	7. (not plan)					

do. But by the end of August this year, we		on a driving schedule for the	week's activities.				
The Metcalfs, one of many satisfied families, feel that their life has improved a lot since they finished the seminars. "At the end of this week, we our energy arguing about who does not energy arguing about who does what in the house," Aida Metcalf told us. "And we can plan for fun activities. We know that we all the housework by Saturday,			probably				
The Metcalfs, one of many satisfied families, feel that their life has improved a lot since they finished the seminars. "At the end of this week, we our energy arguing about who does 10. (not waste) what in the house," Aida Metcalf told us. "And we can plan for fun activities. We know that we all the housework by Saturday, 11. (complete) and we can make plans to go out. When we go back to work on Monday, we a good time for two days, and we'll feel 12. (have) refreshed."  The system also works for long-range planning. "Before the seminars, our summers were a nightmare," Aida says. "We never did the things we wanted to do. But by the end of August this year, we in 13. (participate) our community yard sale and the house. And I all the preparations for our 15. (make) September family get-together."  Children enjoy using the system, too. "I made a calendar for Corrie, our twelve-year-old," reported Arnie Metcalf. "By the time she gets on the school bus tomorrow morning, she several chores. She her room, for example, and probably, she her own lunch as well."  18. (pack)  The Weiners are scheduled to appear on tomorrow's "Around Town," and this also represents a kind of anniversary for them. "Our television appearances		for days about these things."					
we							
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The Weiners are scheduled to appear on tomorrow's "Around Town," and this also represents a kind of anniversary for them. "Our television appearances		her own lunch as well."					
		appear on tomorrow's "Around	Town," and this				
started with this show," Pam Weiner told us. "As of tomorrow, we	also represents a kind of anniversary for them. "Our television appearances						
our system to televison audiences for a year."	19. (explain)	our system to televison audier	ices for a year."				
· · ·							

## 2 QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

Complete the conversations with short answers or the future perfect or future perfect progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1.	A:	I'm going shopping. 'Bye.	
	B:	I have to leave at two o'clock for a dentist appointment.	
		Will you have brought the car back by then?	
	A:	(bring) I don't have much to buy.	
2.	A:	Corrie, your group is singing at the fund raiser next weekend, right? By three	
		o'clock, how long?	
	B:	About half an hour. Why?	
	A:	There's a rock band from the high school that wants to start at three.	
3.	A:	This is Aida. I'm in charge of the handicrafts booth this year. How many	
		of those nice dish towels you by	
		Sunday? Do you know?	
	_		
	В:	Oh, at least twenty.	
4.	A:	Oh, no. I forgot about carpooling today.	
	В:	Suppose you leave right now. How long the kids	
		by the time you get there?	
	A:	(wait) Only about fifteen minutes. I guess that's not a big deal.	
5.	A:	Arnie, downstairs	
		by the fifteenth?	
	B:	. We'd better give it until the sixteenth. Why?	
		I want to hang the curtains.	
6.	A:	the cleaners them by then?	
		(deliver) They promised me I'd have them on the twelfth.	
7.	A:	Do you realize that September first is an anniversary? That's the date we moved into	0
		this house.	
	B:	How many years we here?	
	A:	Ten. Amazing, isn't it?	

## 3 QUESTIONS AND AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Look at the Metcalfs' calendar for August. Write questions and answers about their activities. Choose between the future perfect and the future perfect progressive.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aida walk 1/2 mi every day	Arnie paint first bedroom	Arnie paint second bedroom	Arnie paint bathroom	Aida start driving in carpool for day camp		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Aida water garden daily	Start picking vegetables daily		Arnie paint downstairs			
15 Arnie finish painting indoors	16 Arnie 4:00 pm. dentist appointment	17 Corrie pick blueberries for pies (need 3 quarts)	18	19 Aida start baking pies for bake sale (agreed to bring 6 pies)	20	21 Bake sale for fund raiser at Community Center
<b>22</b> Aida stavt unpacking fall clothing	23	24	25 Iron and put away fall clothing	26 Last day of carpool	27	28
29 Aida and Arnie pack for trip to Mom and Dad's	30	31 Travel to Mom and Dad's	<b>_</b>			

1. (how many miles / Aida / walk / by August 31?)

A: How many miles will Aida have walked by August 31?

B: She'll have walked 15 1/2 miles.

2.	(how long / Aida / walk / by August 31?)
	A:
	B:
3.	(how many rooms / Arnie / paint / by August 5?)
	A:
	B:
4.	(how long / Arnie / paint downstairs / by August 15?)
	A:
	B:
5.	(on August 16, / Arnie / leave / for his dentist appointment / by four o'clock?)
	A:
	B:
6.	(Aida / unpack / all the fall clothing / by August 23?)
	A:
	B:
7.	(how long / Aida / drive in the carpool / by August 19?)
	A:
	B:
8.	(how many quarts of blueberries / Corrie / pick / by August 19?)
	A:
	B:
9.	(how many pies / Aida / bake / by August 21?)
	A:
	B:
10.	(they / finish / packing for the trip / by August 31?
	A:
	B:

UNIT

## NEGATIVE YES/NO QUESTIONS AND TAG QUESTIONS



## AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE TAG QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

A couple wants to rent an apartment. Complete their questions to the landlord. Provide short answers based on the apartment ad.

N. Smithfield unfurn. 1 BR in owner occup. bldg., renovated kitchen w. all new appliances, incl. DW, near all transp. & shopping, \$500/mo. + util., avail. for immed. occup. No pets. 555-7738

1. A: The rent is \$500, \_\_isn't it?

B: \_\_Yes, it is.

2. A: The rent includes electricity, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: It isn't furnished, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

4. A: You've renovated the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

5. A: The kitchen doesn't have a dishwasher, \_\_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

6. A: You just put in a new refrigerator, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_

REALTOR: \_\_\_

7. A: There's a bus nearby,  B:  8. A: We can't move in right away,  B:  9. A: You won't allow pets,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  10. A: You won't allow pets,  B:  10.
8. A: We can't move in right away,  B:  9. A: You won't allow pets,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  Todd is finding out information about two communities. Complete his conversation with a realtor. Use negative questions to ask about Greenwood. Use short answers based on the information in the box.  Greenwood—Community Profile  Greenwood became a town in 1782.  Schools: Greenwood High School, Greenwood Community College Shopping: Greenwood Mall  Transportation: local public bus
B:
9. A: You won't allow pets,  B:  10. A: You live right in the building,  B:  2 NEGATIVE QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS  Todd is finding out information about two communities. Complete his conversation with a realtor. Use negative questions to ask about Greenwood. Use short answers based on the information in the box.  Greenwood—Community Profile  Greenwood became a town in 1782.  Schools: Greenwood High School, Greenwood Community College Shopping: Greenwood Mall  Transportation: local public bus
B:
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Shopping: Greenwood Mall  Transportation: local public bus
Transportation: local public bus
Recreational Facilities: Briar State Park, Greenwood Beach (private),
Davis Baseball Stadium (planned for next year)
Cultural Opportunities: movie theaters (Greenwood Mall)
Average Rent: \$678
1. REALTOR: North Smithfield has a community college.
Topp: Doesn't Greenwood have a community college?
REALTOR: Yes, it does.
2. REALTOR: North Smithfield has a public beach.
Todd:

5.	REALTOR:	There's an airport i	n North Smithheid.			
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
4.	REALTOR:	You can see live the	eater in North Smit	hfield.		
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
5.	REALTOR:	People in North Sn	nithfield shop at the	e mall.		
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
6.	REALTOR:	The average rent in	North Smithfield i	s under \$700.		
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
7.	REALTOR:	North Smithfield h	as been a town for	more than a hui	ndred year	s.
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
8.	REALTOR:	They're going to bu	iild a baseball stadi	um in North Sm	ithfield.	
	Todd:					
	REALTOR:					
100	A NE	GATIVE QUESTIC	NS AND TAG O	IESTIONS	23 MIN	
Co		ese conversations wil			ons.	
Us	se the corre	ect form of the verbs	in parentheses.			
1.	A:	Didn't	you	move		in last week?
	B: Yes. Ye	ou haven't been livir	ng here very long yo	<b>a. (move)</b> urself,	have you	?
	A: Oh it'	's been about a year	now		ь.	
		o been about a year		ace to live ien't i	(t)	
	D. II	c. (be)	a nice piz	100 100 1100, 1511 1		
	A: We th	ink so.				

2.	A:	: You	the letter carrier this morning, have you?					
		a. (see)						
	<b>B</b> :	: No, why?						
	A:	: I don't think our mail is being forv	varded from our old address.					
	B:	:	ou one of those					
		change-of-address forms?	b. (fill out)					
	A:	Yes. But that was almost a month	ago. Our mail should be coming here by now,					
		?						
	B:	c.  I would think so.						
3.	A:	:1	here an all night supermarket nearby?					
		a. (be)  Yes. It's at 10th and Walnut.						
	A:	: Oh. I know where that is.	there					
		a	restaurant there?					
		b. (used to / be)						
	<b>B</b> :	: That's right. It closed down last ye	ar.					
	A:	: That's strange. It	there very long, had it?					
	B:	c. (b)  : Just about a year. The location just	•					
4.	A:	: The new neighbors are really frien	dly,?					
	В:	Yes. That reminds me. The people across the hall invited us over for coffee and cake						
		on Saturday. You haven't made any	plans for then,					
	A:	: Well, I was going to work on our t	b. axes.					
	B:	:y	ou a little break					
	A:	c. (can / take) Sure. Why not?						

### 4 NEGATIVE QUESTIONS AND TAG QUESTIONS

The new tenants are going to visit their neighbors. They want to confirm some of the assumptions they have. Rewrite their ideas. Use negative questions or tag questions. For some sentences both types of questions are possible. Remember: The only time you can use negative questions is when you think the answer is Yes.

1.	. We think the people in apartment 4F have lived here a long time.				
	The people in apartment 4F have lived here a long time, haven't they?				
	OR				
	Haven't the people in apartment 4F lived here a long time?				
2.	I don't think our apartment had been occupied for a while.				
	Our apartment hadn't been occupied for a while, had it?				
3.	We believe this is a good building.				
4.	It seems that the owner takes good care of it.				
5.	It looks like he recently redid the lobby.				
6.	I have the impression he doesn't talk very much.				
7.	I don't think the rent will increase next year.				
8.	We don't think that there are many vacant apartments.				
9.	It looks like some new people will be moving into apartment 1B.				
10.	We have the impression that this is really a nice place to live.				



# ADDITIONS AND RESPONSES WITH So, Too, Neither, Not either, and But

### AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE

Complete the additions and responses in the following article. Choose between affirmative and negative forms.

## Bringing Up Baby

by Rosa Canina
Alana Diller has a lot in common with
her neighbor Haley Brown. Alana works full
time, and does Haley.
Alana has just hired a sitter for her baby. Haley
too. And they're both careful parents. Alana
interviewed a lot of people before deciding on the best person for the
job. So Haley.
3. There's one important difference, however. Alana's Brendan is a
human baby, Haley's Agnes isn't. Agnes is a
Great Dane, a dog the size of a small pony.
Haley says, "I feel very responsible for Agnes. It's like having a
child. Alana can't leave her baby alone for ten hours every day, and
can I. Both Brendan and Agnes need human
contact and care during the day."
Jack Austin, owner of PetCare, agrees. "Human children are social

creatures, and so6.	pets, especially dogs. Being alone is painful			
for them and bad for their health too."				
"Most of us think of our pets as our ba	bies," continued Austin. "My friends who			
are parents don't mind buying the best fo	od for their babies, and I don't			
They want their	kids to go to the best schools, and so			
I."				
8. Schools? Aren't we carrying this compa	arison a little too far? "Not at all," says			
Austin. "Our puppy kindergarten performs the same service for dogs that a human				
kindergarten does for children. A five-year-old child will need to learn about his or her				
environment, and so	a puppy. A child will need to develop			
social skills, and a puppy will	." Austin's company even offers			
play dates so that shy dogs can make new	no. Triends.			
"A lot of my friends think it's silly," laug	ghed Haley, "but I I			
	does Agnes. The peace of mind is			
worth the expense."	•			

## 2 AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE

Complete the conversation with additions and responses. Choose between affirmative and negative forms.

A:	How did you and Roger meet?		
B:	Well, I own a dog, and	so does	Roger. My dog, Agnes,
		1.	
	and I used to walk in the park even	ery morning,	and Roger and Booboo
	-		
	2.		

A: So you got to know each other walking your dogs?

B:	Yep. Agnes doesn't like her leash, and	Booboo. One
	morning they were both walking off the leash. Agnes started chasing	g a squirrel, and
	Booboo.	
A:	4. The same squirrel?	
B:	Right. Roger caught Booboo, but I couldn't catch Agnes. And Roger	
	She's huge, you know. She ran rig	ght out of sight.
A:	5. What did you do?	
В:	Well, I wanted to give up and call the police, Roger	
	He kept on looking for her while I held Booboo.	6.
A:	So you invited him to dinner and found out that you had a lot in co	mmon.
B:	Right. I'm crazy about dogs, and F	Roger. In fact, I've
	never been without one, and he	
A:	What do the two of you have in common besides your love of anima	als?
B:	Oh! Where should I begin? I love hiking.	Roger.
	I can't stand watching TV he. I've	been thinking
	about learning how to skydive he.	
A:	Don't you two disagree about anything?	
B:	Sure. Lots of things. He wants to move out of the city,	I
	I love it here.	

## 3 AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE

Look at the requirements of various pets. Then complete the sentences below with appropriate additions and responses about the pets mentioned in parentheses.

Choosing the Right Pet				
	Dogs C	Cats C	Birds de modranten	Fish D
Housing	need bed	need bed	need cage	need aquarium
Food	once a day	twice a day	food always available	once or twice a day; remove uneaten food
Care and Grooming	more than 1 hour a day; need grooming	1/2 hour a day; need grooming	1/2 hour a day; no <b>groomi</b> ng	1 hour a week; no grooming
Company and Attention Your Pet Needs from You	a lot	a medium amount	a medium amount	none
Life Span	10 years or more	10 years or more	canaries: 5–10 years parrots: 60 years or more	2–10 years
Veterinary Care	yearly visits	yearly visits	when sick	when sick
Expense	medium	medium	low	low

1.	Dogs need their own bed, and so do cats
	(cats)
2.	Birds should have food available at all times,  (fish)
3.	Cats must have specific mealtimes, (dogs)
4.	Birds don't require a lot of time for care,  (fish)
5.	Dogs and cats need grooming, (birds and fish)
6.	A dog needs a lot of companionship, (a fish)
7.	A bird can get along without much attention, (a fish)
8.	Dogs and cats will live at least ten years,  (some fish)
9.	Parrots have a life span of more than sixty years,
0.	Birds don't need to see the vet regularly,  (fish)
11.	Dogs have to have a checkup every year, (cats)
12.	Fish don't cost much to keep,  (birds)

## GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES: REVIEW AND EXPANSION





#### GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Write the verbs from the box in the correct column. Note: Some verbs will go in both columns.

want	enjoy	forget	stop	practice	prepare
offer	need	recommend	quit	dislike	avoid
love	remember	hate	consider	decide	learn
promise	prefer	seem	give up	manage	feel like

Verb + Gerund	Verb + Infinitive want		

## 2 GERUND OR INFINITIVE

Complete this article with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose between gerunds and infinitives.

TOO ANGRY TO REMEMBER THE COMMERCIALS?  1. (remember)
According to a new study, violent TV shows makes it difficult
brand names or commercial messages. Violence creates anger,
and instead of the commercials, viewers are attempting
4. (hear)  themselves down after violent scenes. The conclusion:  6. (sponsor)
programs may not be profitable for advertisers.
This conclusion is good news for the parents, teachers, and lawmakers who are
struggling the amount of violence on U.S. television. They had a 7. (limit)
small victory in 1997, when lawmakers and the television industry designed a TV
ratings system. Unfortunately, Congress did not ask parents
in the system, and the industry does not invite parents  9. (create)
shows before it assigns ratings. As a result, parents are still
10. (preview) guessing about the content of the shows their kids watch.
Why are we worrying about television violence? The numbers tell  11. (reduce)
the story: A typical child will see 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence between
the ages of three and twelve! It's impossible that this input won't
affect young children. In fact, researchers have noted three possible effects of
this much violence:
13. (view) 1. Children may become less sensitive to other people's suffering.
2. They may also become fearful of with other people.
3. They may be more likely in a way that's harmful to others.  15. (behave)

Studies show that a huge majority of people want commercial TV
16. (produce) more educational and informational programs. More than 75% believe in
the number of hours of TV that children watch. And the American  17. (limit)
Academy of Pediatrics recommends children more
18. (not permit) 19. (watch)
than one to two hours per day.
It's hard why the entertainment industry resists
20. (understand) 21. (make)
changes. Parents, teachers, and doctors are urging the industry
clearer ratings and violence in children's shows. In addition, violence  23. (get rid of)
seems money for advertisers. Even artists in the industry are
warning the industry change.
25. (not continue) 26. (avoid)
The industry may choose attention to the public, but it will not be
27. (not pay) able to ignore Congress. Lawmakers want the way networks market
28. (investigate)
violent shows to teenagers. They are also asking the industry
violence-free hours, when no violent content is allowed. Hopefully, parents in the United
States will someday feel good about their children the family TV.
30. (turn on)
GERLIND OR INFINITIVE

Complete this interview with a doctor about children and TV violence. Use the words in the box and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose between gerunds and infinitives.

•		,		
	shoeked likely	fed up with	used to	unwilling
A:	I was <u>shocked</u> to lead to lead on television before they are two	rn)		
В:	Yes, that is an alarming statistic			
A:	It also appears that the network	s are		They seem
	pretty satisfied with things the v	vay they are.		2. (change)
B:	Yes, I think that they're			all the responsibility on the
	viewer. That's the way it's always		<b>3. (put)</b> ey're accust	tomed to it.

**B:** Help is here from the electronics industry in the form of a V-chip.

A:	What exactly is a V-chip?	
B:	It's a chip that is built into tele	evision sets. The V-chip doesn't
	violent show	s. It blocks them electronically.
Α.	13. (tune in) It sounds like something all n	arants
<i>7</i> <b>1.</b>	it sounds like something all p	arents  14. (own)
	aaree	advise hesitate keep
A:	Is there anything else that you	1 parents?
B:	Parents must	with their children. They should not
		16. (communicate) their kids about their feelings, opinions, and their
	17. (ask)	then kids about their feelings, opinions, and their
	activities.	
A:	Thank you, Doctor, for	to us today.
	•	18. (speak)
	OBJECTS WITH GERU	JNDS AND INFINITIVES
	nd the conversations about wate tements.	ching television. Then write summary
1.	Kips: Can we watch "Bil	ker Mice from Mars," Mom? Please? Just this once?
	Мом: I'm sorry, but it's j	ust too violent. How about "Beakman's World"?
	Summary: The mother didr	i't allow them to watch it.
	(the mother /	allow / they /watch it)
2.	ANNIE: Our parents just b	ought a V-chip.
	BEA: What's that?	
	ANNIE: It's something that	blocks violent shows so that we can't watch them.
	SUMMARY:	
3.	•	ith / they / watch violent shows) ants viewers to send in science questions.
	Cora: I know. He keeps of	on telling them that their questions are great.
	SUMMARY:	
	(Beakman ∕ encoura	age / they / send in questions)

4.	DAD:	You were having some pretty bad nightmares last night, Jennifer. I think
		you'd better stop watching those cop shows.
		you'd better stop watering those cop shows.
	JENNIFER:	OK, but I really love them.
	SUMMARY:	
5.	STUDENTS:	(the father / object to / Jennifer / watch cop shows) We want to watch the TV news, but the reporting on adult news shows is
		really frightening.
	TEACHER:	Try "Nick News." It won an award for news reporting for kids.
	SUMMARY:	
6.	Sue:	(the teacher / recommend / they / watch "Nick News") I'll never forget that great Knicks game we watched last year.
	Вов:	What Knicks game?
	Sue:	Don't you remember? We saw it together! The Knicks beat the Rockets 91–85.
	SUMMARY:	
7.	Fred:	(Bob / remember / they / see that game) Does Sharif still watch "Z-Men" every Saturday?
	ABU:	No. We explained that it was too violent for him, and he decided not to
		watch it anymore.
	SUMMARY:	
8.	Мом:	(Sharif's parents / persuade / he / watch "Z-Men") Sara, it's nine o'clock. Time to turn off the TV.
	SARA:	Oh, Mom. Just a little longer, OK?
	Мом:	You know the rules. No TV after nine o'clock.
	SUMMARY:	
9.		(the mother / insist on / Sara / turn off the TV) This is boring. What's on the other channels?
	BEN:	I don't know. Where's the remote control?
	SUMMARY:	
10.		(Aziza / want / Ben / change the channel) Wow! This is great!
	Paul:	How can you watch this stuff? It's so violent!
	SUMMARY:	

(Paul / can't understand / Nick / watch the show)

## 5 EDITING

Read this student's essay. Find and correct eleven mistakes in the use of gerunds and infinitives. The first mistake is already corrected.

Asoka Jayawardena

English 220

May 30

#### Violence on TV

hearing

I'm tired of hear that violence on TV causes violence at home, in school, and on the streets. Almost all young people watch TV, but not all of them are involved in committing crimes! In fact, very few people choose acting in violent ways. To watch TV, therefore, is not the cause.

Groups like the American Medical Society should stop to try to tell people what to watch. If we want living in a free society, it is necessary having freedom of choice. Children need learn values from their parents. It should be the parents' responsibility deciding what their child can or cannot watch. The government and other interest groups should avoid to interfere in these personal decisions.

Limiting our freedom of choice is not the answer. If parents teach their children respecting life, children can enjoy to watch TV without any negative effects.



## MAKE, HAVE, LET, HELP, AND GET

## 0

#### CONTRAST: MAKE, HAVE, LET, HELP, AND GET

Complete this article about math teacher Jaime Escalante by circling the correct verb.

## Recipe for Success

Born in Bolivia, Jaime Escalante emigrated to the United States to follow his passion—teaching mathematics. He taught at Garfield High, an East Los Angeles high school known for its tough students and its drop-out rate of almost 55 percent. The school administration was so weak that they let/made gangs of students (and 1. nonstudents) roam the halls and spray the walls with graffiti.

Escalante changed all that. He let/made students do huge 2. amounts of homework, take daily quizzes, and fill out daily time cards. He believed in his students' ability to succeed and would never get/let them drop out of class. He considered vacations a 3. waste of time and let/made his students do homework during the 4. semester break. He even planned two full mornings of classes during spring vacation. He wasn't going to let/make a school 5. vacation erase what his students had learned!

Escalante often used nontraditional methods. To develop a spirit of camaraderie, he got / had his students

6. to do football-like cheers before the start of class. He praised them, teased them, insulted them—anything that worked. Most of all, he got / helped

7. them believe in themselves.



Then Escalante did the impossible. He <a href="had/got">had/got</a> his students take the Advanced 8. Placement calculus exam, a national test that only 2 percent of high school students take. This difficult exam gives students college credit for high school work. In preparation for the test, Escalante <a href="let/made">let/made</a> his class work harder than ever. 9. Because his students did so well on the test, and because many of them made the same kind of mistake in one of the problems, the testing company suspected them of cheating. To prove their innocence, Escalante decided to <a href="mailto:get/have">get/have</a> them take the 10. test again. To make sure that no cheating could occur, the official administering the test <a href="let/made">let/made</a> them sit at desks spaced wide apart. Everyone passed, proving once 11. and for all that even students from "disadvantaged" backgrounds could succeed.

Escalante's story became well known when film director Ramón Menéndez made the movie *Stand and Deliver*. Escalante got / let the actor Edward James Olmos, 12. who plays him in the film, spend eighteen hours a day with him. Escalante, as well as movie critics and theater critics, was pleased with the results.

What makes Escalante such an effective teacher? In the words of one of his students, Escalante "really cares. He <u>let / made</u> us feel powerful, that we could do anything."

### 2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

At the beginning of the semester, Jaime Escalante handed out a list of instructions similar to this. Read the instructions.

#### SUBJECT GRADE

Tests		Quizzes
Α	90-100%	7
В	80-89%	6
C	70-79%	5
D	60-69%	4 ,

TESTS (100 points each): All tests will be on *Fridays* and you must take them in class. *No make-up* tests will be given.

QUIZZES (10 points each): Almost every day and must be taken in class; no make-up quizzes will be given.

HOMEWORK (10 points each): All homework assignments will be collected. When turned in, the paper should have your name, period, and homeroom number. They must be written in the upper-right corner.

WORK HABITS: No late homework or make-up work will be accepted.

COOPERATION: Five tardies\* = U

NOTEBOOK (possible 50 points): Each student will keep a notebook, not a pee-chee folder or any other type of loose file, in which he/she shall keep his/her work composed of two sections:

- i. Class notes (you should take notes carefully in class)
- ii. Quizzes and tests

On Fridays each student shall submit his/her notebook to the teacher for credit.

ATTENDANCE: You are expected to attend the class daily. If you are absent five (5) times during the semester, you will be referred to the Dean. If you miss three (3) tests during the semester, you may be referred to your counselor.

#### PLACE THIS PAPER IN YOUR NOTEBOOK FOR A BETTER EDUCATION

Student's Signature

J.A. Escalante

Mathematics Teacher

From Escalante: The Best Teacher in America, by Jay Mathews. Copyright © 1988 by Jay Mathews. Reprinted by permission of Henry Holt & Co., Inc.

Use the information from the instructions and complete these sentences about Escalante's class. Choose affirmative or negative.

1.	He	made them take	_ tests every Friday.
2	Y T .	(make / take)	
2.	не.	(let ∕ take)	_ make-up tests.
3.	He		_ quiz questions almost every day.
		(have / answer)	
4.	He .	(make / hand in)	_ their homework assignments.
5.	Не	(make / nand in)	_ their homework late.
		(let / submit)	
6.	He.		_ their names in the upper right corner.
7.	Не	(have / write)	_ late four times before giving them a grade of U.
•••		(let / come)	_ me som omee desere grame arem a grade er er
8.	He		their notebooks every week.
9	Не	(have / submit)	the sheet
٠.	110	(make / sign)	_ the sheet.
10.	He		a neatly organized notebook.
1.1	Ша	(have / keep)	to the deep if they missed three tests
11.	не	(make ∕ go)	_ to the dean if they missed three tests.
12.	The		well in the course.
			(help ∕ do)
	3	AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGAT	IVE STATEMENTS
		ese short conversations, which tal	
		omplete the summary sentences, i affirmative or negative.	ising the verbs in parentheses.
			-was I-2
1.	WIAI	RTA: Can we please take a short b	oreak?
N	MRS.	O.: Sure. We'll break for ten mi	nutes.
S	UMM	ARY: The teacher	let them take a break.
2.		ARK: I can't solve this problem. C	(let)
		<b>O.:</b> It's better if you work it out	•
		, and the second	
S	UMM	ary: She	(make)
			(make)

3.	SARA:	The	answer	is	5.34.

Mrs. O.: 1	No. I'll give you one more chance to get it right. Try again.
SUMMARY: S	She
4. Mrs. O.:	(make) Your homework is a mess. I'd like you to do it over.
ROBERT:	Oh, OK.
SUMMARY: S	She
5. Delia: (	(have) Can we use our calculators during the trigonometry exam?
MRS. O.: A	Absolutely not.
SUMMARY: S	She
6. Mrs. O.:	(let) I would really appreciate it if some of you would help clean up this classroom.
DAVID:	OK. We'll do it.
SUMMARY: S	She

(get)

## 4 EDITING

Read this student's journal entry. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of **make**, **have**, **let**, **help**, and **get**. The first mistake is already corrected.

November 11

Mrs. Olinski made us to stay late again after class today. She wants to help us passing our next test by giving us extra time to review in class. She won't make us use calculators during the test. She says, "Calculators make students to forget how to add two plus two!" She's always trying to get us use our brains instead. She has us solve lots of homework problems, and she gets us asking lots of questions in class. She's strict, but I think she's a good teacher. She's definitely dedicated. She even let's us call her at home. She's certainly gotten me to learn more than I ever did before. Now, if she could only get me to enjoy math, that would really be an accomplishment!

## PHRASAL VERBS: REVIEW





Complete the phrasal verbs with particles from the box. You will use some particles more than once.

ahead	back	down	up
on	out	over	la se

#### Phrasal Verb

#### Meaning

1.	catchon	become popular
2.	cheer	make someone feel happier
3.	do	do again
4.	get	make progress, succeed
5.	let	allow to leave
6.	let	disappoint
7.	look	examine
8.	pick	select or identify
9.	take	return
10.	try	use to find out if it works
11.	turn	raise the volume
12.	turn	lower the volume
13.	use	consume
14.	write	write on a piece of paper

## 2 PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the article. Choose the phrasal verb from the box that is closest in meaning to the words in parentheses. Use the correct form of the phrasal verb.

burn up cut down get together give out go back throw away go out pay back put on put together set up

## StartingNew

Wearing new clothes, <u>paying back</u> debts, lighting candles—many cultures  1. (repay)
share similar New Year traditions. In Iran, for example, people celebrate Now Ruz,
or New Day, on the first day of spring. A few days before the festival, families
bushes and piles of wood. They set the piles on
2. (bring down by cutting)  3. (assemble)
fire, and before the wood, each family member jumps over one of
4. (burn completely)
the fires and says, "I give you my pale face, and I take your red one." The day before
the New Year begins, the family a table in the main room with
5. (prepare for use)
special foods and objects, such as colored eggs, cake, and the haft-sin, seven objects
with names beginning with the sound "s." Everyone new clothes,
6. (cover the body with)
and the family around the table. When the New Year begins, family
7. (meet)
members hug each other and gifts, especially to the children. For
8. (distribute)
the next twelve days, people visit each other, but on the thirteenth day, it is unlucky
to be inside a house, so people and spend the day in parks and
9. (leave)
fields, where they spend the time having picnics, listening to music, and playing sports.
They don't home until sunset. At the end of the day, every one
10. (return)
"" bad luck by throwing wheat or lentils into a river.
11. (discard)

## 3 PHRASAL VERBS AND PRONOUN OBJECTS

Complete each conversation with phrasal verbs and pronouns.

1.	A:	We need to pick up two dozen candles for Diwali.
	B:	I'll pick them up after work.
	A:	While you're there, why don't you pick out some new decorations?
	B:	Let's have the children You know how excited they
		get about the Hindu New Year.
2.	A:	It's time for us to empty out our pockets.
	B:	Why do you?
	A:	It's a custom for the Jewish New Year. On Rosh Hashana, we throw away the things
		in our pockets. It's like throwing away last year's bad memories.
	B:	Here's my cigarette lighter. I'd love to
3.	A:	When will we set off the firecrackers for the Chinese New Year?
	B:	We won't until dark.
	A:	How do firecrackers keep away evil spirits?
	B:	The noise probably
4.	A:	Are you hanging up those green streamers for Christmas?
	B:	No, we're for Kwanzaa, the African-American
		harvest celebration. It comes at the same time as Christmas and New Year.
	A:	What is your mom setting up on the table?
	В:	That's a <i>kinara</i> . We to hold the Kwanzaa candles.
5.	A:	Do you usually write down your New Year's resolutions?
	В:	Yes. I because they're so easy to forget by
		February.
	A:	This year I'd like to give up desserts.
	B:	I for a few months last year. I lost five pounds.

## 4 EDITING

Read this person's list of New Year's resolutions. Find and correct eleven mistakes in the use of phrasal verbs. The first mistake is already corrected.

#### New Year's Resolutions

Wake put earlier. (No later than 7:30!)

Work out in the gym at least three times a week.

Lose five pounds. (Give over eating so many desserts.)

Be more conscious of the environment—

- —Don't throw down newspapers. Recycle them.
- —Save energy. Turn on the lights when I leave the apartment.

Straighten up my room.

- —Hang out my clothes when I take off them.
- —Put my books back where they belong.
- —Give some of my old books and clothing that I no longer wear away.

Don't put off doing my homework assignments. Hand in them on time!

Read more.

Use the dictionary more. (Look over words I don't know.)

When someone calls and leaves a message, call them back

right away. Don't put off it!

Get to know my neighbors. Ask them for coffee over.

## PHRASAL VERBS: SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE



## 1 PARTICLES

Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particles.

1.	call	Phrasal Verb back	<b>Definition</b> return a phone call
2.	get	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	recover from an illness or bad situation
3.	cross		draw a line through
4.	call		cancel
5.	drop		visit unexpectedly
6.	point		indicate
7.	keep		continue
8.	talk		persuade
9.	blow		explode
10.	think		consider
11.	throw		discard
12.	put		return to its original place
13.	work		solve

## 2 PHRASAL VERBS

It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Read about some inventors and their clever solutions to everyday problems. Complete the stories with the appropriate form of the correct phrasal verbs from the boxes.

call up carry out catch on do over figure out give up hand out set up

. Edwin Cox was a door-to-door salesman. A	Among the products he sold were aluminui	m					
pots and pans. However, the homemakers he called on							
interested in his products, and sometimes the	a. they wouldn't						
even let him enter their homes. Cox needed	l to						
an idea th	nat would get						
him through the door. He knew that people	were						
unhappy with the way food stuck to pans. I	If only he						
could find a way to combine the strength of	f steel wool						
and the cleaning power of soap, he might so	olve both their problem and his. Cox						
designed and	some experiments in his own kitchen.						
He dipped small, square steel-wool pads int	to a soapy solution and then dried them. H	le					
this	again and agai	in					
until the pad was totally filled with dried so	d. Dap. Het	he					
soap pads as free samples—just one to a cus							
and soon people were	f. him						
to ask where they could buy more. Within a	a few months, Cox was able to						
	to-door trade, and, in 1917, he						
ha business	s to produce the S.O.S.® soap pad.						
i.							

bring out catch on come up with end up find out grow up push up put together turn on

2.	<b>Josephine Cochrane</b> decided, in 1886, to invent a dishwashing machine. Although she
	had in a wealthy family and had never washed a dish
	in her life, she was upset by the number of dishes broken by her household staff. Every
	dinner party with shattered china that took months to b.
	replace. Cochrane her machine in a woodshed
	attached to her home. The machine was made up of wire compartments for plates,
	saucers, and cups. The compartments were attached to a wheel that was in a large
	boiler. When she the
	motor, the wheel turned and
	soapy water from the bottom of the boiler. The water
	then "rained down" on the dishes. When hotels and
	restaurants about her
	invention, they started placing orders. Cochrane realized
	that she had a valuable
	machine and she patented her invention. About thirty
	years later, her company a smaller model for the
	average home, but it wasn't until the 1950s, when more women began working outside
	the home, that the dishwasher really
	i

Source: Charles Panati, Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things. New York: Harper & Row, 1987.

## 3 PHRASAL VERBS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete the conversations. Use phrasal verbs and pronouns.

1.	Luis:	I thought you were going to ask the Riveras over for dinner.
	INES:	I did. I asked them over for Friday night.
2.	Luis:	Did you invite their son, too? He gets along well with Jimmy.
	INES:	That's a good idea. He really does
3.	INES:	If you run into Marta tomorrow, invite her too. She knows the Riveras.
	Luis:	I usually don't on Tuesdays. If we want her
		to come, we should call.
4.	INES:	I'd like you to straighten up your room before the Riveras come over.
	Јімму:	No problem. I'll as soon as I come home
		from school Friday.
5.	Јімму:	What time do you think we'll get through with dinner? There's a really good
		movie on TV at nine o'clock.
	INES:	I don't know what time we'll get through with dinner. But even if we
		early, I don't think it's appropriate to turn or
		the TV while we have guests, do you?
6.	INES:	Maybe you could pick out some CDs to play during dinner.
	JIMMY:	Sure. I'll right now.
7.	INES:	I hope we don't run out of eggs and milk.
	Јімму:	Don't worry about milk. If we, I can always
		get some at the A & W.

8.	INES:	You can bring out the roast now. It's done.
	Luis:	Great. I'll right away so we can eat. It smells
		great.
9.	INES:	Be careful! Don't pick up the pan without pot holders! It's hot!
	Luis:	Ow! Too late! I already
10.	Luis:	I'm going to turn down the music. It's a little too loud.
	INES:	Oh, don't get up. I'll
11.	Luis:	Should I cover up the leftovers?
	INES:	Uh-huh. Here's some aluminum foil. After you
		you can put them in the refrigerator.
12.	Luis:	Oh, no. I've used up the soap pads.
	INES:	You haven't There's another whole box under
		the sink.
13.	INES:	Could you help me put away the dishes?
	Luis:	Why don't you rest? I'll for you.
14.	INES:	Don't forget to turn on the dishwasher before you go to bed.
	Luis:	I'll now. That way I won't forget.
15.	INES:	Good night. I'm going to bed and try to figure out that crossword puzzle that's
		been giving me trouble.
	Luis:	Good luck! Let me know if you

## 4 DEFINITIONS

See if you can figure out this puzzle.

	1		2		3				4 L	E	<sup>5</sup> A	V	E	6
7		8		9			10							
						11						12		
													_	
13						14	,	15					-	
						16					17			
			18											
										19	20			
	21	22		23	24									
25										26				
							27	28				29		30
31							32			33			_	
			,				34						_	
			35		36	37				38	39			
	40									41				

#### **ACROSS**

- 4. Gets off (the bus)
- 7. Want
- 11. Mix up
- 13. Figure out
- 16. Opposite of fall
- 17. Leave out

#### DOWN

- 1. Pick \_\_\_\_\_ up at 5:00. I'll be ready then.
- 2. Hello
- 3. You and I
- 4. Pick up
- 5. Advertisements (short form)

37. Please go \_\_\_\_\_\_. Don't stop.

39. Either . . . \_\_\_\_\_\_.

ACROSS	DOWN
18. Think up	6. Hands in
19. These can run out of ink.	7. Talk over
21 it rains, it pours.	8. Tell off
23. Call up	9. Take back
25. Don't go away. Please	10. Carry on
26. Street (short form)	12. Look over
27. Middle	14. am, is,
31. Call off	15. Eastern Standard Time (short form)
32. Indefinite article	18. Drop on
33. Professional (short form)	19. Put off
34. Maryland (short form)	20. Come in
36. What time she	21. The music is loud. Please
usually show up?	turn down.
38. Negative word	22. Pass out
40. Take place	24. Blow up
41. Put up (a building)	27. Her book out last year.
	28. Ends up
	29. Rte.
	30. Call on
	31. You put a Band-Aid <sup>®</sup> on it.
	35. Don't guess. Look it

UNIT



### ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS

In many countries, people sometimes try to meet others through personal ads in magazines and newspapers. Complete these ads by circling the correct relative pronouns.

Best Friends—I'm a 28-year-old man who / which enjoys 1.
reading, baseball, movies, and long walks in the country. You're a 20- to 30-year-old woman who / whose interests are compatible with mine and who / whose believes that friendship is the basis of a good marriage. 7932

Star Struck—You remind me of Kevin Costner, who / that
4.
is my favorite actor. I remind you of a movie who / that is fun
5.
and full of surprises. Won't you be my leading man as we dance
across the screen of life? 3234

Where Are You?—35-year-old, career-oriented female
who / which relaxes at the gym and who / whose personality
6.
7.
varies from philosophical to funny, seeks male counterpart.

9534 🖾 🏗

Forever—Are you looking for a relationship who / which will stand the test of time? Call this 28-year-old male who / which stand the test of time? Call this 28-year-old male who / which stand the test of time? Call this 28-year-old male who / which stand the test of time? Call this 28-year-old male who / which stand the test of time?

Soulmates?—The things that / who make me happy are 10. chocolate cake, travel, animals, music, and you, whose / who 11. ideas of a good time are similar to mine. 1294

Enough Said—I want to meet a guy who / whose is smart 12. enough to read, active enough to run for a bus that / who just 13. left the stop, silly enough to appreciate David Letterman, and mature enough to want a commitment. I'm a 25-year-old female who / which finds meaning in building a relationship and family.

#### SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

What are the ingredients of a happy marriage? Read the results of a study and complete the sentences with appropriate relative pronouns and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1.	Ability to Change and Accep	ot Change		
	Successful couples are those _	who	are able to adapt to	
		a.	b. (be) within the marriage or in the other	
	partner. People	d. (occur)	happily married see themselves "as	s
	free agents	f. (st	tay)	
2.	Ability to Live with the Unc	h. (make)		
	They can live with situations		They accept the	
		a.	b. (not change)	
	_		c. d. (rernain) general. According to the study, "People	
	marriages		because of a crisis, such as an illness or	
	e.	f. (end)	cannot live with the realities of	
	their existence." Their only an	swer is to e	end the relationship.	

3.	Assumption of "Forever"
	Most newlyweds believe their marriage is "forever." This is
	an important belief the the the
	relationship survive problems.  b. (help)
4.	Trust
	In marriage, trust allows for the sense of security
	long and satisfying relationships possible. It is the glue
	the marriage together.
5.	d. (hold) Enjoying Each Other's Company
	According to the study, "Although they may spend evenings quietly together in a
	room, the silence them is the comfortable silence
	room, the silence them is the comfortable silence  of two people they do not have to talk to feel  c. d. (know)
	close." They can simply enjoy being together.
6.	Shared History
	A marriage is a relationship a reality and history
	h (have)
	a. b. (have) of its own. People in good marriages value their shared history and gain strength
	a. b. (have)
7.	a. b. (have) of its own. People in good marriages value their shared history and gain strength
7.	a. b. (have) of its own. People in good marriages value their shared history and gain strength from it. They keep it alive with family stories and photos.
7.	a. b. (have) of its own. People in good marriages value their shared history and gain strength from it. They keep it alive with family stories and photos.  Luck  What role does luck play? You need luck in choosing a partner
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#### 3 SENTENCE COMBINING

Combine these pairs of sentences using adjective clauses. Use commas when necessary.

1.	I met Rebecca in 1994. Rebecca is now my wife.
	l met Rebecca, who is now my wife, in 1994.
2.	She was visiting her aunt. Her aunt's apartment was right across from mine.
3.	I loved Rebecca's smile. Her smile was full of warmth and good humor.
4.	We shared a lot of interests. The interests brought us close together.
5.	We both enjoyed ballroom dancing. Ballroom dancing was very popular then.
6.	We also enjoyed playing cards with some of our friends. Our friends lived in the neighborhood.
7.	Our friend Mike taught us how to ski. Mike was a professional skier.
8.	We got married in a ski lodge. The ski lodge was in Vermont.
9.	Our marriage has grown through the years. Our marriage means a lot to us both.
10.	We have two children. The children are both in school.
11.	We both have jobs. The jobs are important to us.
12.	I really love Rebecca. Rebecca is not only my wife but also my best friend.



## ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH OBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS OR WHEN AND WHERE

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND WHEN AND WHERE: SUBJECT AND OBJECT

Complete these book dedications and acknowledgments by circling the correct words.

1.

To my family, which/that has given me my first world, and to my friends, who / whom have taught me how to appreciate the b.

New World after all.

(Eva Hoffman, Lost in Translation: A Life in a New Language. New York: Penguin, 1989).

2.

l'd like to thank everyone which / who has been in my life. But since I can't, I'll single out a few who / whose b. were particularly helpful to me in the writing of this book . . . thanks to my loving and amazingly patient wife, Dianne, to all our friends whom / which we couldn't see while I was mired in self-examination, and to my family.

(Ben Fong-Torres, The Rice Room. New York: Hyperion, 1994.)

3.

My book would not have been written without the encouragement and collaboration of many people. I should like to thank my wife, who / that has seen little of me at home during the last a. few years, for her understanding. . . . I should like to thank the NASA personnel at Houston,

Cape Kennedy, and Huntsville, which / who showed me around their magnificent scientific b. and technical research centers . . . all the countless men and women around the globe whose / whom practical help, encouragement, and conversation made this book possible.

(Erich Von Däniken, Chariots of the Gods? New York: G.P. Putnam, 1977.)

4.

ask the indulgence of the children who / whose may read this book for dedicating it to a grown-up. I have a serious reason: he is the best friend I have in the world. I have another reason: this grown-up understands everything, even books about children. I have a third reason: he lives in France, which / where he is hungry b. and cold. He needs cheering up. If all these reasons are not enough, I will dedicate this book to the child from whom / who this grown-up grew. All grown-ups were once children—although few of them remember it.

(Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, The Little Prince. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1943.)

5.

The field-work on which / that this book is based covers a span of fourteen years,

a.

1925–1939; the thinking covers the whole of my professional life, 1923–1948. . . . It is
impossible to make articulate . . . the debt I owe to those hundreds of people of the

Pacific Islands who / whose patience, tolerance of differences, faith in my goodwill, and
b.
eager curiosity made these studies possible. Many of the children whom / which I held in
c.
my arms and from whom / whose tense or relaxed behavior I learned lessons who / that
d.
e.
could have been learned in no other way are now grown men and women; the life they
live in the records of an anthropologist must always have about it a quality of wonder
both to the anthropologist and to themselves. . . .

6.

Rearly every person interviewed for this book has been given relevant portions of the manuscript to check for errors, but any mistakes remain my responsibility.

Conversations and events who / that I did not hear or see have been reported as the participants remembered them. . . . Much has been written about the decline of American education. It is a joy to describe one place where / when that shaky institution has experienced an unmistakable revival. . . . I hope this book will impart some of that excitement to any which / who wish to set forth in the same direction as Jaime Escalante and the many other teachers in America like him.

(Jay Mathews, Escalante: The Best Teacher in America. New York: Henry Holt, 1988.)

7.

never will. I am grateful . . . to the citizens of the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah, Oregon, which / whose taxes support the Multnomah County Library,

a.

without whom / whose reference material this book would not have been written. I am

b.

also grateful to the archaeologists, anthropologists, and other specialists who / whom

c.

wrote the books from which / that I gathered most of this information for the setting

d.

and background of this novel. . . . There are many who helped more directly . . .

Karen Auel, that / who encouraged her mother more than she ever knew . . . Cathy

e.

Humble, of which / whom I asked the greatest favor one can ask of a friend—honest

f.

criticism—because I valued her sense of words.

(Jean M. Auel, The Clan of the Cave Bear. New York: Crown, 1980.)

#### 2 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND WHEN AND WHERE: OBJECT

Complete the article about book dedications and acknowledgments. Use an appropriate relative pronoun, **when**, or **where**, and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

To L. F., withoutwhose encouragement
Dedication and acknowledgment pages are the places an author
the people assistance he or she  3. (thank)
the author for a book, but they'll be the first ones  7. (write) a reader This fact may explain some of the problems
8. 9. (read) writers when writing these pages. The thanks should be 10. 11. (face)
gracious and well written, but the task of writing them comes at the end of a long
project—a time an author sometimes of words.  12.
artists, writers were paid well for writing dedications in
they a new dedication at each rich family's house.  19. (insert)  A modern writer usually dedicates a book to a family member, friend, or colleague with
he or she deeply connected. The dedication page is 20. 21. (feel) short and often contains only initials of the person to the author
the work. In the acknowledgments, the author  23. (dedicate) more room, everyone from reference librarians to proofreaders is  25. (have) thanked.
Most writers' handbooks give authors very little help with dedications and
acknowledgments. "It's just something you know how 26. 27. (be supposed to)
to handle," complains one author.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS, WHERE, AND WHEN

Combine each pair of sentences, using an appropriate relative pronoun, where, or when. Use commas when necessary.

1.	Jean M. Auel wrote a novel. I enjoyed reading it.
	Jean M. Auel wrote a novel which I enjoyed reading.
2.	The Clan of the Cave Bear tells the story of a clan of prehistoric people. Auel started researching the book in 1977.
3.	The clan lived during the Ice Age. Glaciers covered large parts of the earth then.
4.	The story takes place during a period in the Ice Age. The climate was slightly warmer then.
5.	The people lived near the shores of the Black Sea. There are a lot of large caves there.
6.	Bears lived in some of the caves. The clan worshiped bears.
7.	The clan made their home in a large cave. Bears had lived in the cave.
8.	One aspect of their lives is their technical skill. Auel describes that aspect well.
9.	She learned some of the arts. Prehistoric people had practiced them.
10.	In her preface, she thanks a man. She studied the art of making stone tools with him.
11.	She also thanks an Arctic survival expert. She met him while she was doing research.

12.	He taught her to make a snow cave on Mt. Hood. She spent one January night there.
13.	She went through a difficult time. She couldn't write then.
14.	A fiction writer inspired her to finish her book. She attended the writer's lecture.
15.	The Clan of the Cave Bear was a best-seller for a long time. Auel published it in 1980.
	4 OPTIONAL DELETIONS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS
,	ive of the sentences in Exercise 3, the relative pronoun can be ted. Write the sentences below with the relative pronoun deleted.
1.	Jean M. Auel wrote a novel I enjoyed reading.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

#### 5 EDITING

Read this student book report. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of adjective clauses. The first mistake is already corrected.

For my book report, I read *The Clan of the Cave Bear* by Jean M. Auel. This which novel, that is about the life of prehistoric people, took years to research. The main character is Ayla. She is found by a wandering clan after an earthquake kills her family. The same earthquake had destroyed the cave in which this clan had lived, and they are searching for another home. The clan leader wants to leave Ayla to die. She is an Other—a human which language and culture his clan doesn't understand. However, the leader's sister Iza, whose Ayla soon calls Mother, adopts her.

The story takes place at a time where human beings are still evolving. Ayla is a new kind of human. Her brain, that she can use to predict and make plans, is different from Iza's and other clan members'. Their brains are adapted to memory, not new learning, whom they fear and distrust. At first, Ayla brings luck to the clan. She accidentally wanders into a place where they find a large cave, perfect for their new home. She is educated by Iza, who's great knowledge everyone respects. The skills that Iza passes on to Ayla include healing and magic, as well as finding food, cooking, and sewing. However, Ayla's powers make it impossible for her to stay with the clan. She learns to hunt, a skill where women are forbidden to practice. Her uncle, that she loves very much, allows her to stay with the clan, but after he dies, she loses his protection. Another earthquake, for which she is blamed, destroys the clan's home, and she is forced to leave.

UNIT

## MODALS AND MODAL-LIKE VERBS: REVIEW





ability

Read the sentences. Write the correct function.

	prohibition	future possibility assumption
1.	advice	You ought to start your homework now.
2.		I have to watch "Animal World" for my science class.
3.		I may write a report about crocodiles.
4.		"Animal World" must be on now. It's 8:00.
5.		That can't be a log. It must be a crocodile.
6.		We must handle the captured animal carefully.
7.		You must not try this yourselves.
8.		That show was great. Should I type my report?
9.		The show might go off the air next season.
10.		I couldn't tape "Big Cat" last week because the VCR was broken.

necessity

#### 2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete this article with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose between affirmative and negative forms.

${ m A}_{ m t}$ his sixth birthday party, Steve Irwin		the
happiest little boy in Australia. His parents had just	1. (have to / be) t given him the presen	nt he'd really
wanted—a ten-foot-long snake. You	sur	rprised,
therefore, to learn that Steve's parents were also an		when Steve
was eight, Bob and Lyn Irwin	their dre	am—and
his—and move to rural Queensland, where they ope		reptile park.
By the following year, nine-year-old Steve		crocodiles
by diving into rivers—even at night! Steve's parents	4. (could / catch) never said, "You	A.
on those crocodil-	es, son." In fact,	كالمشار
5. (had better / jump) Bob was right in there with Steve, teaching him the	e fine art	
of crocodile wrestling.		
Today, everyone can be there with Steve by tunin	ng in to "Crocodile Hu	inter," his
popular TV show. The show	like a serio	ous show,
but it is. Steve is very committed to protecting the		v, Steve
wrestles and captures crocodiles that are living too	close to humans. The	e people are
afraid because these big crocodiles	the	m, but
Steve is afraid that people	d/harm) the crocodil	es. After
he captures a crocodile, he carefully moves it farther	er into the wilderness	. In these
high-tech times, Steve	wrestling to cap	ture the
9.[have to / use] crocodiles. There are other ways. But, Steve explain	ns, by wrestling them	, he
	injuries (to the crocs,	that is). And
10. (be able to / catch) Steve believes, more than anything else, that we		all
wild animals, even the ones that	11. (should / take care	
dinner:	mincl)	

#### 3 MODALS: MEANING

Circle the correct words to complete each conversation.

- 1. A: We might / can't be away for a week. Is this enough food?
  - B: Maybe not. Let's pack a little more in case we stay longer.
- 2. A: Should / Might we drive around in the nature preserve?
  - **B:** We'd better / 'd better not. The roads are bad. Let's take the boat with us.
- 3. A: We've got to / don't have to leave before dark. I don't know the way.
  - **B:** We <u>can / shouldn't</u> leave when I finish fixing the boat engine.
- **4. A:** Do you think it's going to rain?
  - **B:** It may / may not. I don't see any clouds.
- **5. A:** The brochure says that visitors <u>must not / don't have to</u> build fires. It's too dangerous.
  - **B:** Then I <u>ought to / shouldn't</u> buy fuel for the stove so that we can cook safely.
- **6. A:** This <u>ought to / has to</u> be the worst engine I've ever worked on.
  - **B:** Maybe we should / can't take the canoe instead.
  - A: You may / must not be right. The canoe is quieter too.
- 7. A: We'd better not / might not forget the camera this time.
  - **B:** I know. Last year, we weren't able to / can't take pictures of that crocodile.
- **8.** A: I hear the phone. Who <u>could / should</u> that be?
  - **B:** It <u>must / couldn't</u> be the kids. I told them to call before we left.
- **9.** A: You'd better / may not remind Kate to feed the dog for us.
  - **B:** You're right. She's so busy, she <u>should / might not</u> remember.
- **10.** A: Oh, well. We can / must always call her on the cell phone and remind her.
  - **B:** How were we able to / did we have to survive without cell phones?
- 11. A: Mom, you've got to / 'd better not wear boots. There are snakes out there.
  - **B:** You <u>must not / don't have to</u> worry. We're always careful.
- **12. A:** Did I turn off the stove? I just <u>can't / may not</u> remember.
  - **B:** Maybe we <u>shouldn't / should</u> check the house one more time.
  - A: OK, but then we <u>could / have got to</u> leave. It's really getting late.

#### 4 EDITING

Read this letter to Steve Irwin. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of present and future modals. The first mistake is already corrected.



151 Split Oak Lane Richmond, VA 23237 January 15, 2000

Dear Mr. Irwin:

I have watched all of your shows several times, and I must to be one of your biggest fans. The first time I saw you stick your hand in a nest of poisonous snakes, I might not believe my eyes. In fact, some people have come to the conclusion that you ought to be crazy to take risks like that. But they still don't able to stop watching! Since your show started, you can make a lot of people interested in nature. I am one of those people.

I am a high school senior, and because of your shows, I might major in zoology in college. I'm allowed to take general courses the first two years, so I must not choose my major yet. One of my problems is that I'm afraid I couldn't find a job when I graduate. What is your opinion? Will there be a lot of jobs in this field in the next few years? My other problem is that my parents don't want me to work with animals. They haven't actually said, "You don't have to major in zoology," but they are very worried. What can I to tell them? I hope you will be able to find the time to answer this letter.

Sincerely,

An Wang

An Wang

### Advisability and Obligation in the Past



#### QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES; AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete the article with the correct form of the words in parentheses or short answers. In the short answers, choose between affirmative and negative forms.

	/ Shouldn't Have Said That!
	1. (shouldn't / say)
	(Or, How to Stop Fighting Losing Battles)
	$oldsymbol{A}$ ll families argue, but when you've just had the same
;	argument for the tenth or hundredth time, it's time to stop and
1	think. Why are you stuck? Whatyou
	this time to make things different? For this 2. (could / do) week's column, we asked Dr. Iva Gripe to answer some questions
	that readers frequently ask. Dr. Gripe is an expert in resolving
	family conflicts.
<b>Q</b> :	My husband promised to help around the house more. A week
	after his promise, his stuff was all over the living room again. I
	pointed it out, and we had an argument I
	it pass and not said anything?
<b>A</b> :	. (Should / let) Real change takes much more
	time. After just a week, you it
	pass. I suggest waiting thirty days before bringing up the subject
	again.

Q:	My wife just bought a very expensive camera. I felt she
	6. (might / discuss) it with me first, but I didn't want to start a fight. Instead, I decided not to buy
	some clothes I need. I don't feel comfortable with that decision. What
	I instead?
A:	Your feelings tell you that you to your wife's  8. (shouldn't / adjust)
	8. (shouldn't / adjust) problem. You're right. Adjusting only makes the situation worse. Instead, you
	her and to find a solution  9. (ought to / face)  10. (try)
	together. (But see the previous question—don't expect miracles right away.)
Q:	Yesterday, my wife had an argument with her boss. I gave her a lot of good advice,
	but she didn't take it, and I felt insulted I I
	her problem, or what?
A:	Ignoring your wife wouldn't have been the
A.	12.
	answer. Next time, try to find out what she wants from you. Maybe she just wants
	you to listen quietly. She you, but since she
	13. (ought to / tell) didn't, try asking directly.
٥٠	I always make out the checks and pay the bills. Last month I asked my husband to
Ų.	
	do it because I was busy. He did, but he was angry about it. I feel that he
	more pleasantly, but I didn't say anything.
	14. (might / act) I?
A:	15. (Should / complain) You were right not to say anything. Remember.
12-	You were right not to say anything. Remember,
	you asked him to pay the bills, and he did. You didn't ask him to be nice about it.
Q:	My husband spends every weekend in front of the TV. He ignores me and the
	children, and we all feel bad about that. Last Sunday I called him a couch potato.
	What's our problem? We to solve this before now.
	17. (ought to ∕ be able)

A: Sure, he	the day in front of the	e TV. But
18. (shouldn't / sper remember, it takes two to make	<sup>nd)</sup> e a problem. For your part, you d	efinitely
	him a name. Name-calling ma	kes the situation
19. (shouldn't / call)		
seem permanent. Instead, you _		focusing on your
	20. (might / try)	
own feelings about it. You	to h	nim that his
	21. (could / admit)	
behavior makes you feel insecu		

#### 2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Look at these pointers for resolving conflicts in families. Then write sentences about each situation, using the words in parentheses and the language from the chart.

s a spender. You fight about	<ul> <li>Create a budget with some "personal" money for each</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Deny your purchases.</li><li>Accuse your partner</li></ul>
noney.	<ul><li>partner.</li><li>Treat your partner's attitudes with respect.</li></ul>	of irresponsibility.
You dislike spending time with your spouse's family.	Plan ahead and schedule time alone with each other.	<ul><li>Sulk.</li><li>Pretend to be sick.</li></ul>
our child money capacity	<ul> <li>Start with small tasks.</li> <li>Provide containers to help organize the toys.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Expect 100 percent change overnight.</li><li>Yell.</li><li>Give up and do it yourself</li></ul>

3.	When Cora refused to spend money on a new TV, Tom called her a skinflint.
	(might / treat)
4.	When Tom bought a new TV anyway, Cora told him he was irresponsible.
	(should / accuse)
5.	On Friday, Kayla and Josh hadn't decided what they were going to do on the weekend. Josh suggested visiting his parents.
	(should / plan)
6.	By Sunday, they hadn't spent any time alone together.
	(could ∕ schedule)
7.	On Saturday, at Kayla's sister's house, Josh wouldn't talk to anybody.
	(should ∕ sulk)
8.	As they were leaving for Josh's parents' house on Sunday, Kayla said she had a headache and wanted to go home.
	(ought to / pretend to be sick)
9.	Hakeem's room is a mess. His parents told him to clean the whole room immediately, and Hakeem's very upset.
	(might / start)
10.	Hakeem can't decide where to put his toys.
	(could / provide)
11.	Hakeem's father cleaned it up himself on Saturday.
	(should / give up / do)
12.	His mother told him never to mess up his room again.
	(should / expect)

#### 3 EDITING

Read this entry in a college student's journal. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of modals that express advisability and obligation in the past. The first mistake is already corrected.

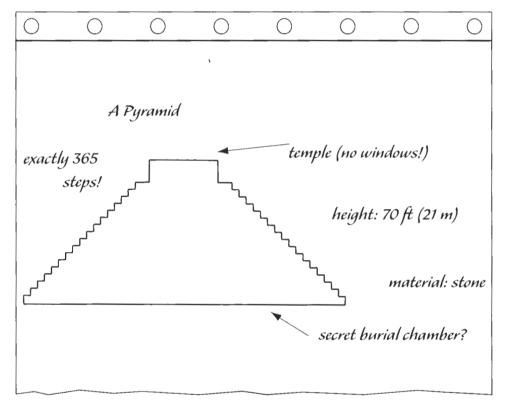
I think my new roommate and I have both realized our mistakes. Reggie shouldn't of demanded the biggest room in the apartment as soon as he arrived. He ought have spoken to me first—after all, I've lived here longer than he has. On the other hand, I really shouldn't shout at him as soon as he asked me. I could have control my temper and just talked to him about the problem first. I felt really bad about that—until he invited friends over the night before I had to take a test! Then I got so angry, I couldn't sleep. He might of asked me first! I oughta have said something right away, but I didn't want to yell again. Of course, some of my habits make Reggie mad too. For example, I could've started washing my dishes when he moved in, but I just let them pile up in the sink. That was pretty gross—I definitely shouldn't have did that. But then he dumped all the dirty dishes in my bedroom. He might found a better way to tell me he was annoyed. Last week, he wanted to talk about our problems. As soon as we started, I realized we should have talk right away. Things have worked out a lot better since our discussion.



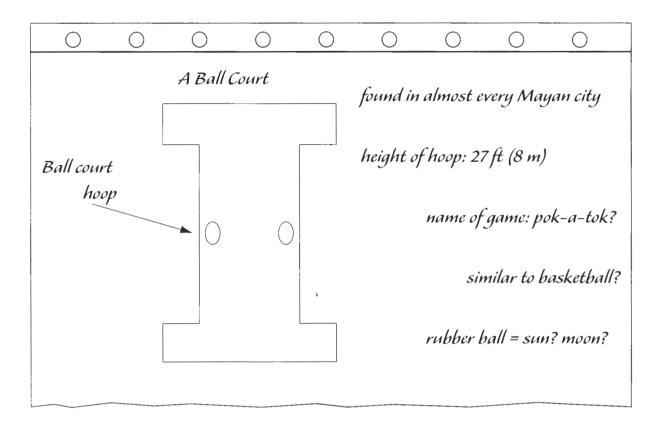
### SPECULATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE PAST

#### DEGREES OF PROBABILITY

Complete this high school student's notes by circling the correct words.



- 1. It(must have might have taken many years to build a pyramid.
- 2. It <u>couldn't have / might not have</u> been easy without horses or oxen.
- 3. The temples <u>must have / could have</u> been very dark inside.
- **4.** Some pyramids <u>must have / might have</u> had a secret burial chamber.
- 5. The Maya <u>must have / could have</u> had some knowledge of astronomy. Look at the number of steps!



- 6. The Maya must have / might have enjoyed this sport.
- 7. The name of the game <u>must have / might have</u> been *pok-a-tok*.
- 8. It must have / may have been similar to basketball.
- 9. The solid rubber ball <u>must have / may have</u> symbolized the sun or the moon.
- 10. The average Mayan man was 5 feet 1 inch (1.52 m) tall. It <u>couldn't have / might not have</u> been very easy to get the ball into the hoop.
- 11. The rules of the game were very complicated. It <u>had to have / might have</u> been difficult to score.

#### AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Who were the ancient Maya? What happened to their advanced civilization? Complete these speculations. Use the words in parentheses and choose between affirmative and negative.

1.	The ancient Maya a very intelligent people. They had
	(must / be) the most complex writing system in the western hemisphere and an amazingly
	accurate astronomical calendar.
2.	Recently, archaeologists found four new Mayan sites in thick mountain jungle on the
	Yucatán Peninsula in Central America. Because of the thick jungle growth, the
	siteseasily visible.
3.	Archaeologists very excited by the discovery. It (had to / feel)
	(had to / feel) provided a lot of important information about the Maya.
4.	The Maya the sites between the years 700 and 900.
	(must / occupy)  The style of the architecture and the pottery found at the sites is typical of that time.
5.	The sites lie between two major population centers. The ancient residents
	with these cities.
6.	(may / trade) Archaeologists once thought the Maya in the city
	(could / live) centers. They believed that the centers were used only for ceremonial purposes.
7.	Archaeologists used to believe that the ancient Maya were very peaceful. Today,
	however, there is evidence that they as peaceful as
	(may / be) once thought.
0	
٥.	Burn marks on buildings, war images on buildings and pottery, and the
	discovery of weapons have led archaeologists to believe that the Maya
	in wars.
9.	Archaeologist Arthur Demarest believes that after the year 751 there was intense
	rivalry among Mayan rulers. He says, "Their ferocious competition, which exploded
	into civil war, what finally triggered the society's
	(may / be) breakdown."

(continued on next page)

10.	T]	he rain forests enough food to support the Maya.  (might / produce)
	Aı	(might / produce) rchaeologists have found evidence that at some point the rain forests were almost
	de	estroyed.
11.	T	he Maya to other areas in search of food. That
		(could / go) ould explain their suddenly abandoning their homes.
12.	Tl	he Maya enough water. There was a four-month dry
	ре	(might / have) eriod every year.
13.	So	ome areas from overpopulation. Archaeologist
	T.	(may / suffer) Patrick Culbert estimates that there were as many as 200 people per square
	ki	lometer.
14.	O	verpopulation to hunger. Human bones show
		(could / lead) vidence of poor nutrition.
15.		t the end, the Maya had so many problems that even a small disaster
	1.1	their civilization.
	_	(might / destroy)
16.		ulbert says the final cause of destruction "(could / be)
	SC	omething totally trivial—two bad hurricane seasons or a crazy king."
Sour	ce: N	Michael D. Lemonick, "Secrets of the Maya," <i>Time</i> , August 9, 1993.
	3	SHORT ANSWERS
Cor		lete these tourists' conversations with short answers and the verbs
	•	entheses.
1.	A:	Those pyramids we saw were fascinating. Do you think they took a long time to
		build?
	В:	They must have According to our guide, the Maya didn't have
		(must) horses or any other animals to carry the stone.
2.	A:	It was really hot out there today. Do you think it was more than 90 degrees?
		Everyone was sweating.
		(must)  The tour guide was really informative. Do you think he studied archeology?
	B:	He surely knows a lot.
		. Ito surery knows a lot.

(might)

4.	A:	I wonder if the guide ever heard of von Däniken's theories.
	В:	Von Däniken is pretty well known.
5.	A:	(might) I just called Sue's room, and there was no answer. Do you suppose she went out?
	В:	She said something about wanting to buy postcards.
6.	A:	Do you think pok-a-tok was a rough sport?
	В:	The players wore thick, heavy padding for protection.
7.	A:	What did you think of lunch?
	B:	It was very good. Did the Maya eat tortillas, too?
	A:	Their main crop was corn, and archaeologists have found <i>metates</i> in the ruins.
	В:	Metates? What are those?
	A:	Stones used for grinding corn into flour.
8.	A:	The guide didn't say anything about the tip we gave him. Do you think he was
		happy with it?
	В:	Maybe we didn't give him enough.
9.	A:	(might not) I don't feel well.
	B:	Do you think it was something you ate?
	A:	I ate the exact same thing as you, and you're fine!

# 10

## THE PASSIVE: OVERVIEW



Write active and passive sentences. Use **they** in active sentences when you don't know the subject.

1.	(Active)	They print the paper daily.
	(Passive)	The paper is printed daily.
2.		They discovered the mistake in time.  The mistake was discovered in time.
	(Fassive)	The mistake was discovered in time.
3.	(Active)	They fired Alice and Jay.
	(Passive)	
4.		They delivered the copies yesterday.
	(Passive)	
5.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	The article was written by Al Baker.
6.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	New editors are frequently hired.
7.	(Active)	Marla Jacobson interviewed the new editor.
	(Passive)	
8.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	Marla was given an assignment on the Philippines.

#### PASSIVE STATEMENTS: SIMPLE PRESENT AND SIMPLE PAST TENSES

Complete these facts about the Philippines. Use the appropriate passive form of the verbs in parentheses.

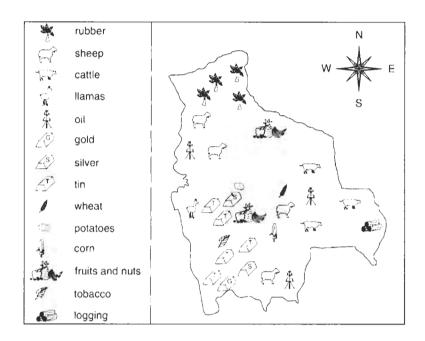
1.	The Philippines		by the Spanish explo	orer Villalobos
	in 1534.	(name)		
2.	The islands		_ Felipinas to honor the pri	nce of Asturias,
	who later became the kin	(call) g of Spain.		
3.	Today, the country		officially as the Re	public of the
	Philippines.	(know)	1	
4.	The nation		_ of 7,100 islands.	
5.	Only eleven of them	nake up)	major islands.	
	Only eleven of them			when a giant
•	threw a huge mass of roc		(form)	_ when a grant
7.	Many of the tiny islands		names.	
8.	The largest island	(not giv	r <b>e)</b> Luzon.	
9.	The second largest island	(call)	Mindanao.	
		(nam	eį	
	3 ACTIVE OR PASS	IVE	ATT STREET, ST	I de la constante
	re are some more facts aboutive and passive form of the			
1	. The Philippines		in the tropics.	
2	. Most people		in the lowlands.	
3	. Even the mountains		<u></u> .	
4	. Large rivers	(inhabit)	on the main islands.	
	. Floods often	(find)	roads and bridges.	
		(damage)	property damage and lo	ess of life.
		(cause)	by forest	
_			cover)	

9. They	8.	Today, forests		over 70,000 square	miles.
10. Wild hogs	9.	They	(cover)	_ more than 3,000 kinds of tr	ees.
for cultivating the flooded rice field (use)  12. About 1,000 species of birds and 2,000 species of fish			(contain)		
the Philippines.  THE PASSIVE: WITH OR WITHOUT AN AGENT  Complete this information about the Philippines. Use the passive form of the verb in the first set of parentheses. Include the agent in the second set of parentheses only when necessary.  1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands	11.	Water buffalos	(find)	for cultivating the	flooded rice fields.
### Complete this information about the Philippines. Use the passive form of the verb in the first set of parentheses. Include the agent in the second set of parentheses only when necessary.  1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands	12.	About 1,000 speci	ies of birds and 2,000	species of fish	
Complete this information about the Philippines. Use the passive form of the verb in the first set of parentheses. Include the agent in the second set of parentheses only when necessary.  1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands		the Philippines.			(inhabit)
Complete this information about the Philippines. Use the passive form of the verb in the first set of parentheses. Include the agent in the second set of parentheses only when necessary.  1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands					
Complete this information about the Philippines. Use the passive form of the verb in the first set of parentheses. Include the agent in the second set of parentheses only when necessary.  1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands	THE R	THE DACKIN	VE. WITH AR WIT	NOUT AN ACENT	
1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands	0				
1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands		-	• •		
1. When the Spanish explorers came to the Philippines, the islands				ciade the agent in the second	
three groups of people (three groups of people) (believe) (people)  Thousands of years later, the Aëtas  (follow) (groups from Indonesia)  Today, eight languages and almost ninety dialects  (speak) (the Filipinos)  in the Philippines.  Secause they are similar, most dialects  (understand)  (speakers of other dialects)  (speakers of other dialects)  (speakers of other dialects)  (speakers of other dialects)  (speak) (43 million people)  Tagalog belongs to the Austronesian language family, which  (speak)  (speak) (spea			·		
three groups of people (three groups of people)  (three groups of people)  2. The Aëtas are believed (believe) (people)  3. Thousands of years later, the Aëtas [follow) (groups from Indonesia)  4. Today, eight languages and almost ninety dialects (speak) (the Filipinos) in the Philippines.  5. Because they are similar, most dialects (understand) (speakers of other dialects) (speakers of other dialects) (the Filipinos) the official language of the Philippines.  7. By 1970, Tagalog (speak) (55 percent of the Filipinos)  8. Today it (speak) (43 million people) 9. Tagalog belongs to the Austronesian language family, which (speak)	1.	When the Spanish	h explorers came to t	the Philippines, the islands _	
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3. Thousands of years later, the Aëtas	2.		are believed	to be the earliest inhab	itants.
(follow) (groups from Indonesia)  4. Today, eight languages and almost ninety dialects	2	Thousands of you			
4. Today, eight languages and almost ninety dialects	Э.	Thousands of yea	irs later, the Aetas		donesia)
in the Philippines.  5. Because they are similar, most dialects	4.	Today, eight langu	uages and almost nin		
5. Because they are similar, most dialects				(speak) (	the Filipinos)
(speakers of other dialects)  6. In 1937, Tagalog		in the Philippines	<b>5.</b>		
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(speak) (55 percent of the Filipinos)  8. Today it	7.	By 1970, Tagalog			
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9. Tagalog belongs to the Austronesian language family, which	8.	Today it			
(speak)all across the Pacific, from Hawaii to Taiwan.  (people)  10. Englishfor commercial and business purpose	9.	Tagalog belongs to			
(people)  10. English for commercial and business purpose					(speak)
10. English for commercial and business purpos				cross the Pacific, from Hawa	ii to Taiwan.
	10		•	for commercial and	husiness nurnoses
	- 01			ioi commercial and	a dasmess purposes

B: \_

#### B QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

Look at the map of Bolivia.



*Use the passive to ask questions. Respond with short answers.* 

1.	tin / mine / in the north?
	A: Is tin mined in the north?
	B: No, it isn't.
2.	What other minerals / mine?
	A:
	B:
3.	Where / fruits and nuts / grow?
	A:
	B:
4.	Where / logging / do?

5.	5. What animals / raise?	
	A:	
	B:	
6.	6. llamas / find / in the east?	
	A:	 
	B:	
7.	7. potatoes / grow?	
	A:	 
	B:	
8.	8. Where / rubber / produce?	
	A:	 
	B:	
9.	9. Where / oil / find?	
	A:	
	B:	
10.	<b>0.</b> wheat / grow / in the north?	
	A:	 
	B:	
11.	1. cattle / raise / in the east?	
	A:	 
	B:	

## THE PASSIVE WITH MODALS AND MODAL-LIKE EXPRESSIONS

#### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

Write active and passive sentences. Use **they** in active sentences when you don't know the subject.

1.	(Active)	Many countries should build new airports soon.
		New airports should be built by many countries soon.
2.	(Active)	They will construct some new airports on islands.
	(Passive)	
3.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	Passenger facilities might be put on decks under the runways.
4.	(Active)	They could save a lot of space that way.
	(Passive)	
5.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	An island airport had to be built in Osaka Bay by the Japanese.
6.	(Active)	At the old airport, they couldn't handle all the air traffic.
	(Passive)	
7.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	Huge amounts of earth had to be moved from nearby mountains.
8.	(Active)	Hong Kong's new island airport will make travel safer.
	(Passive)	
9.	(Active)	
	(Passive)	The new airport can be reached easily by travelers.
0.	(Active)	Before, people could reach Lantau by ferry only.
	(Passive)	

#### 2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete this article with the passive form of the verbs in parentheses. Choose between affirmative and negative forms.

#### BRIDGING CULTURES

by Abdul Santana

While astronauts are working out cultural differences
on international space projects, people here on earth
could be brought closer together than ever
1. (could / bring)
before. Engineers believe that many bodies of land, including
continents, by bridges and tunnels. One of these
2. (can / connect)
ventures has already been completed. Some others
very soon and before too long. Here's a sample of
4. (may / complete)
places that by these projects:
5. (be going to / link)
England and Europe. The Chunnel between France and England, the
first of these projects, has been operating for several years. Passengers
now by train 6. (can / tarry)
now by train
now by train  6. (can / tarry)  under the English Channel. Unfortunately for driving enthusiasts, individual cars
now by train  6. (can / tarry)  under the English Channel. Unfortunately for driving enthusiasts, individual cars  through the Chunnel. However, there is a tourist
now by train  6. (can / tarry)  under the English Channel. Unfortunately for driving enthusiasts, individual cars
now by train  6. (can / tarry)  under the English Channel. Unfortunately for driving enthusiasts, individual cars  through the Chunnel. However, there is a tourist  7. (may / drive)  shuttle, and in this way, up to 180 vehicles at a time

strabe Ne	probably
strabe Ne	Strait of Gibraltar. More than nine miles
stro be Ne	In three times higher than any bridge built so far.  Thailand, Malay Peninsula. In Southeast Asia, the Trans-Thai Landbridge  from the Andaman Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.  14. (will / build)  w ports and towns  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
be Ne	three times higher than any bridge built so far.  Thailand, Malay Peninsula. In Southeast Asia, the Trans-Thai Landbridge  from the Andaman Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.  14. (will / build)  w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
be	three times higher than any bridge built so far.  Thailand, Malay Peninsula. In Southeast Asia, the Trans-Thai Landbridge  from the Andaman Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.  14. (will / build)  w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
Ne	Thailand, Malay Peninsula. In Southeast Asia, the Trans-Thai Landbridge  from the Andaman Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.  14. (will / build)  w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
Ne	from the Andaman Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.  14. (will / build) w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
]	w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
]	w ports and towns in this project.  15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
]	15. (will / include)  (taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
	taly and Sicily. Every year, 14 million people cross the Strait of Messina between
Sic	the condition of the co
	ily and Italy. They've been promised a bridge and highway, but this promise
_	as quickly as people would like. Frequent
	16. (might / fulfill)
eai	thquakes and 125-mph winds in the area mean that unfortunately some delays
	These problems,
	17. (can / avoid) 18. (will / solve)
pro	omise engineers, who propose a two-mile extension bridge that can withstand both
qua	akes and high winds.
E	QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS  lete this interview between EuroTravel Magazine (EM) and
•	Paul David (JD). Use the words in parentheses or short answers.
VI:	I'd like to ask some questions about the Chunnel. First, can vehicles
	be driven through?
	1. (can / drive)
D:	. Vehicles are carried on a special train called Le
	2.
	Shuttle.
M:	the cars during the trip?

JD:	Drivers can get out and walk alongside their cars is
	they want.
EM:	Now, what about the regular passenger train—the Eurostar?
JD:	in advance?  5. (Must / purchase)  Not only do you have to have a ticket, but you also  6.
	need to check in at least twenty minutes before the train departs.
EM:	At present, the Eurostar connects only a few cities service
JD:	to include other cities?  7. (Be going to / expand)  . There are plans to include many more cities. They are also going to add European Night Service for passengers wishing to arrive in
	Paris or Brussels in time for breakfast.
EM:	sleeping accommodations for overnight departures?
JD:	There will be both seated and sleeping accommodations.
EM:	You mentioned breakfast food aboard the Eurostar?
JD:	There are two buffet cars offering a large selection of hot and cold food.
EM:	Sounds good, thanks. This information will be appreciated by our readers.



### THE PASSIVE CAUSATIVE

#### PASSIVE CAUSATIVES

Write passive causative sentences.

1	Samaana daga mu tawaa ayam Amril
1.	Someone does my taxes every April.
	I have my taxes done every April.
2.	Someone is painting my house.
3.	Someone checked my car last month.
4.	Someone has just cleaned our windows.
5.	Someone must do our repairs.
6.	Someone is going to fix our roof.
7.	Marie will cut my hair.
8.	Someone should check our electric wiring.

#### 2 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete this article about consumer fraud. Use the passive causative form of the verbs in parentheses.

#### **Getting a Charge for Nothing**

by Selma Johnson

After disasters such as the Los Angeles earthquake of	1994, consumers should be			
prepared to protect themselves against dishonest businesses. As a result of damage to				
their homes, families must get major repa	irs <u>done</u> . Working			
under great stress, they sometimes wo				
getting estimates first. Often they it	2. (have / complete)  by dishonest  3. (have / do)			
electricians and other contractors because they haven't checked with the Better				
Business Bureau first. The following is an example.				
After the Los Angeles earthquake in 1994, many people wanted to				
their electric wiring systems One electrician told a woman that she				
had to her circuit breakers				
5. (have / replace) breaker. The same breakers cost just \$21.86 apiece in a hardware store. "Dateline," a				
television news show on NBC, decided to	the story			
6. (have / investigate) Using a hidden camera, they filmed the electrician's visit to another customer. This				
customer had a broken circuit breaker, so he	a new circuit breaker			
to replace it. But the electrician told him that he should also				
five other circuit breakers				
8. (get / replace) breaker. Furthermore, the electrician said that if the customer the job				
immediately, there was a risk of fire. "Dateline" the				

"broken" circuit breakers Not only did they not need replacement,							
but the electrician went on to resell the "bad" breakers to other customers.							
Of course the majority of workers are honest. But how can you, the consumer, guard							
against those who aren't? Here are some guidelines:							
Be a smart consumer.							
Do business only with service people who have good reputations. Before hiring							
unknown professionals, them by appropriate  11. (have / check out)  agencies to see that they are properly licensed. And although the Better Business							
Bureau will not make recommendations, they will tell you if they have received any							
complaints about a company.							
Use a credit card if you can.							
This way, if there is any problem, you will be able to payment							
until the issue is resolved. Your credit-card company will   12. (have / stop)  even help you try to resolve the conflict.							
Get an estimate.							
Always try to get an estimate, and it in writing.  13. (have / put)							
Know where to go for help.							
If you think you have been a victim of fraud, notify your state Attorney General's							
Office. In many cities, newspaper and TV reporters also specialize in helping							
consumers. If they can't help, you will at least have the satisfaction of							
the problem  14. (get / publicize)							

### 3 YES/NO AND WH- QUESTIONS

Tyler is talking to his friend Frank about his car. Complete Frank's questions. Use the passive causative.

1.	FRANK: My old Ford's bee	en giving me trouble lately.	(Where / usually / get /	your car /
	service?)			

Where do you usually get your car serviced?

TYLER: I always go to Majestic Motors.

2. Frank: (How often / get / it / do?)

TYLER: Oh, about every 5,000 miles. In fact, I was there just yesterday.

**3. Frank:** Really? (get / it / winterize?)

TYLER: Well, he put antifreeze in the radiator.

**4. Frank:** (ever / get / snow tires / put on?)

**TYLER:** No, I haven't. We really don't get enough snow around here for that. But we *are* going to take a trip to Canada this winter.

**5. Frank:** (get / snow tires / put on / for the trip?)

TYLER: I guess it's not a bad idea.

**6. Frank:** You bought your car in 1997. Right? (How often / get / it / check / since then?)

TYLER: I can't say exactly. I do a lot of driving, so I've taken it in a lot.

7. Frank: And you always have the work done at Majestic. (Why / get / it / do / there?)

**TYLER:** The guy who owns it is a good mechanic, and I trust him. I know he'd never rip me off.

### 4 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Tyler took his car into Majestic Motors. Look at this portion of the checklist of services. Then write all the things Tyler had or didn't have done. Use the causative with have or get.



2680 Midlothian Tpke. (corner of Douglas Ave.) Paramus, OH 45455 (937) 555-3485

ne speed
smission
<del></del> :
<u></u>

### 6 EDITING

Read this letter. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of the passive causative. The first mistake is already corrected.

Dear Petra,

We've just have our furniture brought over from the apartment, and we're really excited about moving into our "new" (but very old) house. A nineteenth-century millionaire had this place build for his daughter by a builder. We were able to afford it because it's a real "fixer-upper." It needs to has a lot of work done. We've already gotten the roof fix, but we're not having the outside painting until fall. After we get repaired the plumbing, we'll paint the inside ourselves (we can't paint over those big water stains!). It sounds awful, but just wait until you see it. There's a fireplace in every bedroom—we're get the chimneys cleaned before winter. And the windows are huge. In fact, they're so large that we can't wash them ourselves, so yesterday we had done them professionally.

As you can imagine, we've both been pretty busy, but we'd love to see you. Are you brave enough to visit us?

Love,

Britta and Klaus

UNIT



# FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: PRESENT



#### SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Look at this schedule of airplane fares. Read the statements. For each statement write **That's right** or **That's wrong**. If the statement is wrong, correct the <u>underlined</u> information.

AIR ITALY -> SUPER BARGAIN AIRFARES Destination: F						
CATEMAN	OFF SE	ASON*	PEAK**			
GATEWAY	Round Trip One Way		Round Trip One			
New York	\$645	\$375	\$769	\$439		
Boston	645	375	769	439		
Philadelphia	669	389	795	449		
Washington	669	389	795	449		
Chicago	709	405	829	469		
Cincinnati	709	405	829	469		
Atlanta	729	419	855	479		

\*Off Season: 4/1-5/31 and 10/1-10/31; \*\*Peak: 6/1-9/30

1.	If you	leave	from	New	York in	n April,	you	pay	\$375	for	a <u>ro</u>	<u>und-trip</u>
	ticket.											_

That's wrong. If you leave from New York in April, you pay \$375 for a one-way ticket.

2.	If you leave from	Boston in	June, yo	ou pay	\$439	for a	one-way	ticket.
	That's right.							

3.	You pay more if you leave from Chicago than if you leave from New York.
4.	If you travel in September, your ticket costs <u>less</u> than if you travel in October.
5.	If you fly in May, you pay <u>peak</u> -season rates.
6.	If you buy a one-way ticket, you pay <u>half</u> the cost of a round-trip ticket.
7.	If you fly round trip from <u>Atlanta</u> in October, the ticket price is \$729.
8.	If you fly from Chicago, the fare is the same as from Cincinnati.
9.	If you leave from <u>Boston</u> , you pay the same fare as from Philadelphia.
0.	If you fly from Philadelphia, you pay a <u>higher</u> fare than from Chicago.

### 2 IMPERATIVE AND MODALS

Read these conversations about traveling to Italy. Summarize the travel agent's advice. Use factual conditional sentences.

1.	Tourist:	We're thinking of going to Italy.
	AGENT:	You should book a flight now.
	SUMMARY:	If you're thinking of going to Italy, you should book a flight now.
		Things get booked early in the summer.
2.	Tourist:	We're flexible.
	AGENT:	Don't go in the summer.
	SUMMARY:	
		It's very hot and crowded in the summer. Besides, the rates are higher.
3.	Tourist:	We don't want to spend a lot of money getting around in Rome.
	AGENT:	Take public transportation.
	SUMMARY:	
		Taxis are expensive. You can get around fine with buses and trains.
4.	Tourist:	We don't like to book hotels in advance.
	AGENT:	Go to one of the Rome Provincial Tourist Offices.
	SUMMARY:	
		They can help you find a room.
5.	Tourist:	We prefer small hotels.
	AGENT:	Stay at pensiones.
	SUMMARY:	
		They're usually more intimate and personal than hotels

6.	. Tourist: My husband is very interested in architecture.						
	AGENT:	You must visit the Palazzo Ducale in Venice.					
	SUMMARY:						
		It's a gorgeous building made of pink and white marble.					
7.	Tourist:	We love opera.					
	AGENT:	You should attend an open-air performance in Verona's Roman Arena.					
	SUMMARY:						
		It's just a short distance from Venice.					
8.	Tourist:	I'm interested in seeing ancient ruins.					
	AGENT:	You might want to consider a side trip to Ostia Antica.					
	SUMMARY:						
		The ruins there are as interesting as the ones in Pompeii, and they're only a					
		thirty-minute train ride from Rome.					
9.	Tourist:	We plan to take a hair dryer and an electric shaver with us.					
	AGENT:	Don't forget to take a transformer and an adapter.					
	SUMMARY:						
		The electricity varies considerably in Italy, and unlike in the United States					
		and Canada, outlets have round holes.					
10.	Tourist:	We want to have a really good dinner our first night there.					
	AGENT:	You should try Sabatini's.					
	SUMMARY:						
		It's one of the most popular restaurants in Rome. I hear that the spaghetti					
		with seafood is excellent.					

### 3 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE, IMPERATIVE, AND MODALS

Complete this article on health advice for travelers by combining the two sentences in parentheses to make a factual conditional sentence. **Keep the same order** and decide which clause begins with **if**. Make all necessary changes in capitalization and punctuation.

If You Go—Go Safely

It can happen. You're miles away from home on vacation or a business trip and you feel sick. What should you do? Her'e are some tips from travel experts.



1. (You travel. You need to take special health precautions.)

If you travel, you need to take special health precautions.

A little preplanning can go a long way in making your trip a healthier one.

**2.** (Don't pack medication in your luggage. You plan to check your luggage on the plane.)

Don't pack medication in your luggage if you plan to check your luggage on the plane.

Keep it in your carry-on bags. That way, if the airline loses your luggage, you won't be left without your medicine.

**3.** (You should bring along copies of your prescriptions. You take prescription medication.)

Make sure they are written in the generic (not the brand-name) form.

**4.** (Notify the flight attendant or train conductor. You feel sick on board a plane or train.)

They are trained to deal with the situation.

5.	(Call your own doctor. You are traveling in your own country when you feel sick.)
6.	He or she may be able to refer you to a doctor in the area.  (Your hotel can recommend a doctor. You need medical attention in a foreign
	As an alternative, you can contact your embassy or consulate.
7.	(You experience chest pains, weakness in an arm or leg, or shortness of breath. Get yourself to an emergency room.)
8.	These can be symptoms of a heart attack. Time is of the utmost importance.  (You're not sure how serious your symptoms are. Assume they are serious and take appropriate steps.)
	It's better to be safe than sorry. Many travelers tend to ignore symptoms when they are away from home.
9.	(Don't drive to the hospital. You need to go to the emergency room.)
	It's easy to get lost in an unfamiliar location. Take a taxi instead.
10.	(You wear glasses. Take an extra pair with you.)
	Many a vacation has been ruined by this lack of foresight.
	Have a safe trip!
140000	



# FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: FUTURE

### O IF AND UNLESS, AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE, SIMPLE PRESENT AND FUTURE

Complete the article by circling the correct words.



Who pays soing to pay the price if the current generation continues / will continue to pollute the environment? Today's children 2. will foot the bill. California teenagers who figured this out have started an organization called YES (Youth for Environmental Sanity). As one member of YES points out, "Adults didn't learn about the environment when they were growing up." Therefore, YES members believe that if / unless kids depend / will depend on themselves, nothing is going 3. 4. to happen. The group is realistic but hopeful. Spokesperson Sol Solomon states the YES philosophy in a few words: "Who says we can't save the earth? If we save / don't save it for ourselves, nobody 5. saves / 's going to save it for us." A lot of this hope is based on 6. teenagers' growing economic power. According to one nationwide poll, U.S. teenagers spend about \$80 billion a year. Using that power, kids' ecology groups have told some manufacturers, "We won't buy your products if / unless you change / will change the way you do business."

Youngsters have forced giant food corporations such as Burger King and Star-Kist to change. Now, <u>if / unless</u> kids <u>object / will object</u> to a product for environmental reasons, <u>9. 10.</u> manufacturers listen.

Partly because companies want kids to buy their products, "green" advertising—advertising that mentions a company's concern about the environment—is booming.

But environmental groups tell companies that they'd better actually solve problems and not just spend money on advertising. "Kids are sharp," warns one spokesperson.

"They'll / won't figure it out fast if manufacturers will practice / practice false
1. advertising."

Source: Nancy Marx Botter, "Making a Difference," *The New York Times*, as reprinted in *Scholastic Update*, April 17, 1992, pp. 22–23.

### CONDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Archaeologists often learn about a culture by studying that culture's garbage. Complete the interview with an archaeologist of modern culture. Use the correct form of the words in parentheses or short answers.

**Q:** Why did you decide to specialize in garbage, Dr. Ratner?

A: I realized that the United States is in a crisis. We now spend more than					
	\$15 billion a year to deal with	our trash, and the cost is growing. If we			
	don't do	something about our garbage, this problem			
		out of control very soon.			
	1.(grow)	· ·			
Q:	What exactly do you mean by	a crisis? I mean, what			
		3. (ˈhappen)			
	if we	as we are right now?			
	4. [continue]	•			
A:	Well, for one thing, we	of room unless we			
		5. (run out)			
		our ways. The dump for New York City is now			
	6. (change)				

	twenty-five times larger than the Great Pyramid of Giza. Unless we						
		an answer to this trash	problem, our greatest				
	7. (discover)	1					
	monument	our garbage	e.				
_	` '						
Q:	Is that the major problem? I mea	en,	we				
		resolve today's garbage	crisis if we just				
	9. (be able to)						
		a place to put all the tr	rash we create?				
	10. (find)						
A:		. Space is only one of the	ne problems. These landfills				
	11.	- 1	•				
	leak pollutants into the ground. V	We `	our groundwater				
	5 F	12. (pollute	)				
	unless we						
	13. (control)	tills leakage.	in fact, tills has alleady				
	started to happen.						
Q:	You're studying the contents of a	landfill now. If you	14. (find out)				
	what's in there,	that	•				
	what's in there,	triat	15. (help)				
	officials plan solutions?		()				
A:		. It'll help a lot. They					
	16.		17. (not make)				
	the right decisions unless we		good information.				
		18. (provide)					
	People often have mistaken ideas	s about what's in a land	fill and what happens to it. For				
	example, a lot of people think 30	percent of our trash co	mes from fast-food packaging.				
Q:	You mean it doesn't?						
A:	Uh-uh. Fast-food packaging is or	aly about one-quarter of	1 percent. But if we				
		that plastic cups are th	ne "bad guys," we				
	19. (believe)						
		them with something a	a lot worse.				
	20. (replace)						

**Q:** What could be worse?

A:	Paper cups. They take up just as much room, and you can't recycle them.
	You the pollution problem if you the pollution problem if you
	paper instead of plastic.
	22. (throw away)
Q:	But paper breaks down, right?
A:	It breaks down, but not very quickly. We often find forty-year-old newspapers that we
	can still read. Reducing all waste is our only answer.
Q:	Many people find recycling complicated people
	actually if they 23. (cooperate) 24. (have to)
	sort their trash instead of just dumping it?
A:	There's no doubt that if wastefulness expensive, people
	25. (become)
	For example, if we
	consumers more for garbage disposal, they their
	28. (reduce)
	trash. Seattle has increased recycling by more than 40 percent by charging more for
	garbage pickup.
Q:	What we with all
	29. (do)
	the plastic milk jugs if people in our city to recycle
	30. (begin) more?
A:	We can reuse up to 90 percent of our waste. One famous clothing manufacturer is
	making very attractive coats from recycled plastics right now.
Sou	rce: William J. Rathje, "Once and Future Landfills," <i>National Geographic,</i> May 1991, pp. 116–134.

### 3 SENTENCE COMBINING WITH IF AND UNLESS

Write factual conditional sentences with the future. Use the words in parentheses and if or unless. Keep the same order as the items in parentheses, and decide where to place if or unless.

# ECOCHIC Behind the Seams at

1. (you / think all clothes are the same) (you / be / surprised by ECOCHIC)

If you think all clothes are the same, you'll be surprised by ECOCHIC.

- 2. At our factories, we are careful to use nonpolluting methods of production. (you / feel / good about how our clothes are made) (you / care about the environment)
- 3. We make everything from recycled plastics.(you / not add to landfill problems) (you / choose our clothes)
- **4.** (price / matter to you) (our low prices / please / you)
- 5. (you / buy now) (we / contribute part of our profit to YES)
- 6. But ECOCHIC clothes aren't only about the environment. (you / want to look good) (you / love the styling and colors in our new spring collection)
- 7. Why are we telling you all this? The reason is simple:

  (you / know the facts) (you / not / make the right choice)



## Unreal Conditionals: Present





#### CONDITIONALS: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Complete the fairy tale. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

### Stone Soup



Once upon a time, there were three soldiers. They were on their way home from the wars, and they were very hungry and very tired.

"I wish we _	had	something good to eat," said the first
soldier.	1. (have)	
"And I wish	we	a bed to sleep in," said the second.
"I wish thos	2. (have) se things	possible," said the third. "But
they are not. V	3. (1 We must march o	be) n until we reach home."

So on they marched. Suddenly they came to a village. The villagers saw them
coming. They knew that soldiers are always hungry. But the villagers didn't have
much food. They worried that if they food to the soldiers, then they  4. (offer)
themselves that night. So they decided to hide all their food.  5. (not eat)  The three soldiers went to the first house. "Could you give us something to eat and
a place to sleep?"
"We glad to give you food if we any. But we don't.  6. (be) 7. (have)  And we gladly you space to sleep, if we  8. (give)  all of it ourselves. But all our beds are full."  9. (not need)  And so it went with all the villagers. Everyone had a good excuse.
"We gave all our food to the soldiers who came before you."
"Our father's sick. We you food if he sick."
"The harvest was bad, and we need the grain for cattle feed. If we
the grain, we it with you."  13. (share)  The soldiers thought, and then they said, "We wish you us  14. (can / offer)  something to eat, but since you can't—we'll have to make stone soup."
"Stone soup?" The villagers had never heard of it before.
"First, we'll need a large pot," said the soldiers.
That was no problem. The villagers brought them the largest pot they could find.
"Now we need water to fill it and a fire to cook with."
The villagers brought buckets of water and built a fire in the village square.
"Now we need three round, smooth stones."
That, too, was no problem at all. The villagers brought them, and the soldiers
dropped them into the pot.
The soldiers stirred the pot and added some salt and pepper (all good soups have
salt and pepper).

"Stones like these usually make a very fine soup, but if we some
carrots, it a lot better," they said.
16. (taste) "I think I can find a carrot!" said one of the villagers. She ran home and got all the
carrots she had hidden from the soldiers.
"This soup so much better if we some cabbage in 17. (taste)
cabbage. It's a shame that you don't."
"Let me see if I can find one," said another villager. She went home and came back
with three cabbages that she had hidden from the soldiers.
"If we a little beef and a few potatoes, this soup
20. (add) 21. (be) good enough for a rich man's table."
No sooner said than done. The villagers ran to get the hidden food.
Just imagine! A rich man's soup—and all from just a few stones!
The soldiers stirred and sighed, "If we in a little barley and a cup of milk, this soup fit for the king himself."
The villagers were really impressed. The soldiers knew the king! They wished <i>they</i>
the king!
24. [know] The villagers brought their hidden barley and milk to the soldiers, who stirred the
ingredients into the pot.
Finally the soup was ready. Tables were set up in the square and torches were lit.
The soup was delicious. Fit for a king. But the villagers said to themselves, "If a king
this soup, he bread, and a roast, and some cider to go with it, wouldn't he?"
Before not too long, everyone sat down to enjoy a great feast of roast, bread, cider,
and soup. Never before had they tasted such delicious soup. And imagine—
it was made just from stones!

### 2 WISH: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Rewrite the villagers' complaints as wish	hes.
---	------

1. We don't have enough for	oa.	rooa
-----------------------------	-----	------

We wish we had enough food.

- 2. The soldiers want our food.
- 3. We have to hide our food from them.
- **4.** We need all our grain to feed the cows.
- 5. All our beds are full.
- **6.** There isn't enough room for the soldiers.
- 7. We don't know the king.
- 8. We don't have a larger soup pot.
- 9. We can't have stone soup every day.

### CONDITIONALS: AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Rewrite these excuses using the present unreal conditional.

1. We don't have food. That's why we can't feed the soldiers.

If we had food, we could feed the soldiers.

2. I don't have potatoes. That's why I'm not going to make potato soup.

3.	N	My apartment is small. That's why I don't invite people over.
4.	S	Steak is expensive. That's why we don't eat it.
5.	_ . N	My daughter is sick. That's why I can't go to work.
6.	Ι	have bad eyesight. That's why I don't join the army.
7.	Т	The soup doesn't have seasoning in it. That's why it tastes so bland.
8.	Ι	always hide my money. That's why I'm not able to find it now.
9.	I,	m not rich. That's why I don't take vacations.
10.	I	don't have the recipe. That's why I don't make stone soup.
		GIVING ADVICE WITH IF I WERE YOU
1.	A:	I don't know how to cook.
	В:	If I were you, I'd learn how to cook.
		(learn) It's an important skill to have.
2.	A:	I've never read a fairy tale.
	B:	
		They're a lot of fun.
3.	A:	I've never tried cabbage soup.
	B:	
		It's delicious, and it's healthy.

4.	A:	This soup tastes bland. Where's the salt?
	B:	
		(not add) Put some pepper in, instead.
5.	A:	I'm going to ask for a raise.
	B:	
		You've only worked there a month.
6.	A:	$Rambo\ VI$ is playing at the Cineplex. My daughter loves going to the movies.
	B:	
		It's very violent.
7.	A:	My landlord just raised the rent again.
	B:	
		You can find a nice apartment for much less.
8.	A:	I'm exhausted, and I have no idea what to make for dinner.
	<b>B</b> :	(eat out)
		The place across the street has good food, and it's not expensive.
	L	YES/NO AND WH- QUESTIONS
		al scouts are sitting around a campfire. Complete their questions he words below and the present unreal conditional.
1.	Wł	nat / we / do / if / we / can't find the way back?
		What would we do if we couldn't find the way back?
2.	W	no / look for us / if / we / get lost?
3.	W}	nere / we / go / if / it / start to rain?
4.	you	u / be afraid / if / we / see a bear?

- 5. If / you / hear a loud growl / you / be scared?
- 6. What / you / do / if / you / be in my place?
- 7. What / we / do / if / we / run out of food?
- **8.** If / we / not have any more food / we / make stone soup?

### 6 EDITING

Read this scout's journal entry. Find and correct nine mistakes in the use of present unreal conditionals. The first mistake is already corrected.

11:00 P.M., June 11

Somewhere in the forest

were

It's 11:00 P.M. and I'm still awake. I wish I was home. If I would be home, I would be asleep by now! But here I am in the middle of nowhere. My sleeping bag is really uncomfortable. If I were more comfortable, I will be able to sleep. What do my friends think if they could see me now?

I'm cold, tired, and hungry. I wish I have something to eat. But all the food is locked up in the van, and everyone else is sound asleep. If I would have a book, I would read, but I didn't bring any books. Tonight, as we sat around the campfire, someone read a story called "Stone Soup." I'm so hungry that even stone soup sounds good to me. If I know the recipe, I made it.

Well, I'm getting tired of holding this flashlight (I wish I would have a regular lamp!), so I think I'll try to fall asleep.



# Unreal Conditionals: Past

### AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Complete this article about Walt Disney with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Childhood, but he transformed his hardships into magic. Looking back, one can see the seeds of Disney's imagination in those early experiences.
It's even possible that Disney wouldn't have created his many
1. (not create)
magical worlds if his early years
happier.
Disney's father, Elias Disney, had had dreams too, but they never
came true. After a business failure in Chicago, the Disneys
moved to a farm in Missouri. If his two oldest brothers
farmwork more enjoyable, Walt
3. (find) Disney's childhood easier. However,
4. (be)
the oldest brothers soon returned to Chicago, and six-year-old Walt
and his brother Roy were left to do the farm chores. Like the
witch in Snow White, the Disneys sold apples door to door when
they needed money. In time, Roy found jobs off the farm. Walt
never
a carnival or a toy if Roy
6. (own)
extra cash.
7. (not earn)

2007 AL

Once, when Walt was seven, he painted large animals on the walls of the farmhouse.
His father punished him severely, but others encouraged his talent. Some people
believe that if the local physician, "Doc" Sherwood,
him a quarter for his drawing of Doc's horse, Rupert, or if his Aunt Margaret
him a gift of drawing paper and crayons, Disney's
9. (not give) genius Elias's harsh treatment.
10. (not survive) In 1910, when Walt was nine, Elias sold the farm and bought a newspaper
route in Kansas City, Missouri. For six years, Walt started work at 3:30 every
morning. He sometimes fell asleep in the warm halls of apartment buildings
or dozed over a toy on a family's porch while he was delivering newspapers. If he
more sleep during this period, he probably
11. (get) more attention to his lessons. But under the
12. (pay) circumstances, he didn't have much success at school.
If he Walter Pfeiffer, Disney's Kansas City boyhood
13. (not meet) completely joyless. Pfeiffer's family enjoyed singing
14. (be) and telling jokes, and they introduced Walt to vaudeville theater. "The Two Walts" even
put together their own show when they were thirteen. Disney's strict parents
if they Walt was
15. (disapprove) 16. (know) acting in vaudeville, so Walt used to sneak out through his bedroom window to go to
the theater to perform.
When Disney was fourteen, his father gave him permission to attend Saturday
classes at the Kansas City Art Institute. If Elias,
Waltlonger to find his vocation, but he was already
17. (not agree)
Waltlonger to find his vocation, but he was already  18. (take)
Walt longer to find his vocation, but he was already  18. (take)  dreaming of becoming a cartoonist. He overcame great obstacles in his career, but once

### 2 PAST CONDITIONAL WITH WISH

Disney's most popular movie was Mary Poppins. Based on a book by P. L. Travers, the movie tells the story of a wonderful nursemaid who comes to take care of Jane and Michael Banks. Rewrite each sentence with wish.

1.	MRS. BANKS: Our nursemaid, Katie, left. She didn't give me any warning.
	l wish our nursemaid, Katie, hadn't left.
	l wish she had given me some warning.
2.	MR. AND MRS. BANKS: Mary Poppins, the new nursemaid, demanded two days off a month. She was so stubborn about it.
3.	BERT THE MATCH-MAN (who drew pictures on the sidewalk for money): I didn't make any money for my pictures today. I couldn't take Mary Poppins out for tea.
4.	Jane and Michael Banks: Mary Poppins took her day off today. She went on a magical journey without us.
5.	MARY POPPINS: I took the children to visit my Uncle Albert on his birthday. Albert filled up with laughing gas. He floated on the ceiling.
6.	MICHAEL: I stole Mary Poppins's magic compass tonight. Those giant creatures from the four corners of the world frightened me.
7.	THE BANKS FAMILY: Mary Poppins didn't want to stay forever. She left with the West Wind last night.

### 3 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Using the words in parentheses, combine each pair of sentences into one past unreal conditional sentence.

1.	Disney lived on a farm. He drew wonderful cartoon animals. (might)
	If Disney hadn't lived on a farm, he might not have drawn wonderful cartoon animals.
2.	He sold candy to train passengers as a boy. He loved model trains as an adult. (might)
3.	He didn't join the army in World War I. He was too young. (would)
4.	His friend Ub helped him buy a suit. Disney, who was shy, met his fiancée's parents. (could)
5.	Disney didn't own the rights to his first cartoon characters. His distributor cheated him. (would)
6.	His art lessons meant a lot to Disney. He paid for lessons for Disney Studio artists.  (would)
7.	A bank loaned Disney \$1.5 million. He made Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. (could)
8.	The movie succeeded. The bank didn't take Disney's studio, the film, and Disney's home. (would)
9.	Disney died in 1966. He didn't see the opening of the EPCOT Center in Florida. (would)
10.	He was a genius. He overcame his unhappy childhood. (might)

### 4 QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses or short answers.

### The Second Time Around

Our readers have shared some problems and questions related to their first trip to Disney World. First-time visitors can use their experience and have more fun the first time around.

We visited Disney World for the first time last April, during spring break. It was packed! I think we spent most of our time waiting in lines. Is it always like this? we <u>have avoided</u> crowds if we had visited 2. (visit) at another time?—Fred and Betty Ruddle, Flint, Michigan Yes, you would have . . Spring break is one of the most crowded times (along with the Christmas holiday season and the weekend of Washington's Birthday). Next time, go between Thanksgiving and Christmas or between January 4 and the middle of February. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* We bought tickets to the park at our hotel (not a Disney hotel), and they were expensive. How much \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_ them at a Disney hotel?—K. Lewis, Denver, Colorado 5. (buy) Up to 10 percent at a Disney store or hotel. You can also save by buying in advance, by mail. \*\*\*\*\*\* We visited Magic Kingdom first, and that was the end of the trip for our daughter she never wanted to leave. She really couldn't appreciate EPCOT, which we visited

next and which fascinated us. If		with a small child, where
VOII	6. (go)	first?—V. Luvik, Miami, Florida
	7. (go)	first?—V. Luvik, Miami, Florida
I suggest that families see EPC	OT first, then MG	M, and finally Magic Kingdom, which
is fun for both adults and childre	n.	
******	******	*******
We stayed at a hotel inside th	e park because we	wanted to be close to
everything. It was very expensiv	e, and we wonder	if that was the right choice.
	we	travel a long
	. 8	. (have to)
way to get to the park if we	9. (stay)	inside the park?
P. James, San Juan, Puerto Rico		
	. In fact, some	of the hotels outside the park are
10.		
actually closer to Magic Kingdom	than some hotels	inside the park, and they're from 40
to 60 percent cheaper.		
******	******	******
Our son was studying pirates	at school, so our f	first day at Disney World we
raced over to Pirates of the Cari	bbean. It was clos	ed for repairs. If we
	_ ahead,	they
11. (call)	us it was closed?	—J. Méndez, Syracuse, New York
12. (tell)	_ us it was closed:	—J. Mendez, Syracuse, New Tork
	In fact it's alv	vays a good idea to call and find out
13.	In fact, it's atv	vays a good taca to can and fina out
if any rides are closed.		
******	******	******
On our first trip, we were nev	er sure what to do	next, and we spent a lot of time
just waiting. My husband blame	es the park, but I t	hink it could have been fun. If we
	_ more,	we
14. (plan)	_ our trip? <b>—D. Kin</b>	g Dayton Ohio
15. (enjoy)	_ our trp:— <b>D. K</b> in	g, Dayton, Onto
	There's so my	ch to see that visitors can get
16.		
overwhelmed. To get the best vali	e for your money,	plan each day ahead of time.

UNIT



### **DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**



#### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Circle the correct words to complete the article about lie detector tests.

#### The Awful Truth

Recently, the United States Supreme Court said /(told employers 1.)
that you / they were no longer allowed to give lie detector tests (also 2.)
called polygraph tests) to people they wanted to hire. Curious about these tests, I talked to Erica Dale, who took one a couple of years ago.
She was one of the last employees in our organization to take the test.

"The examiner was very nice," she told me. "He asked <a href="her">her / me</a> a
lot of harmless questions at first." During the test, Erica told the
examiner that <a href="her">I / she</a> lived in the suburbs. When he asked, she said
4.
that it <a href="was / is">was / is</a> Monday and that she <a href="took / had taken">took / had taken</a> the bus to
5.
6.
<a href="may">my / her</a> interview. Then he brought up some tougher subjects. "I
7.
told <a href="him / you that I got / 'd gotten">him / you that I got / 'd gotten</a> into trouble for stealing in high
8.
9.
school," Erica said. "There wasn't any point in lying about it."

With its rows of knobs, its wires and coils of paper, a lie detector is definitely a low-tech piece of equipment. The devices are still used by police even though experts say that they didn't / don't measure truth, only physical reactions to questions. Some questions increase a person's blood pressure and create other physical changes that the

polygraph measures. "The tests <u>are / were</u> only about 50 percent accurate," says one n. critic. "They belong in museums."

Buzz Faye, who served three years for a crime he didn't commit, agrees.

After his arrest, officials gave him a lie detector test. They told him that

we / they plan / planned to drop charges if you / he passed. "Hey, great," said Faye.

Unfortunately, he failed—twice—and spent three years in jail. Later, someone

said / told the police that Faye didn't commit / hadn't committed the crime. Faye was 15.
released when the police learned the names of the real criminals.

A polygraph expert who saw the tests said that police <u>scored / had scored</u> Faye's tests improperly. Since his release, Faye has been campaigning against the use of polygraph tests.

Source: Lisa Davis, "A Doubtful Device," Health, October, 1992, pp. 92–95.

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH: NECESSARY AND OPTIONAL TENSE CHANGES

Complete the interviewer's report of this job applicant's statements during a lie detector test. Change the verb tense for reported speech only when necessary.

	The Applicant's Statements	The Interviewer's Report
1.	During the Test "My name is Anita Bell."	<b>Later That Day</b> She said her name is Anita Bell.
2.	"It's Wednesday."	
3.	"My husband drove me to the interview."	
4.	"Our house is near the lake."	
5.	"I shoplifted a lipstick once as a teenager."	
6.	"I went to my mother right away."	
7.	"She took me to the store to return the lipstick."	
8.	"I always tell the truth."	
9.	"The test seems easy."	
10.	"I don't mind taking it."	

### 3 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Compare another job applicant's statements with his previous employer's information form. Report the statements and then write, **That's true** or **That's not true**.

<b>BATES</b>	<b>DEPA</b>	RTME	NT ST	ORE
<b>EMPLO</b>	YEE IN	FORMA	TION	<b>FORM</b>

Name:

Ethan Taylor

Dates employed:

Feb. 1998-Jan. 2000

Position (start):

Sales clerk

**Promotions?** 

No

How many employees did

this employee supervise?

None

Salary:

**Start:** \$15,500 per year **Finish:** \$17,000

Supervisor's comments:

This employee performed well on the job.

He was reliable and he showed initiative in serving customers and keeping the

department running smoothly.

Reason for leaving:

Laid off when the store reduced its staff

Eligible for rehire:

Yes

1	. "Mx	name	is	Ethan	Taylor	"

He said his name is Ethan Taylor. That's true.

**2.** "I worked at Bates Department Store for three years."

He said he'd worked at Bates Department Store for three years. That's not true.

- 3. "I was a sales clerk."
- **4.** "Then I received a promotion to supervisor."
- **5.** "I supervised five other sales clerks."
- **6.** "I was a reliable employee."

7.	"I showed initiative."
8.	"My employers liked my work."
9.	"Bates didn't fire me."
10.	"I lost my job because of staff reductions."
11.	"I earned \$18,500 a year."
12.	"I got a raise of more than \$2,000."



### INDIRECT SPEECH: TENSE CHANGES

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Read what John Baker said in 1994. Then use indirect speech and write what a friend reported a year later.

1.	"I live in Los Angeles."
	He said that he lived in Los Angeles.
2.	"I've been living here my whole life."
3.	"I've experienced many earthquakes."
4.	"This quake was the worst."
5.	"I'll start to rebuild my home this week."
6.	"I must make it stronger."
7.	"I may get government aid next month."
8.	"I can't afford earthquake insurance."
9.	"I had looked into it before."
10.	"I should have bought some then."

### 2 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

In January 1994 there was a terrible earthquake in Los Angeles, California. Read what people said about the quake, and then report their statements.

1.	"I was never so afraid in my life." —Miriam Shakter, human resources manager
	She said that she'd never been so afraid in her life.
2.	"I felt a sensation of falling." —Diane Stillman, paralegal
3.	"We were all pretty well prepared for an earthquake, but not the fire."
	—Al McNeill, Los Angeles resident
4.	"You can't save everyone." —Orville Wright, firefighter
5.	"I haven't seen anything like it." —Robert DeFeo, Chief of the Fire Department
6.	"It felt like a giant hand reaching down and shaking me." —73-year-old man
7.	"I'm scared that there's going to be another one." —eight-year-old girl
8.	"I'm so glad I'm here!" —Andrea Donnellan, geophysicist
9.	"I've been through war in my country, but with the quake, I have no idea what to do."  —Nicaraguan woman
10.	"If they say my house can't be saved, I don't know what I'll do or where I'll go."  —Jill Banks-Barad, political consultant

### 3 INDIRECT STATEMENTS: OPTIONAL TENSE CHANGES

Read this interview between Today's World (TW) and geophysicist Dr. Ito.

### When the Earth Moves

An Interview with Geophysicist Melissa Ito

**Tw:** Was the Los Angeles quake the worst in California's history?

**ITO:** Not at all. The San Francisco quake of 1906 was much worse.

**TW:** Earthquakes aren't very common, are they?

**ITO:** Actually, there may be as many as a million earthquakes a year.

**TW:** A million a year!

**ITO:** Yes. Most quakes take place beneath the ocean surface, so we aren't aware of them.

**TW:** I guess that's fortunate.

the most terrible natural disasters that can happen on earth. They've destroyed large cities, started fires, and even caused tidal waves. Take the 1906 San Francisco quake, for example. Flames destroyed large sections of the city.

**Tw:** What causes earthquakes?

**ITO:** It's difficult to explain. Basically, quakes occur as a

result of sudden movement in the rocks below the earth's surface. Forces push against the rocks, and the rocks break along lines called *faults*. In fact, it was a hidden fault that caused the January 1994 Los Angeles quake.

**TW:** Southern California gets more than its fair share of quakes, doesn't it?

**ITO:** Yes. It has had seven strong quakes since 1988.

**Tw:** Can't scientists predict them?

**ITO:** Not really. They can tell you where one will occur but not when.

**Tw:** That's terrible. Isn't there anything we can do?

do. Engineers have developed houses and other structures that are able to withstand earthquake shocks.

Governments must enforce building requirements in earthquake zones. That might limit the damage when a quake occurs.

Read the statements. Write **That's right** or **That's wrong** and report what the geophysicist said. Remember that you don't always have to change the tense in indirect speech.

1.	The Los Angeles quake wasn't as bad as the quake that hit San Francisco in 1906.
	That's right. She said that the San Francisco quake of 1906 had been much worse.
2	Earthquakes aren't common.
۷.	·
	That's wrong. She said there may be as many as a million earthquakes a year.
3.	Most quakes take place under water.
4.	Earthquakes have destroyed large cities and started other disasters.
5.	There was a lot of fire damage to San Francisco in 1906.
6.	Earthquakes occur as the result of volcanoes.
7.	A visible fault caused the 1994 Los Angeles quake.
•••	Ti visible fault chased the 1994 Bos Angeles quake.
8.	Southern California gets a lot of quakes.
۵	Scientists can predict them.
٦.	Scientists can predict them.
10.	There is nothing we can do about quakes.
11.	Engineers have developed buildings that can survive earthquakes.
12.	Governments are responsible for seeing that building regulations are followed.



## INDIRECT INSTRUCTIONS, COMMANDS, REQUESTS, AND INVITATIONS

## 1 DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Write sentences in direct and indirect speech. Choose between **She told** me and **She asked me** for the sentences in indirect speech.

1.	(Direct speech) "Turn left."
	(Indirect speech) She told me to turn left.
2.	(Direct speech) "Don't turn right."
	(Indirect speech)
3.	(Direct speech)
	(Indirect speech) She told me to slow down.
4.	(Direct speech)
	(Indirect speech) She told me not to drive so fast.
5.	(Direct speech) "Can you please turn on the radio?"
	(Indirect speech)
6.	(Direct speech)
	(Indirect speech) She asked me to open the window.

## AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMANDS

Read the advice that TV news commentator John Stossel gave viewers about the common and very dangerous problem of feeling sleepy when driving. Rewrite his advice in indirect speech.

John Stossel said:

- Pull over and take a brief nap.
   He told viewers to pull over and take a brief nap.
- 2. Don't take a long nap.

3.	Sing to yourself.
4.	Turn the radio to an annoying station.
5.	Don't drink coffee.
6.	Open the window.
7.	Be careful where you take a nap.
8.	Don't stop on a deserted roadside.
9.	Don't drink and drive.

Source: "20/20," January 21, 1994, ABC-TV.

## 3 INDIRECT SPEECH

Complete this journal entry by circling the correct words.

Last Friday my neighbor phoned me. She invited / told me to go for a ride in her new car.

I told her I would love to. As soon as I got into the car, she told / invited me to buckle my seat b.

belt. I was pleased because I thought this meant she was a safe driver. Was I in for a surprise!

I watched in dismay as the speedometer approached and then passed 70 mph. I told her

slow / to slow down. I begged her not to / to not speed.

c.

She slowed down for a while, but then she sped up again. Suddenly we heard a siren.

The police officer signaled us to pull over and stop. He got out of the car and asked her

to show / not to show him her license. She only had a learner's permit! He advised / ordered

(continued on next page)

her to give him the permit, and, after checking my license, he told / invited me to take the wheel and follow him to the police station. Two hours later, on the way home from the station, my neighbor invited / ordered me to have dinner at her place. She had just bought a new h. microwave oven that she wanted to try out. I thanked her but told her I had a headache and needed to take a nap.

## 4 DIRECT SPEECH

Reread the story in Exercise 3. Rewrite the indirect speech as direct speech.



# INDIRECT QUESTIONS



## 1 WORD ORDER

Lydia Chan interviewed her grandmother for a family history project at school. The next day, her grandmother told a friend about their talk. Use the words in parentheses and write Lydia's questions as her grandmother reported them.

1.	"Can I talk to you about your life?"
	She asked if she could talk to me about my life.
2.	(about my life / if / could / she / talk to me) "Do you have time today?"
3.	(whether / had / 1 / time / yesterday) "Could you show me some photos?"
4.	(could / I / if / show her some photos) "What's your full name?"
5.	(was / my full name / what) "Who chose your name?"
6.	(who / my name / had chosen) "When were you born?"
7.	(born/1/when/was) "What country did your family come from?"
8.	(my family / what country / had come from) "Where were you born?"
9.	(where / I / born / was) "What was your biggest adventure?"
10.	(my biggest adventure / had been / what) "What are you most proud of?"

## CHANGES IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Complete the article by changing the direct questions in parentheses to indirect questions.

## BRINGING HISTORY HOME

by Michael Lubecki

$oldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}$ poor young man who had just arrived in the United States saw a fruit
vendor on a New York street. He pointed at a piece of fruit and paid for it. But he
didn't ask He bit into what he thought was an 1. (What is it?)
orange and quickly spit it out. It was a bitter kumquat—and he had spent
precious money on it!
The young man was my grandfather. My mother told the story countless times,
always with the same sad little smile. I loved hearing it and interrupted with
questions to prolong it. I always asked  2. (How old was he?)
"Nineteen," she reported. Then I asked "Five "Five
cents." Finally, I demanded to know She always 4. (Why didn't he ask the name of the fruit?)
replied impatiently, "You know he couldn't speak English."
As an adult, I asked myself Later, I learned that 5. (Why did the details seem so important?)
our story was a typical immigrant family story. Children in a new country
couldn't ask, so the family told a story that  6. (How are we going to get by?)
explained the methods they used to survive. (Our family's rule was "Ask
questions!")

Everyone has good stories, and collecting them is an interesting way for
younger family members to stay close to older relatives and learn the family's
culture. Recently, my son Mark interviewed his grandfather, my husband's father
If you'd like to try this in your family, here are the steps Mark took to make his
grandfather feel at ease.
1. Mark asked him politely
Mark asked him politely  7. (Do you have some time to talk to me?)
2. He found a quiet room to talk in and then asked his grandfather
8. (Do you feel comfortable here?)
3. To get started, Mark talked about an event that the two of them had
shared. He asked his grandfather  9. (Do you remember our trip to the circus?)
When the interview got under way, Mark wanted to know about the details of
his grandfather's life as a child. He asked him
10. (What did you wear to school?)
and He also asked
11. (What did your mother cook?)  12. (What hobbies did you have?)
When Mark asked him, he learned how his
13. (What was your most important decision?)
hobby, amateur radio, led to his job in communications. When he asked
, he learned about his grandfather's fascination  14. (What new invention do you like best?)
with computers.
In this interview, Mark discovered things that we, his parents, had never
known about our own parents' generation and ideas.

## 3 INDIRECT QUESTIONS

A reporter interviewed Maya Angelou, an American poet who has lived a very interesting life. Read the interviewer's notes and report which of his questions he asked and which ones he didn't ask.

1.	when/born?	
2.	who/gave the nickname Maya?	brother Bailey (called her "Mine")
3.	where/grew up?	St. Louis and San Francisco
4.	why/moved to San Francisco?	
5.	what/studied?	dance and drama in a special high school
6.	worked during high school?	yes—streetcar conductor, cook, singer, dancer
7.	ever lived in another country?	yes—in Egypt—with husband, a lawyer from South Africa
8.	speak other languages?	yes—fluent in French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, and Fanti
9.	why/name first book <u>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings</u> ?	
10.	why/started writing?	inspired by speech by Dr. Martin Luther King
11.	studied writing?	
12.	where/like to write?	in a motel room near her home

1.	He didn't ask her when she was born.
2.	He asked her who had given her the nickname Maya.
3.	
7.	
9.	

## **EMBEDDED QUESTIONS**



## EMBEDDED QUESTIONS: WORD ORDER AND PUNCTUATION

Complete the conversation by changing the direct questions in parentheses to embedded questions. Remember to punctuate the sentences correctly.

A:	Do you know if there's anything good on TV?	
	1. (Is there anything good on TY?) There's World Cup soccer this evening. It's the final match.	
A:	I don't understand	
B:	2. [Why do you enjoy watching sports all the time.] Well, I always wonder	
	3. (How can you watch those boring news specified out	cials?)
A:	4. (What's playing at the movies?)  Let's see	
	5. (Can we agree on a movie?)  Do you know	
В:	6. (Where's today's paper?) I think I saw it in the kitchen.	
A:	I can never remember	
B:	7. (What section are the movies in?) They're right behind the sports pages.	
A:		_ It's called
	8. (Will you enjoy this one?) White Lies. It's a romantic comedy.	
B:	I've heard of it. It's supposed to be very good.	
	I wonder	
A:	9. (Can we take the kids?)  It doesn't say	
B:	10. (What's the rating?) Why don't we just get a sitter and go ourselves?	
A:	That's an excellent idea. Now all we have to do is find out	
	11. (Is the sitter free tonight?)	

## 2 EMBEDDED QUESTIONS: WORD ORDER AND PUNCTUATION

Choose the appropriate question from the box and change it to an embedded question. Remember to punctuate the sentences correctly.

Why did they decide to get married?
How much should we tip the driver?
Is there parking near the theater?
Are there any empty seats?
What time does the movie start?
Can you baby-sit?
Who is that actor?
Why doesn't the car start?
What time is it?
Where's Merlin Boulevard?
Do I have enough money?

		Do I have enough money?
1.	A:	I wonderif you can baby-sit.
		We want to go to a movie tonight.
	В:	Sure. What time do you want me to come over?
2.	A:	Do you know
	В:	At seven and nine o'clock.
3.	A:	Can you tell me
	В:	Yes, there is. Parking isn't a problem.
4.	A:	Do you know
	B:	Merlin Boulevard? Sure. It's easy to get there.
5.	A:	I wonder
	B:	Try once more. If it doesn't start, we'll call a taxi.
6.	A:	Quick. Can you figure out
	B:	Let's see. Fifteen percent of eight dollars. Tip her about a dollar and a half.
7.	A:	I think we're late. Do you know
	B:	It's only 8:40. Relax.
8.	A:	Uh-oh. Ticket prices have gone up. I'm not sure
	B:	We have enough. I got cash from the ATM today.
9.	A:	It's crowded. I wonder

**B:** Let's sit toward the back. I think I see two seats.

10	Δ.	I can't remember	but I know I've seen him
10		before.	, out I know I ve seen inin
	R.	He was the cop in <i>Mobsters</i> , wasn't he?	
11		•	
11		So, did you like the movie?	l.a.i
	В;	Yeah, but I'm a little confused. Could you ex	piain
		They didn't seem to like each other.	
	A:	Because it's a comedy. It has to have a happy	ending.
	(3	INFINITIVES AFTER QUESTION WOR	DS
eac		nese conversations from the movie. Write a sum ne. Use a question word and the infinitive form	
1.		HE: I wish I could meet her, but how?	
	SUM	MARY: He can't figure out how to meet her.	
2.		SHE: What am I going to wear? The black dr	ress? No, too formal.
	SUM	IMARY: She's not sure	
3.		HE: How long do you want to stay at the pa	arty?
		SHE: Oh, I don't know. Maybe another half h	our.
	SUM	IMARY: They're discussing	
4.		HE: I'd like to send some long-stemmed ros	es.
	C	LERK: How many?	
		HE: [To himself] Hmm. Is two dozen enoug	h?
	SUM	IMARY: He needs to decide	
5.		SHE: I'm so angry, I think I'll, I'll	
		FRIEND: Well, what are you going to do	?
		SHE: I don't know yet, but something!	
	Sun	IMARY: She doesn't know	
6.		SHE: When should we get married, June or S	September?
	Sun	IMARY: She wonders	

7. FRIEND: Who's going to be your best man?

**HE:** I'm still thinking about it. I'm going to ask either my brother or my college roommate.

SUMMARY: He hasn't decided
SUMMARY: He hash t decided

**8. HE:** Where should we go on our honeymoon?

SHE: How about Las Vegas?

SUMMARY: She's suggesting \_

## 4 EDITING

Read this letter. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of embedded questions. The first mistake is already corrected.

Friday, May 15

Dear Alicia,

I don't know when are you? Dan and I and the kids are all fine. Busy as usual.

Tonight Dan and I got a baby-sitter and went to the movies (we hardly ever have the chance to go out alone). We saw a romantic comedy called White Lies. I don't know is it playing near you, but I recommend it.

I was thinking about our last class reunion. Can you remember where it was.

I know it was in some restaurant, but I can't remember what the restaurant was called.

I've been wondering why I haven't heard from Wu-lan? Do you know where did he move? I'd like to write to him, but I don't know how to contact him.

Well, the summer is almost here. Let us know when can you come for a visit. It would be great to see you again.

All my best,

## **Answer Key**

In this answer key, where the contracted form is given, the full form is also correct, and where the full form is given, the contracted form is also correct.

## PART | PRESENT AND PAST: REVIEW AND EXPANSION

## UNIT

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE AND PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## 0

- 2. ask, asking
- 3. begin, begins
- 4. bites, biting
- 5. buys, buying
- 6. come, comes
- 7. digs, digging
- 8. do, doing
- 9. employ, employs
- 10. fly, flies
- 11. forgets, forgetting
- 12. have, having
- 13. lie, lies
- 14. manages, managing
- 15. promise, promises
- 16. say, saying
- 17. studies, studying
- 18. travel, travels
- 19. uses, using
- 20. write, writing

## 2

- 1. b. Are . . . taking
  - c. is studying
  - ر ا
  - e. remember
  - f. look
- 2. a. Do . . . know
  - b. 's taking
  - c. does . . . mean
  - d. don't know
- 3. a. do . . . spell
  - b. have
  - c. looks

- 4. a. are . . . doing
  - b. seem
  - ç. 'm trying
  - d. is
  - e. types
- 5. a. Do . . . want
  - **b.** does . . . do
  - c. analyzes
  - d. write
  - e. sign
- 6. a. are . . . doing
  - b. 'm writing
  - c. 'm reading
  - d. think

## 6

- 2. doesn't know
- 3. is thinking
- 4. is writing
- 5. looks
- 6. studies
- 7. believe
- 8. tells
- 9. are using or use
- 10. does . . . hope or is . . . hoping
- 11 1001
- 12. tells
- 13. Does . . . lean
- 14. indicates
- 15. represents
- 16. is planning
- 6. is planning
- 17. doesn't leave
- 18. avoids
- **19.** show
- 20. 're reading
- 21. is investigating
- 22. thinks
- 23. takes
- 24. warns
- 25. doesn't guarantee

Justin—I hope you don't feeling angry at me about my last e-mail. Remember that I wrote, "I wo want to hear from you again! '-)" That little symbol at the end means, "I'm winking, and 'm only joking use or are using
I only joke." We using a lot of these symbols in call

e-mail. We are calling them emoticons because they show how we are feeling at the moment.

Here are some more:

:-D I'm laughing.

:-( I'm frowning. m

8-1 Wow! I really surprised! means

( :: ( ) :: )This is meaning, "I want to help." It

> looks like a Band-Aid. don't believe

I'm not believing that! :-C

you're Please write back soon and tell me that your not angry. ((((Justin)))) Those are hugs! Delia

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE UNIT AND PAST PROGRESSIVE

- 2. apply
- 3. was or were
- 4. became 5. developed
- 6. eat
- **7**. feel 8. got
- 9. grew
- 14. planned **15**. said
  - 16. send 17. slept

11. meet

12. pay

18. understood

13. permitted

**10**. lived

- 2. met
- 3. asked
- 4. Was
- **5**. did . . . hate
- 6. Were . . . going to marry OR Did . . . marry
- **7.** found
- 8. didn't fall
- 9. were working
- 10. met

- 11. hired
- 12. was trying
- 13. was
- 14. was feeling or felt
- 15. was pretending or pretended
- 16. thought
- 17. wanted
- 18. was working
- 19. came
- 20. wasn't going to ask
- 21. solved
- 22. stopped
- 23. fell
- 24. were taking
- 25. met
- 26. became
- 27. was dating
- 28. didn't seem
- 29. heard
- 30. was whispering
- 31. had to
- 32. was going to complain
- 33. changed
- 34. wasn't
- 35. didn't stop
- 36. broke up
- 37. asked
- 38. was moving
- **39.** saw
- 40. was sitting
- 41. was parking
- 42. jumped
- 43. thought
- 44. was going to ask
- 45. was helping
- 46. looked
- 47. didn't give up
- 48. ran into
- 49. introduced
- 50. invited

### decided

I'm really glad that I was deciding to rent this wasn't going to

apartment. I won't move here because the rent is

a little high, but I'm happy I did. All the others

were seeming so small, and the neighborhoods

just weren't as beautiful as this one. And moving

wasn't as bad as I feared. I was planning to take offered

more days off work, but then Hakim offers to moved

help. What a great brother! We were moving

everything into the apartment in two days. The

man next door seemed really nice. On the second helped

day, he even belo Hakim with some of the heavy

furniture. His name is Jared. I don't even unpack

the kitchen stuff last weekend because I was so walked

tired. Last night I walking Mitzi for only two (was) looking

blocks. Jared was standing downstairs and tooked

at his mail when I came back. I was going to

asked him over for dinner this weekend (in order

to thank him), but everything is still in boxes.

Maybe in a couple of weeks . . .

## UNIT



## PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE,



- 2. brought, brought
- 3. chose, chosen
- 4. delayed, delayed
- 5. felt. felt
- 6. found, found
- 7. finished, finished
- 8. got, gotten
- 9. graduated, graduated 19. threw, thrown
- 10. hid, hidden
- 11. moved, moved

- 12. noticed, noticed
- 13. owned. owned
- 14. read, read
- 15. replied, replied
- 16. ripped, ripped
- 17. showed, shown
- 18. spoke, spoken
- 20. wondered wondered

- 2. She graduated from college in 1994.
- 3. She's been reporting or 's reported crime news since 1997.
- 4. Recently, she's been researching articles about crime in schools.
- 5. She's been working on her Master's Degree since 1997.
- 6. Her father worked for the Broadfield Police Department for twenty years.
- 7. Simon Pohlig moved to Broadfield in 1992.
- 8. He's owned Sharney's Restaurant since 1994.
- 9. He coached basketball for the Boys and Girls Club for two years.
- 10. He's written two cookbooks for children.
- 11. He's been planning a local television show for several months.
- 12. The groom's mother has been serving or has served as president of TLC Meals, Inc., for two years.



- 2. applied
- 3. has been working or has worked
- 4. found, was
- has attended
- 6. began, received
- 7. went on
- 8. has been attending or has attended
- took
- 10. didn't get
- 11. decided
- 12. hasn't received
- 13. lived
- 14. has been living or has lived
- 15. looked
- 16. left, mentioned
- 17. hasn't told or didn't tell
- 18. didn't slant
- 19. told
- 20. suggested or has suggested



My son and his girlfriend have making wedding plans for the past few months. At first I was heard delighted, but last week I have heard something

that changed my feelings. It seems that our future daughter-in-law has been deciding to keep her

own last name after the wedding. Her reasons:

First, she doesn't want to "lose her identity." Her parents have named her 21 years ago, and she

Donna Esposito since then. She sees no reason to change now. Second, she is a member

of the Rockland Symphony Orchestra and she has performed on has been performing performed with them for eight years. As a result,

has already become she already became known professionally by her maiden name.

John, when I've gotten married, I didn't think

of keeping my maiden name. I have felt so proud when I became "Mrs. Smith." We named our son after my father, but our surname showed that we three were a family.

read I've been reading two articles about this trend, and I can now understand her decision to use her maiden name professionally. But I still can't understand why she wants to use it socially.

have been trying on have tried

My husband and I tried to hide our hurt

feelings, but it's been getting harder. I want to tell her and my son what I think, but my husband says it's none of our business.

hasn't said My son didn't say anything, so we don't know how he feels. Have we been making the right

choice by keeping quiet? Hasn't said

HASN'T BEEN SAYING ONE WORD YET

## UNIT

### PAST PERFECT AND **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

- 3. entertained
- 4. cut
- 5. told
- 6. withdraw
- 7. practiced
- 8. worried
- 9. seek
- 10. swept
- 11. quit

12. led

- 13. write 14. stolen
- 15. planned
- 16. break
- 17. swum
- 18. bet
- **19**. sink
- 20. forgiven

- 2. had enjoyed
- 3. had become
- 4. had started
- 5. had . . . invented
- 6. hadn't appreciated
- 7. had written
- 8. had been

- 9. had seen
- hadn't done
- 11. had gotten
- 12. hadn't been
- 13. had grown
- 14. hadn't seen
- 15. had made

- 2. Had he driven, No, he hadn't.
- 3. Had he arrived, No, he hadn't.
- 4. Had he gone, Yes, he had.
- 5. Had he worked, Yes, he had.
- 6. Had he met, No, he hadn't.
- 7. Had he taped, Yes, he had.
- 8. Had he had or eaten, No, he hadn't.
- 9. Had he gone, Yes, he had.

- 2. Before he appeared in New York City comedy clubs, he had gotten a part-time job as a car mechanic.
- 3. He wrote for TV after he had moved to Los Angeles.
- 4. By the time he appeared on "The Tonight Show," he had written for the TV show "Good Times."
- 5. He had appeared on "The Tonight Show" before he appeared on "Late Night with David Letterman.'

- 6. When he got married, he had already appeared on "Late Night with David Letterman."
- 7. By the time he did his first prime-time TV show, he had performed at Carnegie Hall.
- 8. He had had a TV comedy special by the time he did his first prime-time TV show.
- 9. He had appeared on "The Tonight Show" many times when he became the permanent host of "The Tonight Show."



- hadn't been doing
- 3. had been telling
- 4. had been raining
- 5. had been eating
- 6. hadn't been drinking
- 7. had been crying
- 8. had been laughing
  - had been washing
- 10. had been listening
- 11. had been interviewing
- 12. hadn't been paying



- 1. Yes, I had.
- 2. Had . . . been crying, No, I hadn't.
- Had . . . been expecting, No, I hadn't.
- 4. Had . . . been arguing, Yes, we had.
- 5. Had . . . been traveling, Yes, she had.
- 6. Had . . . been raining, No, it hadn't.



- 2. had immigrated
- 3. had been performing
- 4. had been working
- 5. (had been) going
- 6. had been entertaining
- 7. had . . . appeared
- 8. had been counting on
- 9. had created
- 10. had not represented
- 11. had learned

## PART | FUTURE: REVIEW AND EXPANSION



### **FUTURE AND FUTURE PROGRESSIVE**



- 2. I'll come
- 3. Are you taking
- 4. I'll hand
- 5. It's going to fall
- 6. You're moving
- 7. Are you driving, We're flying

- 8. are you getting. We're going to take
- 9. I'll drive, we're going to have

- 2. will be living
- 3. will be parking
- 4. won't be preparing
- 5. will be eating
- 6. won't be driving
- 7. will be walking
- 8. will be moving
- 9. will . . . be saving
- 10. won't be buying
- 11. won't be paying
- 12. won't be worrying
- 13. will be providing
- 14. will be attending
- 15. will be helping
- 16. (will be) providing
- 17. will be seeing

- 2. will you be using the lawn mower tomorrow? No, I won't.
- 3. When will we be getting new washers?
- **4**. will you be going to the post office tomorrow? Yes. I will.
- 5. What will you be making?
- 6. Who will be watching the kids tomorrow?
- 7. Will the entertainment committee be planning anything else in the near future? Yes, we will.
- 8. Will we be meeting every month? Yes, we will.
- 9. Will we be meeting then? No, we won't.

- 2. will be meeting with . . . faxes reports
- 3. attends . . . will be having a phone conference with John Smith
- 4. has or eats . . . will be having or eating lunch with Jack Allen
- 5. will be billing clients . . . drafts the A & W proposal
- 6. picks up . . . will be taking Saril to the dentist
- 7. will be shopping for . . . takes Dursan to the
- 8. pays . . . will be cutting the grass

'm going
I so to Jack's with the kids in a few minutes. We'll
playing or We're going to play re playing or we play
be play cards until 10:30 or so. While we'll play

cards, Jack's daughter will be watching the kids. 's going to
It will rain, so I closed all the windows.

Don't forget to watch "ER"! It start at 10:00.

L'all you after the card game because by the time 'Il be sleeping we get home you're sleeping.

## **FUTURE PERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

- 2. will have completed
- 3. will have helped
- 4. will have been using
- 5. 'll have bought
- 6. 'Il have wrapped
- 7. won't have planned
- 8. won't have decided
- 9. 'll . . . have been arguing
- 10. won't have wasted
- 11. 'Il have completed
- 12. 'Il have had
- 13. 'Il have participated
- 14. (will have) redecorated
- 15. 'Il have made
- 16. 'Il have done
- 17. 'Il have straightened
- 18. 'll have packed
- 19. 'Il have been explaining

- 1. Yes, I will (have).
- 2. will . . . have been singing
- 3. will . . . have sewn
- 4. will . . . have been waiting
- 5. will . . . have dried, No, it won't (have).
- 6. Will . . . have delivered, Yes, they will (have).
- 7. will . . . have been living OR have lived

- 2. A: How long will Aida have been walking by August 31?
  - B: She'll have been walking (for) a month.
- 3. A: How many rooms will Arnie have painted by August 5?
  - **B**: He'll have painted three rooms.
- 4. A: How long will Arnie have been painting downstairs by August 15?
  - **B**: He'll have been painting downstairs (for) four days.
- 5. A: On August 16, will Arnie have left for his dentist appointment by four o'clock?
  - **B**: Yes, he will (have).
- 6. A: Will Aida have unpacked all the fall clothing by August 23?
  - **B**: No, she won't (have).
- 7. A: How long will Aida have been driving in the carpool by August 19?
  - **B**: She'll have been driving in the carpool (for) two weeks.
- 8. A: How many quarts of blueberries will Corrie have picked by August 19?
  - **B**: She'll have picked three quarts of blueberries.

- 9. A: How many pies will Aida have baked by August 21?
  - B: She'll have baked six pies.
- 10. A: Will they have finished packing for the trip by August 31?
  - B: Yes, they will (have).

## PART | NEGATIVE QUESTIONS AND TAG **QUESTIONS, ADDITIONS AND RESPONSES**

## **NEGATIVE YES/NO QUESTIONS** AND TAG OUESTIONS



- 2. doesn't it? No, it doesn't.
- 3. is it? No. it isn't.
- 4. haven't you? Yes, I have.
- 5. does it? Yes, it does.
- 6. didn't you? Yes, I did.
- 7. isn't there? Yes, there is.
- 8. can we? Yes, you can.
- 9. will you? No, I won't.
- 10. don't you? Yes, I do.

- 2. Doesn't Greenwood have a public beach? No, it doesn't.
- 3. Isn't there an airport in Greenwood? No, there
- 4. Can't you see live theater in Greenwood? No,
- 5. Don't people in Greenwood shop at the mall? Yes, they do.
- 6. Isn't the average rent in Greenwood under \$700? Yes, it is.
- 7. Hasn't Greenwood been a town for more than a hundred years? Yes, it has.
- 8. Aren't they going to build a baseball stadium in Greenwood? Yes, they are.

- 1. c. 'S
- 2. a. haven't seen
  - **b**. Didn't . . . fill out
  - c. shouldn't it
- 3. a. Isn't
  - **b**. Didn't . . . use to be
  - c. hadn't been
- 4. a. aren't they
  - **b**. have you
  - c. Can't . . . take

- 3. This is a good building, isn't it? OR Isn't this a good building?
- 4. The owner takes good care of it, doesn't he? OR Doesn't the owner take good care of it?
- 5. He recently redid the lobby, didn't he? OR Didn't he recently redo the lobby?
- 6. He doesn't talk very much, does he?
- 7. The rent won't increase next year, will it?
- 8. There aren't many vacant apartments, are there?
- 9. Some new people will be moving into apartment 1B, won't they? OR Won't some new people be moving into apartment 1B?
- 10. This is really a nice place to live, isn't it? OR Isn't this really a nice place to live?

## UNIT



### **ADDITIONS AND RESPONSES** WITH So, Too, NEITHER, NOT EITHER, AND BUT

- 2. has
- 5. neither
- 8. do 11. don't 9. will 12. so

- 3. did 4. but
- 6. are 7. either
- 10. too

- 2. did too
- 3. neither does
- 4. so did
- 5. couldn't either
- 6. but . . . didn't
- 8. hasn't either
- 9. So does
- 10. Neither can
- 11. So has
- 12. but . . . don't
- **7**. so is

- 2. but fish shouldn't
- 3. and so must dogs or and dogs must too
- 4. and neither do fish or and fish don't either
- 5. but birds and fish don't
- 6. but a fish doesn't
- 7. and so can a fish or and a fish can too
- 8. and so will some fish or and some fish will too
- 9. but other pets don't
- 10. and neither do fish or and fish don't either
- 11. and so do cats or and cats do too
- 12. and neither do birds OR and birds don't either

## PART | GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

## UNIT



### **GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES: REVIEW AND EXPANSION**



Verb + Gerund:

enjoy, forget, stop, practice, recommend, quit, dislike, avoid, love, remember, hate, consider, prefer, give up, feel like

**Verb** + **Infinitive**: want, forget, stop, prepare, offer, need, love, remember, hate, decide, learn, promise, prefer, seem, manage

- 2. watching
- 3. to recall
- 4. hearing
- 5. to calm
- 6. Sponsoring
- 7. to limit
- 8. to participate
- 9. creating
- 10. to preview
- 11. reducing
- 12. to believe
- 13. viewing
- 14. interacting
- 15. to behave
- 16. to produce

- 17. limiting
- 18. not permitting
- 19. to watch
- 20. to understand
- 21. making
- 22. to develop
- 23. (to) get rid of
- 24. not to make
- 25. not to continue
- 26. to avoid or avoiding
- 27. not to pay
- 28. to investigate
- 29. to offer
- 30. turning on

- 2. unwilling to change
- 3. used to putting
- 4. fed up with seeing
- 5. likely to hit
- 6. force . . . to rate
- 7. hesitate to tell
- 8. decided to run
- 9. stopped showing
- 10. dislike turning off

- 11. insist on changing
- 12. forbid turning on
- 13. permit tuning in
- 14. dream of owning
- **15**. advise . . . to do
- 16. keep communicating
- 17. hesitate to ask
- 18. agreeing to speak

- 2. A V-chip interferes with their or them watching violent shows.
- 3. Beakman encourages them to send in OR their sending in questions.
- 4. The father objected to Jennifer's OR Jennifer watching cop shows.
- 5. The teacher recommended their watching "Nick News."
- 6. Bob didn't remember their or them seeing that
- 7. Sharif's parents persuaded him not to watch "Z-Men."

- 8. The mother insisted on Sara's OR Sara turning off the TV.
- 9. Aziza wanted OR wants Ben to change the channel.
- 10. Paul can't understand Nick's OR Nick watching the show.

hearing
I'm tired of hear that violence on TV causes violence at home, in school, and on the streets. Almost all young people watch TV, but not all of them are involved in committing crimes! In fact, very few people choose acting in violent ways. Watching
To watch TV, therefore, is not the cause.

Groups like the American Medical Society should stop to to tell people what to watch. If we want living in a free society, it is necessary having freedom of choice. Children need learn values from their parents. It should be the to decide parents' responsibility deciding what their child can or cannot watch. The government and other interfering interest groups should avoid to interfere in these personal decisions. Limiting our freedom of choice is not the answer. If parents teach their to respect children respecting life, children can enjoy watching to watch TV without any negative effects.



## MAKE, HAVE, LET, HELP, AND GET

8. had

**3**. let

- 2. made
- 5. let
  - 6. got
  - 7. helped
- 9. made 12. let
- 10. have 13. made

11. made

4. made

- 2. didn't let them take
- 3. had them answer
- 4. made them hand in
- 5. didn't let them submit
- 6. had them write
- 7. let them come
- 8. had them submit
- 9. made them sign
- 10. had them keep 11. didn't make them go
- 12. help them do or to do



- 2. made Mark or him work it out himself.
- 3. made Sara or her try again.
- 4. had Robert or him do his homework or it over.
- 5. didn't let the students or them use a calculator.
- 6. got the students or them to help clean up the classroom.



Mrs. Olinski made us to stay late again after pass or to pass class today. She wants to help us passing our next test by giving us extra time to review in class. She won't make us use calculators during the test. She says, "Calculators make students to forget how to add two plus two!" She's always trying to get us use our brains instead. She has us solve lots of homework problems, and she gets us asking lots of questions in class. She's strict, but I think she's a good teacher. She's definitely dedicated. She even let's us call her at home. She's certainly gotten me to learn more than I ever did before. Now, if she could only get me to enjoy math, that would really be an accomplishment!

### PART | PHRASAL VERBS

## PHRASAL VERBS: REVIEW



- 2. up
- 6. down
- 10. out
- 14. down

- 3. over 4. ahead
- 7. over 8. out
- 11. up
- 12. down

- 5. out
- back
- 13. up

- cut down
- 3. put together
- 4. burns up
- 5. sets up
- 6. puts on

- 7. gets together
- 8. give out
- 9. go out
- 10. go back
- 11. throws away

- 1. pick them out
- 2. empty them out, throw it away
- 3. set them off, keeps them away
- 4. hanging them up, set it up
- 5. write them down, gave them up



Wake at earlier. (No later than 7:30!)

Work out in the gym at least three times a week. Lose five pounds. (Give over eating so many desserts.)

Be more conscious of the environment—

- away or out —Don't throw down newspapers. Recycle them.
- off or out -Save energy. Turn on the lights when I leave the apartment.

Straighten up my room.

- -Hang but my clothes when I take off them.
- —Put my books back where they belong.
- —Give some of my old books and clothing that I no longer wear away.

Don't put off doing my homework assignments. them in Hand in them on time!

Read more.

Use the dictionary more. (Look wer words I don't know.)

When someone calls and leaves a message, call them back right away. Don't put off it! Get to know my neighbors. Ask them for coffee OVET.

## UNIT



### PHRASAL VERBS: SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE

- 2. over
- 3. out **4**. off
- 5. in (on) or by
- 6. out
- **7**. on

- 8. into
- 9. up
- **10**. over
- 11. out OR away
- **12**. back
- 13. out

14. who

- 1. b. figure out
  - c. carried out
  - **d**. did . . . over
  - e. handed out
  - f. caught on
  - g. calling . . . up
  - h. give up
  - i. set up

- 2. a. grown up
  - b. ended up
  - c. put together
  - d. turned on
  - e. pushed up
  - f. found out
  - g. come up with
  - h. brought out
  - i. caught on

- 2. get along (well) with him
- 3. run into her
- 4. straighten it up
- 5. get through with it
- 6. pick them or some out
- 7. run out of it
- 8. bring it out
- 9. picked it up
- 10. turn it down
- 11. cover them up
- 12. used them up
- 13. put them away
- 14. turn it on
- 15. figure it out



## PART | ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

## UNIT



### **ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH** SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- 2. whose
  - 6. who
  - 7. whose
  - 8. which
  - 9. who
- 10. that
- 11. whose
- 12. who
- 13. that

3. who

4. who

5. that

- 1. c. that or which
  - d. occur
  - e. who or that
  - f. stav
  - g. who or that
  - h. make
- 2. a. that OR which
  - b. don't change
  - c. that or which
  - d. remain
  - e. whose
  - f. end
  - g, who or that
- 3. a. that or which
  - b. helps
- 4. a. that or which
  - b. makes
  - c. that or which
  - d. holds

- 5. a. that or which
- b. surrounds
- c. who or that
- d. know
- 6. a. that or which
  - b. has
- 7. a. who or that
  - b. has
  - c. whose
  - d. are
  - e. who or that
  - f. consider
  - g. who or that
  - h. seize

- 2. She was visiting her aunt, whose apartment was right across from mine. or She was visiting her aunt whose apartment was right across from mine.
- 3. I loved Rebecca's smile, which was full of warmth and good humor.
- 4. We shared a lot of interests that or which brought us close together.
- 5. We both enjoyed ballroom dancing, which was very popular then.
- 6. We also enjoyed playing cards with some of our friends who lived in the neighborhood.
- 7. Our friend Mike, who was a professional skier, taught us how to ski.
- 8. We got married in a ski lodge that or which was in Vermont.
- 9. Our marriage, which means a lot to us both, has grown through the years.
- 10. We have two children, who are both in school.
- 11. We both have jobs that or which are important
- 12. I really love Rebecca, who is not only my wife but also my best friend.

### UNIT



## ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH **OBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

6. a. that

**b**. where

b. whose

d. which

f. whom

c. who

e. who

c. who

7. a. whose

- 1. b. who
- 2. a. who
- b. who
- c. whom
- 3. a. who
- b. who
  - c. whose
- 4. a. who
- - **b**. where
- c. whom
- 5. a. which
  - **b.** whose
  - c. whom
  - d. whose e. that
- 2. where
- 3. thanks
- 4. whose
- 5. has found or found
- 6. which or that
- 7. writes
- 8. which or that
- 9. reads
- 10. which or that
- 11. face
- 12. when or that
- 13. runs out OR has run out
- 14. when
- 15. supported
- 16. which
- 17. praised
- 18. which
- 19. inserted
- 20. whom
- 21. feels
- 22. whom
- 23. dedicates or has dedicated
- 24. where
- 25. has
- 26. which or that
- 27. 're supposed to



- 2. The Clan of the Cave Bear, which Auel started researching in 1977, tells the story of a clan of prehistoric people.
- 3. The clan lived during the Ice Age, when glaciers covered large parts of the earth.
- 4. The story takes place during a period in the Ice Age when the climate was slightly warmer.

- 5. The people lived near the shores of the Black Sea, where there are a lot of large caves.
- 6. Bears, which the clan worshiped, lived in some of the caves.
- 7. The clan made their home in a large cave in which or where bears had lived. or which or that bears had lived in.
- 8. One aspect of their lives which or that Auel describes well is their technical skill.
- 9. She learned some of the arts that OR which prehistoric people had practiced.
- 10. In her preface, she thanks a man with whom she studied the art of making stone tools. OR she thanks a man who or whom or that she studied the art of making stone tools with.
- 11. She also thanks an Artic survival expert who or whom or that she met while she was doing research.
- 12. He taught her to make a snow cave on Mt. Hood, where she spent one January night.
- 13. She went through a difficult time when she couldn't write.
- 14. A fiction writer whose lecture she attended inspired her to finish her book.
- 15. The Clan of the Cave Bear, which Auel published in 1980, was a best-seller for a long time.



- Sentence 8: One aspect of their lives Auel describes well is their technical skill
- **Sentence 9:** She learned some of the arts prehistoric people had practiced.
- **Sentence 10:** In her preface, she thanks a man she studied the art of making stone tools with.
- Sentence 11: She also thanks an Arctic survival expert she met while she was doing research.



For my book report, I read The Clan of the Cave which Bear by Jean M. Auel. This novel, that is about the life of prehistoric people, took years to research. The main character is Avla. She is found by a wandering clan after an earthquake kills her family. The same earthquake had destroyed the cave in which this clan had lived, and they are searching for another home. The clan leader wants to leave Ayla to die. She is an Other-a human which language and culture his clan doesn't understand. However, the leader's sister who or whom Iza, whose Ayla soon calls Mother, adopts her.

The story takes place at a time where human beings are still evolving. Ayla is a new kind of human. Her brain, that she can use to predict and make plans, is different from Iza's and other clan members'. Their brains are adapted to which memory, not new learning, whom they fear and distrust. At first, Ayla brings luck to the clan. She accidentally wanders into a place where they find a large cave, perfect for their new home. She is educated by Iza, who's great knowledge everyone respects. The skills that Iza passes on to Ayla include healing and magic, as well as finding food, cooking, and sewing. However, Ayla's powers make it impossible for her to stay with which or that or (pronoun deleted) the clan. She learns to hunt, a skill where women who or whom are forbidden to practice. Her uncle, that she loves very much, allows her to stay with the clan, but after he dies, she loses his protection. Another earthquake, for which she is blamed. destroys the clan's home, and she is forced to leave.

## PART | MODALS: REVIEW AND EXPANSION

## TINI

## MODALS AND MODAL-LIKE VERBS: REVIEW



- 2. necessity
- 3. future possibility
- 4. assumption
- 5. assumption
- 6. necessity
- 7. prohibition
- 8. advice
- 9. future possibility
- 10. ability

## 2

- 2. may not be
- 3. were able to fulfill
- 4. could catch
- 5. 'd better not jump
- 6. might not sound
- 7. could harm
- 8. might shoot
- 9. doesn't have to use
- 10. 's able to catch
- 11. should take care of
- ii. Shodid take care o
- 12. might not mind

## 0

2. Should, 'd better not

- 3. 've got to, can
- 4. may not
- 5. must not, ought to
- 6. has to, should, may
- 7. 'd better not, weren't able to
- 8. could, must
- 9. 'd better, might not
- 10. can, were we able to
- 11. 've got to, don't have to
- 12. can't, should, have got to



I have watched all of your shows several times, be and I must be one of your biggest fans. The first time I saw you stick your hand in a nest of couldn't poisonous snakes, I might not believe my eyes. In fact, some people have come to the conclusion must on have (got) to that you ought to be crazy to take risks like that.

aren't able to on can't But they still don't able to stop watching! Since have been able to your show started, you can make a lot of people interested in nature. I am one of those people.

I am a high school senior, and because of your shows, I might major in zoology in college. I'm allowed to take general courses the first two don't have to years, so I must not choose my major yet. One of won't be able to my problems is that I'm afraid I couldn't find a job when I graduate. What is your opinion? Will there be a lot of jobs in this field in the next few years? My other problem is that my parents don't want me to work with animals. They haven't must not or can't actually said, "You don't have to major in zoology," but they are very worried. What can tell I to tell them? I hope you will be able to find the time to answer this letter.

## UNIT Advisability and Obligation in the Past



- 2. could . . . have done
- 3. Should . . . have let
- 4. Yes, you should have
- 5. could have let
- 6. might have discussed
- 7. should . . . have done
- 8. shouldn't have adjusted
- 9. ought to have faced
- 10. tried

- 11. Should . . . have ignored
- 12. No, you shouldn't have
- 13. ought to have told
- 14. might have acted
- 15. Should . . . have complained
- 16. No, you shouldn't have
- 17. ought to have been able
- 18. shouldn't have spent
- 19. shouldn't have called
- 20. might have tried
- 21. could have admitted



- 2. They ought to have created a budget with some "personal" money for each partner.
- 3. He might have treated her attitude with respect.
- 4. She shouldn't have accused him of irresponsibility.
- 5. They should have planned ahead.
- They could have scheduled time alone with each other.
- 7. He shouldn't have sulked.
- 8. She ought not to have pretended to be sick.
- 9. They might have started with small tasks.
- 10. They could have provided containers to help organize the toys.
- He shouldn't have given up and done it himself.
- 12. She shouldn't have expected 100 percent change overnight.



I think my new roommate and I have both have realized our mistakes. Reggie shouldn't of demanded the biggest room in the apartment as soon as he arrived. He ought have spoken to me first—after all, I've lived here longer than he has. have shouted On the other hand, I really shouldn't shout at him controlled as soon as he asked me. I could have control my temper and just talked to him about the problem first. I felt really bad about that—until he invited friends over the night before I had to take a test!

Then I got so angry, I couldn't sleep. He might ought to asked me first! I ought a have said something right away, but I didn't want to yell again. Of course, some of my habits make Reggie mad too. For example, I could've started washing my

dishes when he moved in, but I just let them pile up in the sink. That was pretty gross—I definitely shouldn't have that. But then he dumped all have the dirty dishes in my bedroom. He might found a better way to tell me he was annoyed. Last week, he wanted to talk about our problems. As talked soon as we started, I realized we should have right away. Things have worked out a lot better since our discussion.

### UNIT



## SPECULATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE PAST



- 2. couldn't have
- 3. must have
- 4. might have
- 5. must have
- 6. must have
- 7. might have
- 8. may have
- 9. may have
- 10. couldn't have
- 11. had to have

## 0

- 2. must not have been
- 3. had to have felt
- 4. must have occupied
- 5. may have traded
- 6. couldn't have lived
- 7. may not have been
- 8. must have fought
- 9. may have been
- 10. might not have produced
- 11. could have gone
- 12. might not have had
- 13. may have suffered
- 14. could have led
- 15. might have destroyed
- 16. could have been

## 3

- 2. It must have been
- 3. He might have
- 4. He might have
- 5. She could have
- 6. It must have been
- 7. They must have
- 8. He might not have been
- 9. It couldn't have been

## PART | THE PASSIVE

## UNIT

## 18

### THE PASSIVE: OVERVIEW

## O

- 3. Alice and Jay were fired.
- 4. The copies were delivered yesterday.
- 5. Al Baker wrote the article.
- 6. They frequently hire new editors.
- The new editor was interviewed by Marla Jacobson.
- **8**. They gave Marla an assignment on the Philippines.

## 0

- 2. were called
- 3. is known
- 4. is made up
- 5. are considered
- 6. were formed
- 7. were not given
- 8. is called
- 9. is or was named



- 3. are inhabited
- 4. are found
- 5. damage
- 6. cause
- 7. was covered
- 8. cover
- 9. contain
- 10. are found
- 11. are used
- 12. inhabit



- 3. were followed by groups from Indonesia
- 4. are spoken
- 5. are understood by speakers of other dialects
- 6. was declared by President Manuel Quezon
- 7. was spoken by 55 percent of the Filipinos
- 8. is spoken by 43 million people
- 9. is spoken
- **10**. is used

## 0

- 2. What other minerals are mined? Gold and silver (are mined).
- 3. Where are fruits and nuts grown? (They're grown) In the north or northeast and in the central part of the country.
- 4. Where is logging done? (It's done) In the east.
- 5. What animals are raised? Sheep, cattle, and llamas (are raised).
- 6. Are llamas found in the east? No, they aren't.
- 7. Are potatoes grown? Yes, they are.
- **8**. Where is rubber produced? (It's produced) In the north.
- 9. Where is oil found? (It's found) In the south, east, and west OR northwest.

- 10. Is wheat grown in the north? No, it isn't.
- 11. Are cattle raised in the east? Yes, they are.

### UNIT



## THE PASSIVE WITH MODALS AND MODAL-LIKE EXPRESSIONS

## 0

- Some new airports will be constructed on islands.
- 3. They might put passenger facilities on decks under the runways.
- 4. A lot of space could be saved that way.
- The Japanese had to build an island airport in Osaka Bay.
- At the old airport, all the air traffic couldn't be handled.
- They had to move huge amounts of earth from nearby mountains.
- **8.** Travel will be made safer by Hong Kong's new island airport.
- 9. Travelers can reach the new airport easily.
- 10. Before, Lantau could be reached by ferry only.

## 0

- 2. can be connected
- 3. will be started
- 4. may be completed
- 5. are going to be linked
- 6. can . . . be carried
- 7. may not be driven
- 8. are able to be transported
- 9. could be joined
- 10. will be called
- 11. will . . . be built
- 12. must be bridged
- 13. have to be developed
- 14. will be built
- 15. will be included
- 16. might not be fulfilled
- 17. can't be avoided
- 18. will be solved

## 0

- 2. No, they can't
- 3. Do . . . have to be occupied
- 4. No, they don't
- 5. Must . . . be purchased
- **6**. Yes, they must
- 7. Is . . . going to be expanded
- 8. Yes, it is
- 9. Will . . . be offered
- 10. Yes, they will
- 11. Can . . . be purchased
- 12. Yes, it can

## UNIT

## 20

### THE PASSIVE CAUSATIVE



- 2. I'm having or getting my house painted.
- 3. I had or got my car checked last month.
- 4. We've just had or gotten our windows cleaned.
- 5. We must have or get our repairs done.
- 6. We're going to have OR get our roof fixed.
- 7. I'll have OR get my hair cut by Marie.
- 8. We should have OR get our electric wiring checked.

## 2

- 2. have . . . completed
- 3. have . . . done
- 4. get . . . tested
- 5. have . . . replaced
- 6. have . . . investigated
- 7. had . . . installed
- 8. get . . . replaced
- 9. didn't have . . . done
- 10. had . . . tested
- 11. have . . . checked out
- 12. have . . . stopped
- 13. have . . . put
- 14. getting . . . publicized

## 3

- 2. How often do you get it done?
- 3. Did you get it winterized?
- 4. Have you ever gotten snow tires put on?
- 5. Are you going to get or Will you get or Are you getting snow tires put on for the trip?
- 6. How often have you gotten it checked since then?
- 7. Why do you get it done there?

## 0

- 3. He didn't have OR get the undercarriage inspected.
- 4. He had OR got the body and chassis lubricated.
- 5. He had OR got the air filter inspected.
- 6. He didn't have OR get the air filter replaced.
- 7. He didn't have OR get the tires rotated.
- 8. He didn't have OR get the timing and engine speed adjusted.
- He had or got the automatic transmission serviced.
- 10. He had OR got the cooling system flushed.

## 0

We've just have our furniture brought over from the apartment, and we're really excited about moving into our "new" (but very old) house. A nineteenth-century millionaire had this built place boild for his daughter by a builder. We were able to afford it because it's a real have "fixer-upper." It needs to be a lot of work done. fixed We've already gotten the roof fix, but we're not painted
having the outside painting until fall. After we the plumbing repaired get repaired the plumbing, we'll paint the inside ourselves (we can't paint over those big water stains!). It sounds awful, but just wait until vou see it. There's a fireplace in every bedroom getting on going to get we're get the chimneys cleaned before winter. And the windows are huge. If fact, they're so large that we can't wash them ourselves, so yesterday them done we had done them professionally.

As you can imagine, we've both been pretty busy, but we'd love to see you. Are you brave enough to visit us?

## PART | CONDITIONALS

## UNIT

## FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: PRESENT



- 3. That's right.
- 4. That's wrong. If you travel in September, your ticket costs more than if you travel in October.
- That's wrong. If you fly in May, you pay offseason rates.
- That's wrong. If you buy a one-way ticket, you pay more than half the cost of a round-trip ticket.
- 7. That's right.
- 8. That's right.
- 9. That's wrong. If you leave from Washington, you pay the same fare as from Philadelphia.
- 10. That's wrong. If you fly from Philadelphia, you pay a lower fare than from Chicago.

- 2. If you're flexible, don't go in the summer.
- 3. If you don't want to spend a lot of money getting around in Rome, take public transportation.
- 4. If you don't like to book hotels in advance, go to one of the Rome Provincial Tourist Offices.
- **5**. If you prefer small hotels, stay at *pensiones*.
- 6. If your husband is very interested in architecture, you must visit the Palazzo Ducale in Venice.
- 7. If you love opera, you should attend an openair performance in Verona's Roman Arena.
- 8. If you're interested in seeing ancient ruins, vou might want to consider a side trip to Ostia
- 9. If you plan to take a hair dryer and an electric shaver with you, don't forget to take a transformer and an adapter.
- 10. If you want to have a really good dinner your first night there, you should try Sabatini's.

- 3. You should bring along copies of your prescriptions if you take prescription medication.
- 4. Notify the flight attendant or train conductor if you feel sick on board a plane or train.
- 5. Call your own doctor if you are traveling in your own country when you feel sick.
- 6. Your hotel can recommend a doctor if you need medical attention in a foreign country.
- 7. If you experience chest pains, weakness in an arm or leg, or shortness of breath, get yourself to an emergency room.
- 8. If you're not sure how serious your symptoms are, assume they are serious and take appropriate steps.
- 9. Don't drive to the hospital if you need to go to the emergency room.
- 10. If you wear glasses, take an extra pair with you.

### FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: FUTURE



- 2. continues
- 3. unless 4. depend
- 5. don't save
- 6. 's going to save
- 8. change
- **9**. if
- 10. object
- 11. 'll
- 12. practice
- 7. unless

- 2. will or is going to grow
- 3. 'll OR 's going to happen
- 4. continue
- 5. 'll or 're going to run out
- 6. change
- 7. discover
- 8. will or is going to be
- 9. are . . . going to be able to or will . . . be able to
- **10**. find
- 11. No, we're not. or we aren't. or No, we won't.
- 12. 'Il or 're going to pollute
- 13. control
- 14. find out
- 15. will . . . help or is . . . going to help
- 16. Yes, it will. or it is.
- 17. won't or 're not going to make
- 18. provide
- 19. believe
- 20. 'Il or 're going to replace
- 21. won't or 're not going to reduce
- 22. throw away
- 23. Will . . . cooperate or are . . . going to cooperate
- 24. have to
- 25. becomes
- 26. will or 're going to recycle
- 27. charge
- 28. 'll or 're going to reduce
- **29.** will . . . do or are . . . going to do
- 30. begin

- 2. You'll feel good about how our clothes are made if you care about the environment.
- 3. You won't add to landfill problems if you choose our clothes.
- 4. If price matters to you, our low prices will please you.
- 5. If you buy now, we'll contribute part of our profit to YES.
- 6. If you want to look good, you'll love the styling and colors in our new spring collection.
- 7. Unless you know the facts, you won't make the right choice.

## UNIT

## 23

### **UNREAL CONDITIONALS: PRESENT**

15. had

18. put

19. had

20. added

22. stirred

24. knew

25 ate

21. would be

23. would be

26. 'd require

16. would taste

17. would taste



- 2. had
- 3. were
- 4. offered
- 5. wouldn't eat
- **5.** WOULD
- **6**. 'd be
- 7. had
- 8. 'd . . . give
- 9. didn't need
- 10. 'd offer
- 11. weren't
- 12. didn't need
- 13. 'd share
- 14. could offer
  - O
- 12
- 2. We wish the soldiers didn't want our food.
- We wish we didn't have to hide our food from them.
- We wish we didn't need all our grain to feed the cows.
- 5. We wish all our beds weren't full.
- We wish there were enough room for the soldiers.
- 7. We wish we knew the king.
- 8. We wish we had a larger soup pot.
- 9. We wish we could have stone soup every day.

## 0

- 2. If I had potatoes, I'd make potato soup.
- If my apartment weren't small, I'd invite people over.
- 4. If steak weren't expensive, we'd eat it.
- If my daughter weren't sick, I could go to work.
- 6. If I didn't have bad eyesight, I'd join the army.
- 7. If the soup had seasoning in it, it wouldn't taste so bland.
- If I didn't always hide my money, I'd be able to find it now.
- 9. If I were rich, I'd take vacations.
- 10. If I had the recipe, I'd make stone soup.

## 4

- 2. If I were you, I'd read a fairy tale.
- 3. If I were you, I'd try cabbage soup.
- 4. If I were you, I wouldn't add salt.
- 5. If I were you, I wouldn't ask for a raise.
- **6.** If I were you, I wouldn't take her to see *Rambo VI* OR to that movie.
- 7. If I were you, I'd move.
- 8. If I were you, I'd eat out.

## 13

- 2. Who would look for us if we got lost?
- 3. Where would we go if it started to rain?
- 4. Would you be afraid if we saw a bear?
- 5. If you heard a loud growl, would you be scared?
- 6. What would you do if you were in my place?
- 7. What would we do if we ran out of food?
- 8. If we didn't have any more food, would we make stone soup?



It's 11:00 P.M. and I'm still awake. I wish I were home. If I would be home, I would be asleep by now! But here I am in the middle of nowhere. My sleeping bag is really uncomfortable. If I were would more comfortable, I will be able to sleep. What would my friends think if they could see me now?

I'm cold, tired, and hungry. I wish I have something to eat. But all the food is locked up in the van, and everyone else is sound asleep. If I had would have a book, I would read, but I didn't bring any books. Tonight, as we sat around the campfire, someone read a story called "Stone Soup." I'm so hungry that even stone soup sounds knew would make good to me. If I knew the recipe, I made it.

Well, I'm getting tired of holding this flashlight had
(I wish I would have a regular lamp!), so I think
I'll try to fall asleep.

## UNIT



## **UNREAL CONDITIONALS: PAST**



- 2. had been
- 3. had found
- 4. would have been
- 5. would . . . have seen
- 6. owned
- 7. hadn't earned
- 8. hadn't paid
- 9. hadn't given
- 10. wouldn't have survived
- 11. had gotten

- 12. would have paid
- 13. hadn't met
- 14. would have been
- 15. would have disapproved
- 16. had known
- 17. hadn't agreed
- 18. would have taken

## 0

- 2. We wish Mary Poppins, the new nursemaid, hadn't demanded two days off a month. We wish she hadn't been so stubborn about it.
- 3. I wish I had made some money for my pictures today. I wish I could have taken Mary Poppins out for tea.
- 4. We wish Mary Poppins hadn't taken her day off today. We wish she hadn't gone on a magical journey without us.
- 5. I wish I hadn't taken the children to visit my Uncle Albert on his birthday. I wish Albert hadn't filled up with laughing gas. I wish he hadn't floated on the ceiling.
- 6. I wish I hadn't stolen Mary Poppins's magic compass tonight. I wish those giant creatures from the four corners of the world hadn't frightened me.
- We wish Mary Poppins had wanted to stay forever. We wish she hadn't left with the West Wind last night.

## 8

- If he hadn't sold candy to train passengers as a boy, he might not have loved model trains as an adult.
- He would have joined the army in World War I if he hadn't been too young.
- 4. If his friend Ub hadn't helped him buy a suit, Disney, who was shy, couldn't have met his fiancée's parents.
- If Disney had owned the rights to his first cartoon characters, his distributor wouldn't have cheated him.
- If his art lessons hadn't meant a lot to Disney, he wouldn't have paid for lessons for Disney Studio artists.
- If a bank hadn't loaned Disney \$1.5 million, he couldn't have made Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
- 8. If the movie hadn't succeeded, the bank would have taken Disney's studio, the film, and Disney's home.
- If Disney hadn't died in 1966, he would have seen the opening of the EPCOT Center in Florida.
- **10.** If he hadn't been a genius, he might not have overcome his unhappy childhood.

## 4

- 4. would . . . have saved
- 5. had bought
- 6. had gone
- 7. would . . . have gone
- 8. Would . . . have had to
- 9. hadn't stayed
- 10. No, you wouldn't have
- 11. had called
- 12. would . . . have told
- 13. Yes, they would have
- 14. had planned
- 15. would . . . have enjoyed
- 16. Yes, you would have

## PART INDIRECT SPEECH AND EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

## UNIT



### **DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**

## O

- 2. they
- **3**. me
- **4**. she
- 5. was
- 6. had taken
- **7**. her
- **8**. him
- 9. 'd gotten

- 10. don't
- 11. are
- 12. they
- 13. planned
- **14**. he
- **15**. told
- 16. hadn't committed
- 17. had scored

## 2

- 2. She said or told me (that) it's Wednesday.
- 3. She said OR told me (that) her husband had driven her to the interview.
- She said on told me (that) their house is near the lake.
- She said OR told me (that) she'd shoplifted a lipstick once as a teenager.
- She said OR told me (that) she'd gone to her mother right away.
- 7. She said OR told me (that) she'd taken her to the store to return the lipstick.
- 8. She said OR told me (that) she always tells the truth
- 9. She said OR told me (that) the test seemed easy.
- 10. She said OR told me (that) she didn't mind taking it.

## [3

- 3. He said (that) he'd been a sales clerk. That's true.
- 4. He said (that) he'd received a promotion to supervisor. That's not true.

- He said (that) he'd supervised five other sales clerks. That's not true.
- He said (that) he'd been a reliable employee. That's true.
- He said (that) he'd shown initiative. That's true.
- He said (that) his employers had liked his work. That's true.
- He said (that) Bates hadn't fired him. That's true.
- He said (that) he'd lost his job because of staff reductions. That's true.
- n. He said (that) he'd earned \$18,500 a year. That's not true.
- 12. He said (that) he'd gotten a raise of more than \$2,000. That's not true.

## UNIT



## INDIRECT SPEECH: TENSE CHANGES



- 2. He said (that) he'd been living there his whole life
- 3. He said (that) he'd experienced many earthquakes.
- 4. He said (that) that quake had been the worst.
- 5. He said (that) he would start to rebuild his home that week.
- **6**. He said (that) he had to make it stronger.
- 7. He said (that) he might get government aid the following month.
- He said (that) he couldn't afford earthquake insurance.
- 9. He said (that) he'd looked into it before.
- He said (that) he should have bought some then.

## 0

- 2. She said (that) she'd felt a sensation of falling.
- 3. He said (that) they'd all been pretty well prepared for an earthquake, but not the fire.
- He said (that) you can't or couldn't save everyone.
- 5. He said (that) he hadn't seen anything like it.
- 6. He said (that) it had felt like a giant hand reaching down and shaking him.
- 7. She said (that) she was scared that there was going to be another one.
- She said (that) she was (so) glad she was there.

- She said (that) she'd been through war in her country, but with the quake, she had no idea what to do.
- 10. She said (that) if they said her house couldn't be saved, she didn't know what she would do or where she would go.



(Answers may vary slightly.)

- 3. That's right. She said (that) most quakes take place OR took place beneath the ocean surface.
- 4. That's right. She said (that) earthquakes have or had destroyed large cities, (have or had) started fires, and (have or had) even caused tidal waves.
- 5. That's right. She said (that) flames had destroyed large sections of the city.
- 6. That's wrong. She said (that) quakes occur or occurred as a result of sudden movement in the rocks below the earth's surface.
  - That's wrong. She said (that) it had been a hidden fault that had caused the January 1994 Los Angeles quake.
  - 8. That's right. She said (that) it has OR had had seven strong quakes since 1988.
- That's wrong. She said (that) they can OR could tell you where one will OR would occur but not when.
- That's wrong. She said (that) there are OR were things we can OR could do.
- 11. That's right. She said (that) engineers have OR had developed houses and other structures that can OR could withstand earthquake shocks.
- 12. That's right. She said (that) governments must enforce OR have OR had to enforce building requirements in earthquake zones.

### UNIT



### INDIRECT INSTRUCTIONS, COMMANDS, REQUESTS, AND INVITATIONS



- 2. She told me not to turn right.
- 3. "Slow down."
- 4. "Don't drive so fast."
- 5. She asked me to turn on the radio.
- 6. "Can OR Could you please open the window? OR Please open the window."

## 12

- 2. He told viewers not to take a long nap.
- 3. He told viewers to sing to themselves.
- **4**. He told viewers to turn the radio to an annoying station.

- 5. He told viewers not to drink coffee.
- 6. He told viewers to open the window.
- He told viewers to be careful where they took or take a nap.
- He told viewers not to stop on a deserted roadside.
- 9. He told viewers not to drink and drive.

## 0

**b**. told

- f. ordered
- c. to slow
- g. told
- d. not to
- h. invited
- e. to show

## 4

- b. (Please) buckle your seat belt.
- c. (Please) slow down.
- d. (Please) don't speed.
- e. (Please) show me your license. OR Would you (please) show me your license?
- f. (Please) give me the permit.
- g. (Please) take the wheel (and follow me to the police station).
- h. Would you like to have dinner at my place?

## TINU

## INDIRECT QUESTIONS

## 0

- 2. She asked (me) whether I had time vesterday.
- 3. She asked (me) if I could show her some photos.
- 4. She asked (me) what my full name was.
- 5. She asked (me) who had chosen my name.
- 6. She asked (me) when I was born.
- She asked (me) what country my family had come from.
- 8. She asked (me) where I was born.
- She asked (me) what my biggest adventure had been.
- 10. She asked (me) what I was most proud of.

## 0

- 2. how old he had been
- 3. how much it had cost
- 4. why he hadn't asked the name of the fruit
- 5. why the details had seemed so important
- 6. how they were going to get by
- 7. if or whether he had some time to talk to him
- 8. if or whether he felt comfortable there

- if or whether he remembered their trip to the circus
- 10. what he had worn to school
- 11. what his mother had cooked
- 12. what hobbies he had had
- 13. what his most important decision had been
- 14. what new invention he likes or liked best

## 0

- 3. He asked her where she had grown up.
- He didn't ask her why she had moved to San Francisco.
- 5. He asked her what she had studied.
- **6.** He asked her if OR whether she had worked during high school.
- He asked her if or whether she had ever lived in another country.
- He asked her if or whether she speaks or spoke other languages.
- He didn't ask her why she had named her first book I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings.
- 10. He asked her why she had started writing.
- He didn't ask her if or whether she had studied writing.
- 12. He asked her where she likes or liked to write.

## UNIT



### **EMBEDDED QUESTIONS**

## 0

- 2. why you enjoy watching sports all the time.
- 3. how you can watch those boring news specials.
- 4. what's playing at the movies.
- 5. if or whether we can agree on a movie.
- 6. where today's paper is?
- 7. what section the movies are in.
- 8. if or whether you'll enjoy this one.
- 9. if or whether we can take the kids.
- 10. what the rating is.
- **11**. if or whether the sitter is free tonight.

## 0

- 2. what time the movie starts?
- 3. if or whether there's parking near the theater?
- 4. where Merlin Boulevard is?
- 5. why the car doesn't start.
- 6. how much we should tip the driver?
- 7. what time it is?
- 8. if or whether I have enough money.
- 9. if OR whether there are any empty seats.
- 10. who that actor is
- 11. why they decided to get married?



- 2. what to wear.
- 3. how long to stay.
- 4. how many (flowers or roses) to send.
- 5. what to do.
- 6. when to get married.
- 7. who to ask.
- 8. where to go.



I don't know when are you leaving for your trip, but I decided to write anyway. How are you? Dan and I and the kids are all fine. Busy as usual. Tonight Dan and I got a baby-sitter and went to the movies (we hardly ever have the chance to go out alone). We saw a romantic comedy called if it's White Lies. I don't know playing near you, but I recommend it.

I was thinking about our last class reunion.

Can you remember where it wasx I know it was, in some restaurant, but I can't remember what the restaurant was called.

I've been wondering why I haven't heard from he moved
Wu-lan's Do you know where did he move? I'd
like to write to him, but I don't know how to
contact him.

Well, the summer is almost here. Let us know you can when can you come for a visit. It would be great to see you again.

## Test: Units 1-4

### PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

XAN	APLE:								
Mai	·k a headache last ni	ght.		$(\mathbf{A})$	В	С	D		
	(A) had	(C)	has had						
	(B) has	(D)	was having						
1.	Her name is Victoria, but her friends her Vicki.	;		A	В	С	D		
	(A) are calling	(C)	had called						
	(B) call	(D)	were calling						
2.	Water at 0 degrees 0	C.		A	В	С	D		
	(A) freezes		has been free	ezin	g				
	(B) froze	(D)	is freezing						
3.	In her latest book, the author			A	В	С	D		
	her childhood.								
	(A) describes	٠,,	has been des		ing				
	(B) is describing	(D)	was describi	ng					
4.	John It really anno	ys n	ne.	A	В	C	D		
			is always con						
	(B) had always complained	(D)	was always o	ays complaining					
5.	I Jackie, but I didn'	t.		A	В	С	D		
	(A) told	(C)	was going to	tell					
	(B) 've told	(D)	was telling						
6.	By 11:00 this morning, I			A	В	С	D		
	three cups of coffee.								
	(A) drink	٠,	had drunk						
	(B) had been drinking	(D)	have drunk						
7.	I was listening to the radio when I $\_$			A	В	C	D		
	the news.								
	(A) hear	٠,	've heard						
	(B) heard	(D)	was hearing						

8.	They in Paris when (A) lived (B) 've lived	they met for the firs (C) 've been living (D) were living	t time.	A	В	С	D
9.	Sara always glasses.  (A) had worn  (B) has been wearing	She can't see witho (C) is wearing (D) wears	ut them.	A	В	С	D
10.	Can you please turn down the radio? (A) has slept (B) is sleeping	The baby(C) sleeps (D) slept	·	A	В	С	D
11.	The Morrisons to Te (A) had moved (B) have been moving	exas last September. (C) have moved (D) moved		A	В	С	D
12.	While Jedd was living in Toronto, He (A) has lived (B) had lived	len (C) lives (D) was living	in California.	A	В	C	D
Par	r Two						
DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases.  The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D.  Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT  CORRECT.							
EXA	APLE:						
	a <u>rarely is using</u> public transportation  A  B  kking the bus.	, but <u>this morning</u> s C	she	A	B	С	D
ļ		1			_	_	_
	The doctor <u>called</u> <u>this morning while</u> A B C	-		A	В	C	D
14.	When she was little, they were naming A B C she had beautiful red hair.	ng her "Strawberry"	because	A	В	С	D
15.	They were going to drive to the beach  A  B  plans when it started to rain.	n, but they <u>have cha</u> C	nged their	A	В	C	D
16.	By the time I had gotten home, the sl	how <u>had</u> <u>already end</u> C D	<u>ded</u> .	A	В	c	D

17. Pete and Andy were driving to work when they were seeing the A B C D accident.
18. Erika has been looking for a job since she has graduated from college. A B C D
19. Janice didn't own a car then because she hasn't learned to drive yet. A B C D
20. I had been living in this apartment for ten years, but I'm looking for A B C D

a new one now.

## TEST: UNITS 5-6

### PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

EXAN	APLE:						
Maı	·k a head	ache last night.		$(\mathbf{A})$	В	С	D
	(A) had	_	has had	$\cup$			
	(B) has	(D)	was having				
1.	Bill will be	to Taipei tor	norrow.	A	В	С	D
	(A) flies	_	fly		_	_	_
	(B) flying	, ,	have been fly	ing			
_			J				
2.	We a ne		, .	A	В	С	D
	(A) had owned		re owning				
	(B) 'll own	(D)	've owned				
3.	Look at those dark cloud	s! It	·	A	В	C	D
	(A) rains		's raining				
	(B) 's going to rain	(D)	will rain				
4	The will be used to subsequent and the horizontal state.				_	_	
4.	They'll be making photoc	~		A	В	C	D
	typing the (A) finishes		'll finish				
	(B) 'll be finishing	` '	's been finish	ing			
	(b) if be imisting	(5)	3 Ocen misi	1115			
5.	I be wor	king tomorrow.	I'll be	A	В	C	D
	out of town.						
	(A) don't	(C)	'm not				
	(B) haven't	(D)	won't				
6	Kareem will	almost \$1	000 by	A	В	С	D
0.	next year.	απτοστ φ1,	ooo by				
	(A) had saved	(C)	have saved				
	(B) have been saving	` '	saves				
		. ,					
7.	We're late. When we		ere, they'll	A	В	C	D
	already have eaten dinner		711				
	(A) get		'll get				
	(B) got	(D)	'll have gotte	n			

11 STATES

8	By the end of this week, Henry six months.	regularly for	A	В	С	C
	(A) exercised	(C) will exercise				
	(B) exercises	(D) will have been exercising				
9.	When I finish this mystery story b	y Nguyen Treng, I'll	A	В	С	D
	<ul><li>(A) be reading</li><li>(B) have been reading</li></ul>	(C) have read (D) read				
10.	Next year, the Carters will have be forty years.	een living in that house	A	В	С	D
	(A) already	(C) since				
	(B) for	(D) yet				
Pai	т Тwo	,				
The Cir	RECTIONS: Each sentence has four a four underlined parts of the sentence tele the letter of the <u>one</u> underlined wo RRECT.	ce are marked A, B, C, and D.				
Exa	MPLE:					
	sa <u>rarely is using</u> public transportat  A  B  aking the bus.	tion, but <u>this morning</u> she C	A	B	С	D
15 [	D					
11.	A	В	С	D		
A B C D  12. While Bill will wash the dishes, I'll be straightening the living room.  A B C D						D
13. After I finished this lap, I'll have walked three miles.  A B C D						D
14.	Professor Sanek is arriving at 8:00  A B		A	В	С	D
15.	The Tokagarus will save for ten ye		A	В	С	D
	child enters college.					
16.	Seana will <u>has been</u> watching televant A B	vision <u>for</u> an hour by the time C	A	В	С	D
1.7	dinner <u>is</u> ready.  D		_	_	_	_
17.	In the twenty-first century, most <u>p</u>	A B C D	A	В	C	D
	in service jobs.					

18.	At the end of this year, Tania will have been paying her credit card	A	В	C	D
	A B C				
	bill since three years.				
	D				
19.	She'll have been paying a total of \$3,000 by the time she pays off	Α	В	C	D
	A B C D				
	her loan.				
20.	John loves that old suitcase. By the time he gets home from vacation	A	В	С	D
20.	A	,		•	_
	next month, he'll have carries it at least 50,000 miles.				
	R C D				

# TEST: UNITS 7-8

#### PART ONE

EXA	MPLE:							
Mai	rk	_ a headache last i	night.		$(\mathbf{A})$	В	c	D
	(A) had		(C)	has had	$\cup$			
	(B) has		(D)	was having				
1.		you from Panama	?		A	В	c	D
	(A) Aren't		(C)	Did				
	(B) Come		(D)	Didn't				
2.	Ben's not at work	c today,		?	A	В	c	D
	(A) does he	•		is he				
	(B) doesn't he		(D)	isn't he				
3.	Your cousin lived	l in New York,			A	В	c	D
	(A) didn't she			isn't she				
	(B) hadn't she		(D)	wasn't she				
4.	Miguel	here very l	ong, l	nas he?	A	В	c	D
	(A) has been		(C)	was				
	(B) hasn't been		(D)	wasn't				
5.	A: Doesn't Sam	own a house in Flo	orida?		A	В	c	D
	B:	He bought one	there	e last year.				
	(A) No, he doesn'	t.	(C)	Yes, he does.				
	(B) No, he didn't.		(D)	Yes, he did.				
6.	A: Can't Rick spe	eak Spanish?			A	В	c	D
	B:	He never learn	ed.					
	(A) No, he can't.		(C)	Yes, he can.				
	(B) No, he doesn't	t.	(D)	Yes, he does				
7.	That's your noteb	oook, isn't		?	A	В	c	D
	(A) there			yours				
	(B) it		(D)	that				

8.		You're not Alex, are you? I'm Alex Winslow	W.	A	В	c	D
	(A)	No, I'm not. No, you're not.	(C) Yes, I am. (D) Yes, you are.				
9.	B:	Today's July 5th, isn't it? It's the 6th. Neither is it.	(C) So is it.	A	В	C	D
		No, it isn't.	(D) Yes, it is.				
10.	(A)	ey've read the paper, and but	I have too. (C) either (D) neither	A	В	C	D
11.	<b>B:</b> (A)	Jennifer ate at home last night I saw him havin But Mike did. But Mike didn't.	g dinner in the school cafeteria. (C) Neither did Mike. (D) So did Mike.	A	В	С	D
12.	<b>B:</b> (A)	Andrea speaks fluent French.  Neither does Paul.	(C) So is Paul.	A	В	С	D
13.	A: B: (A)	So does Paul.  The Mets played well last night.  So the Phillies. I did didn't	(D) So Paul does.  It was an exciting game.  (C) played  (D) were	A	В	c	D
14.	(A)	e hotel expensive was wasn't	, and so were the restaurants. (C) were (D) weren't	A	В	C	D
Par	τ <b>T</b> v	vo					
The	fou le th	TIONS: Each sentence has four underlined parts of the sentence a he letter of the <u>one</u> underlined word ECT.	ire marked A, B, C, and D.				
EXAN	APLE:						
<u>is ta</u>	<u>ıkin</u>	arely <u>is using</u> public transportatior A B g the bus.	n, but <u>this morning</u> she C	A	B	C	D
	o <u>Th</u>	is isn't the way to Route 101, is th	<u>is</u> ?	A	В	c	D
16.	A Ma	ry <u>works</u> on Saturdays, <u>doesn't</u> <u>M</u>		A	В	c	D

17.	Jeff bought a new car, an	<u>d so (</u>	does .	Ann.				Α	В	C	D
	A	3 C	D								
18.	Rachel didn't go to class	today	, <u>and</u>	her	sister	<u>did</u> .		Α	В	C	D
	A B		C			D					
19.	I didn't enjoy the movie,	and F	rank	did o	<u>either</u>			Α	В	C	D
	Α	В		C	D						
20.	Vilma is coming to the pa	arty, <u>z</u>	and se	o <u>Cra</u>	ig is.			Α	В	C	D
	Δ		B (	~	D						

## Test: Units 9-10

#### PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

Exan	APLE:					
Maı	·k a he	adache last night.	$(\mathbf{A})$	В	C	D
	(A) had	(C) has had	$\cup$			
	(B) has	(D) was having				
1.	the st	reets safe again is the	A	В	c	D
	mayor's highest priorit	y.				
	(A) Is making	(C) Makes				
	(B) Make	(D) Making				
2.	_	vard to	A	В	c	D
	a father.	(-) 1				
	(A) became	(C) becomes				
	(B) becoming	(D) become				
3.	It was very difficult	a good job.	A	В	C	D
	(A) find	(C) has found				
	(B) found	(D) to find				
4.	Elliot bought an exerci	se video	A	В	С	D
	him get into shape.					
	(A) helped	(C) is helping				
	(B) helps	(D) to help				
5.	It's time	where we want to go	A	В	С	D
	this summer.					
	(A) to decide	(C) deciding				
	(B) decides	(D) decide				
6.	I'm sorry, but I forgot	that book	A	В	С	D
	you asked for.					
	(A) bring	(C) to bring				
	(B) bringing	(D) brought				
7.	I can't imagine	that.	A	В	С	D
	(A) do	(C) you to do		_	-	_
	(B) to do	(D) your doing				

10.1 10.0

No. 1

8.	Pat invited	the weekend	with them.		A	В	C	D
	(A) I spend	(C)	me to spend					
	(B) me spend	(D)	my spending					
Q	The judge made the witness	•	the question		Α	В	c	D
٠.	(A) answer		answering		^			
	(B) answered	, .	to answer					
	(b) and words	(-)						
10.	It's a good idea				A	В	C	D
	(A) make		made					
	(B) makes	(D)	to make					
1 1	The defendant denied	a	weapon		A	В	c	D
	(A) owned		owns		^		•	
	(B) owning	, ,	to own					
	(b) owning	(5)	to own					
12.	Gary didn't write down the	test date, so l	ne didn't		A	В	C	D
	remember							
	(A) studied	(C)	studying					
	(B) studies	(D)	to study					
_	_							
PAR	т <b>T</b> wo							
DIF	RECTIONS: Each sentence ha	s four underlii	ned words or phrases.	The				
out	r underlined parts of the sente	nce are marke	d A, B, C, and D. Circl	e				
the	letter of the <u>one</u> underlined w	ord or phrase	that is NOT CORRECT	Г.				
FYAI	MPLE:							
								_
Ros	a <u>rarely</u> is using public trans	sportation, bu			A	( <b>B</b> )	C	D
	A B		С					
	aking the bus. D							
	I got all my friends <u>help me</u>	move last Ju	ne		Δ	В	c	D
	A B C		iic.			-	_	
14.	Phil decided changing jobs	because his b	oss always made him		A	В	С	D
	A		В С	•				
	work overtime.							
	D							
15.	The students of Maitlin Hig	h <u>appreciated</u>	l their <u>principal's</u> <u>try</u>		A	В	C	D
		Α	В С					
	to improve conditions in th	eir school.						
	D		6	,		_		
16.	Sally is really tired for bein	g responsible	tor everyone's doing	he	A	В	C	D
	A B		C D					
	work on time.							
17.	Robert succeeded in to find	a job after h	igh school, so his pare	ents	A	В	C	D
	A B	<b>.</b>	,					
	didn't make him apply to co	ollege.						
	C D							

18. If you insist on looking over the report, please don't forget returning
 A B C D
 it by Monday.
19. Going on a diet doesn't seem to be the best way losing weight.
 A B C D
 20. If you're planning to be near the post office today, could you stop
 A B C D
 buying some stamps?

,

## **TEST: UNITS 11–12**

#### PART ONE

EXAN	APLE:						
Mar	k a headache last n (A) had (B) has	night. (C) has had (D) was having	A	В	С	D	
1.	Jan was depressed when the compa to work for turned for the job. (A) down (B) off	-	A	В	С	D	
2.	Your mother called. She wants you her tonight.  (A) back  (B) in	to call  (C) off (D) over	A	В	c	D	
3.	That's very original. How did you did  that idea?  (A) about (B) down	ream (C) of (D) up	A	В	С	D	
4.	A: It's cold outside. You need your j B: OK. I'll put  (A) it on (B) it over	(C) on it (D) over it	A	В	С	D	
5.	Some damage was broughthigh winds.  (A) about  (B) across	(C) down (D) through	A	В	С	D	
	Come in. Please sit(A) down	. (C) it down	A	В	С	D	

16. When you come across a new word, it's a good idea to look it

A B C

in a dictionary up.

C

D

on to the library.

<b>17.</b>	We'd better get the	<u>ne bus on</u> now, or	we're going to	miss :	<u>it</u> .		Α	В	C	D
	Α	В	C	D						
18.	Instead of calling	g off the meeting,	maybe we can	just p	ut i	t <u>over</u>	Α	В	C	D
	Α	В			C	D				
	until next week.									
19.	If you don't use o	out the milk by M	onday, please <u>t</u>	<u>hrow</u> i	<u>it a</u>	way.	A	В	C	D
		Α		В	C	D				
20.	Greg had to chee	r up her after the	company <u>turn</u>	<u>ed dov</u>	<u>wn</u>		A	В	C	D
	Α	В		C						
	her application.						$\langle \rangle$	\		
	D							)		

## **TEST: UNITS 13-14**

#### PART ONE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence. Note that a deleted relative pronoun or a deleted **when (——)** is a possible correct answer.

is a	possible correct answer.	•		`	ĺ	
Exan	APLE:					
Maı	ka headach (A) had (B) has	e last night. (C) has had (D) was having	A	В	С	D
1.	Our house, was on a busy corner.  (A) where (B) which	my grandfather built,  (C) whose (D) that	A	В	c	D
2.	Lisa, I've all wrote me a letter.  (A) which  (B) whom	ready mentioned,  (C) that  (D) ——	A	В	С	D
3.	Those are the peopleabout.  (A) where (B) which	I told you  (C) whose (D) —	A	В	c	D
4.	Do you remember the day found that old bookstore?  (A) where (B) which	(C) whom (D) that	A	В	С	D
5.	Can you hand me the book _ the top shelf? (A) that (B) where	(C) who (D) whose	A	В	С	D
	Do you know the man in the library?  (A) that  (B) which	sister works (C) who	A	В	С	D

7.	Mr. Bartolotta, owns the hardware store, comes from my father's hometown.		A	В	С	D
	(A) that (C) whom (B) who (D) whose					
8.	Tell me about the city you grew up.  (A) that (C) which  (B) where (D)		A	В	С	D
9.	Tony loved the book I lent him.  (A) when		A	В	С	D
10.	Do you remember Angela, you met at the class party (A) that (C) who (B) which (D) —	y?	A	В	c	D
11.	The candidate for I voted lost the election.  (A) that (C) who  (B) which (D) whom		A	В	С	D
12.	I often think back on the time we traveled together.  (A) where	,	A	В	c	D
Par	т Тwo					
The Circ	RECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases.  If four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D.  It is cle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT  RRECT.					
EXA	MPLE:					
	sa <u>rarely is using</u> public transportation, but <u>this morning</u> she  A B C <u>aking</u> the bus.		A	В	С	D
13.	The woman who she moved next door is very nice.  A B C D	,	A	В	c	D
14.	One <u>singer who's</u> voice <u>I</u> like <u>is</u> Mary Grant.		A	В	C	D
15.	A B C D The stories what I've told you are all true.  A B C D	,	A	В	c	D
16.	I <u>enjoyed</u> reading the article <u>that</u> you <u>told</u> me about <u>it</u> .		A	В	c	D
17.	A B C D  I've read some books that discusses the time when this area was  A B C D		A	В	c	D
	undeveloped.					

18. San Francisco, that is a beautiful city, has a population of 6 million.

A B C D

19. Do you know whom wrote the song that Al was singing last night?

A B C D

20. That's the man whose sisters works in the store that is on Fifth Street.

A B C D

A B C D

# **TEST: UNITS 15-17**

#### PART ONE

EXA	APLE:							
Mai	·k	a headache last ni	ght.		$(\mathbf{A})$	В	c	D
	(A) had		(C)	has had				
	(B) has			was having	)			
1.	We're going to be learlier.	ate. We		left	A	В	С	D
	(A) should		(C)	shouldn't				
	(B) should have			shouldn't hav	ve			
2.	You	Elena. It was a	seci	ret.	A	В	c	D
	(A) might have told			shouldn't hav		old	_	_
	(B) should have tol			should tell				
3.	A: Was it cold last	night?			A	В	С	D
	<b>B:</b> It	•	roz	e.				
	(A) could have			had to have l	beer	ì		
	(B) had to have		(D)	ought to hav	e be	en		
4.	You	take an umbrel	la. I	t isn't	A	В	C	D
	going to rain.							
	(A) don't have to		(C)	must				
	(B) have to		(D)	must not				
5.	A: Are the Martin	s at home?			A	В	C	D
	<b>B:</b> They	None of the	ne li	ghts				
	are on.		>	1.1.2.				
	(A) could		٠,	couldn't				
	(B) could be		(D)	couldn't be				
6.	Jack is really unha	ppy at work. He or or another job soon		t	A	В	С	D
	(A) have looked	- Literior job book		to have looke	ed			
	(B) have to look			to look				

7.	A: I'm sorry I'm late. B: You I've bee	en waiting for an hour.	A	В	С	D
	(A) might call	(C) might not call				
	(B) might have called	(D) might not have called				
8.	A: Should he have called the pole.  B: Yes, he		A	В	С	D
	(A) did (B) has	(C) should (D) should have				
9.	A: Did we pay the electric bill la		A	В	c	D
	<b>B:</b> We We got					
	(A) could have	(C) must not have (D) should have				
	(B) shouldn't have	(D) should have				
10.	A: I'm sorry I had to cancel our	date.	A	В	C	D
	<b>B:</b> Oh, I couldn't have	anyway. I got sick.				
	(A) been gone	(C) gone				
	(B) go	(D) went				
11.		charged us since they	A	В	C	D
	never finished the job.	(6) 1 111				
	(A) might not have	(C) should have				
	(B) must not have	(D) shouldn't have				
12.	<b>A:</b> Did they see the Pyramids?		A	В	C	D
	<b>B:</b> They Every	one who visits Egypt sees the				
	Pyramids.					
	(A) could have	(C) might have				
	(B) couldn't have	(D) must have				
13.	A: Could John have been at hon	ne?	Α	В	C	D
	<b>B:</b> He I don't r	really know.				
	(A) could have	(C) was				
	(B) could have been	(D) maybe				
14.	That's impossible! Janet	have known about the party.	A	В	С	D
	(A) couldn't	(C) ought not to				
	(B) might not	(D) shouldn't				

#### **PART TWO**

DIRECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. Circle the letter of the <u>one</u> underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

#### EXAMPLE:

Rosa rarely is using public transportation, but this morning she	A	<b>B</b> )	C	D
A B C		$\overline{}$		
is taking the bus.				
D				
<b>15.</b> I'm not <u>sure</u> , but Mary <u>could of found</u> out about the surprise party.	Α	В	C	D
A B C D				
16. Fastfoods Restaurant <u>must has gone</u> out of business <u>recently</u> .	Α	В	C	D
A B C ' D				
17. Carlos had to had studied English before he came here.	A	В	C	D
A B C				
18. Felicia didn't wave to me, so she must have seen me.	Α	В	C	D
A B C D				
19. We ought to have looked at more apartments before we rent this one.	A	В	C	D
A B C D				
20. I'm afraid the store may closes before I can get there.	A	В	C	D
A B C D				

# **TEST: UNITS 18-20**

#### PART ONE

Exai	APLE:						
Mai	·k	_ a headache last night.		$(\mathbf{A})$	В	С	D
	(A) had		has had				
	(B) has	(D)	was having				
1.	That novel was w	ritten	Amy Tan.	A	В	c	D
	(A) at	(C)	from				
	<b>(B)</b> by	(D)	to				
2.	A: Do you cut yo	ur own hair?		Α	В	c	D
	<b>B:</b> No. I	·					
	(A) cut it	(C)	have it cut				
	(B) have cut it	(D)	haven't				
3.	This magazine	by many	people.	A	В	c	D
	(A) are read	(C)	is reading				
	(B) is read	(D)	reads				
4.		these books published i	n Europe?	Α	В	С	D
	(A) Do	(C)	Was				
	(B) Have	(D)	Were				
5.	<b>A:</b> When	it built?		Α	В	c	D
	<b>B:</b> In 1960.						
	(A) does	(C)	is				
	(B) has	(D)	was				
6.	Cotton	in the southern	part of	Α	В	c	D
	the country.						
	(A) is produced	(C)	produced				
	(B) is producing	(D)	produces				
7.	The report	soon.		Α	В	c	D
	(A) publishes	(C)	will be publis	shed			
	(B) is published	(D)	will publish				

8.	A: When will the work be completed?  B: It be done by June, but I'm not really sure.	A	В	C	D
	(A) has (C) will				
	(B) might (D) won't				
	How often your car serviced since you bought it?  (A) do you get (C) had you gotten	A	В	C	D
	(B) did you get (C) have you gotten				
10.	I think she usually her own clothes.	A	В	C	D
	(A) have made (C) is made (D) makes				
	(b) has them made				
Par	т Тwo				
The Circ	ECTIONS: Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, and D. le the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT				
COF	RRECT.				
EXAN	APLE:				
Ros	a <u>rarely is using</u> public transportation, but <u>this morning</u> she  A B C	A	B	C	D
<u>is ta</u>	iking the bus.				
11.	That movie <u>was directed from someone</u> very well known.  A B C D	A	В	C	D
12.	Before a final decision <u>is reached</u> , the various possibilities	A	В	С	D
	should probably discussed by the whole team.  B C D				
13.	I used to do my own taxes, but now I have done them by an	A	В	C	D
	A B C D				
	accountant.				
14.	The house <u>painted</u> three years ago, but I'm not <u>going to have</u> A  B  C	A	В	C	D
	it done again for a while.				
	D				
15.	We <u>didn't know</u> about the problem so it <u>shouldn't be handled</u> in time.  A B C D	A	В	С	D
16.	A lot of crops <u>can't</u> be <u>grew</u> in the mountains because <u>it gets</u> too cold.  A B C D	A	В	С	D
17.	That pottery <u>was found by</u> an archaeologist while she <u>was worked</u> in A B C D	A	В	С	D
	this area.				

18.	When we visit Mexico,	we <u>'re going to</u> <u>ha</u>	<u>ve</u> our pictures <u>took</u> or	n top 🛕	В	C	D
	Α	ВС	D				
	of an Aztec temple.						
19.	You should be get the lo	ocks <u>changed</u> afte C	er you <u>move</u> into a new D	v <b>A</b>	В	С	D
20.	when it is launched, the A B international crew	e new space stati	on <u>will</u> <u>be carried</u> an	A	В	С	D

# **TEST: UNITS 21–24**

#### PART ONE

EXA	APLE:						
Mai	·k	_ a headache l	ast night.	(A)	В	C	D
	(A) had		(C) has had				
	(B) has		(D) was havin	g			
1.	If you	any que	stions, ask.	A	В	С	D
	(A) are having		(C) have				
	(B) had		(D) will have				
2.	If you heat air, it			A	В	С	D
	(A) is rising		(C) rises				
	(B) rise		(D) rose				
3.		Fao-Shen visit	s Vancouver, she	A	В	C	D
	stays with her au	nt.					
	(A) Always		(C) Ever				
	(B) During		(D) Whenever	•			
4.	I'll call you if I		from Toby.	A	В	С	D
	(A) hear		(C) 'm going t	o hear			
	(B) 'm hearing		(D) will hear				
5.	What will you do	if the letter _		A	В	С	D
	arrive by tomorro	ow?					
	(A) doesn't		(C) won't				
	(B) didn't		(D) wouldn't				
6.		you have a lice	ense, you can't				
	drive in Californi	a.		A	В	C	D
	(A) As		(C) Unless				
	<b>(B)</b> If		(D) When				
7.	If I	you, I'd ca	ll the doctor.	A	В	C	D
	(A) am		(C) were				
	(B) was		(D) would be				

8.	What would you do if you		A	В	c	D
	(A) 're winning (B) win	(C) won (D) would win				
•						
9.	I wish I more free ti (A) had	me. (C) will have	A	В	С	D
	(B) have	(D) would have				
10.	A: If you knew the answer, would yo B: Yes, I		A	В	С	D
	(A) did (B) will	(C) would (D) would have				
11.	Where you go if you		A	В	C	D
	(A) can (B) do	(C) would (D) would have				
12.	Now Don wishes he		A	В	C	D
	(A) had started	(C) starts				
	(B) is starting	(D) started				
13.	If you told us about gone to see it.	the movie, we wouldn't have	A	В	С	D
	(A) didn't	(C) hadn't				
	(B) wouldn't have	(D) haven't				
14.	The team if the coac	ch had let Tyler play.	A	В	С	D
	(A) can win	(C) could have won				
	(B) can't win	(D) could win				
PAR	τ Two					
The Circ	RECTIONS: Each sentence has four und four underlined parts of the sentence a fle the letter of the one underlined word RRECT.	re marked A, B, C, and D.				
EXAM	APLE:					
	a <u>rarely is using</u> public transportation  A B	, but <u>this morning</u> she	A	В	c	D
	a <u>king</u> the bus. D					
	If Joan had been there yesterday, you	_	A	В	c	D
16.	My mother <u>wishes</u> she <u>went</u> to medic	al school <u>when</u> she <u>was</u> younger.	A	В	c	D
17.	I would tell her the truth if I am you.	С	A	В	c	D

18.	I <u>wish</u> our p	arents <u>cou</u>	ld read	to us at bedtime whe	<u>en</u>	<u>we</u> were little.	Α	В	C	D
	Α		В	C		D				
19.	Our plans w	on't <u>work</u> :	<u>unless</u> w	e all don't <u>try</u> <u>harder</u>	2.		A	В	C	D
		Α	В	C D						
20.	If you hadn't	t <u>driven</u> m	e to the	station I <u>might not</u> <u>o</u>	<u>f</u> (	caught the train.	A	В	C	D
	٨	R		C L	`					

## **TEST: UNITS 25–29**

#### PART ONE

EXA	APLE:	8						
Maı	rk _	a headache last ni	ght.		(A)	В	С	D
		had	_	has had				
	(B)	has	(D)	was having				
1.	A:	Is the restaurant around here?			A	В	C	D
	B:	I'm not sure where						
		is it	(C)	it was				
	(B)	it is	(D)	was it				
2.	"D	o you know word processing?"	$\rightarrow$		A	В	c	D
		st week my employer asked me						
		I knew word process	sing					
		did		how				
	(B)	do	(D)	if				
3.	An	n's friends all asked her why			A	В	c	D
		at job.						
		did she accept		she had accep	oted			
	(B)	did you accept	(D)	she accepts				
4.	A:	What is that man's name?			A	В	c	D
	B:	I'm not sure what						
	(A)	his name	(C)	's his name				
	(B)	his name is	(D)	was his name				
5.	We	d better find out	the	bus	A	В	c	D
	has	s left.						
	(A)	did	(C)	has				
	(B)	does	(D)	if				
6.	A:	Should we turn left or right here?			A	В	С	D
	<b>B</b> :	Hmm. I'm not certain which way						
	(A)	do we turn	(C)	to turn				
	(B)	should we turn	(D)	turns				

Test:	Units	25-	_29

7.	He, "The rent (A) asked (B) said	is due on the first of the month."  (C) told  (D) wanted to know	A	В	С	D
8.	Expert to reporter: "Weather		A	В	С	D
	about that					
	<b>Newspaper story:</b> Experts say patterns	that weather				
	(A) change	(C) were changing				
	(B) changed	(D) had changed				
9.	A: I read your report.		A	В	С	D
	B: Oh. What did you think of it	t?				
	Al told Barbara that he had rea	_				
	(A) her	(C) my				
	(B) his	(D) your				
10.		that she to him again.	A	В	C	D
		(C) will never speak				
	(B) never speaks	(D) would never speak				
11.	The police officer told us		A	В	C	D
	(A) stop	(C) stopping				
	(B) stopped	(D) to stop				
12.	She asked uss	so loud because the baby was sleeping.	A	В	C	D
	(A) don't speak	(C) speak				
	(B) not to speak	(D) to speak				
Par	т Тwo					
DIF	RECTIONS: Each sentence has for	ur underlined words or phrases.				
	four underlined parts of the sent					
Circ	le the letter of the <u>one</u> underlined	word or phrase that is NOT				
COL	RRECT.					
EXA	MPLE:					
Ros	a <u>rarely</u> is using public transpor		A	B	С	D
ie te	A B aking the bus.	С				
	D					
13.	The teacher <u>said</u> the class <u>that</u>	helium <u>is</u> lighter <u>than</u> oxygen.	A	В	С	D
14.	At 9:00 P.M. last Friday, my boss	s <u>called</u> me and <u>told</u> me I <u>have to</u> go  A  B  C	A	В	С	D
	into the office the next day.	5				
	D					

15.	I'll never forget March 1971, when I heard on the radio that a	Α	В	C	D
	A B C				
	hurricane is coming.				
	D				
16.	Gloria <u>called</u> me last week to <u>tell me</u> that she <u>needed</u> the	A	В	C	D
	A B C				
	information right <u>now</u> .				
	D				
17.	We <u>invited</u> her <u>vişit</u> our class <u>last semester</u> .	A	В	C	D
	A B C D				
18.	Bob <u>asked me if or not</u> I <u>wanted</u> to go.	Α	В	C	D
	A B C D				
19.	Yesterday, someone asked me how I pronounced my name?	A	В	C	D
	A B C D				
20.	Could you tell me what time is it?	A	В	C	D
	A B C D				

### **Answer Key for Tests**

Correct responses for Part Two questions appear in parentheses.

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 1-4

#### PART ONE

1.	В	7.	В
2.	A	8.	D
3.	A	9.	D
4.	C	10.	В
5.	C	11.	D
6.	C	12.	D

#### **PART TWO**

13.	D (were sleeping)	17.	D (saw)
14.	C (named)	18.	D (graduated)
15.	C (changed)	19.	B (hadn't)
16.	B (got)	20.	A (have)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 5-6

#### PART ONE

1. B	6. C
2. B	7. A
3. B	8. D
4. A	9. C
5. D	10. B

#### **PART TWO**

- 11. B (be)
- 12. B (washes)
- 13. B (finish)
- **14.** C ('ll call or 's going to call or 'll be calling)
- 15. A (will have been saving)
- 16. A (have)
- 17. D (working)
- **18**. D (for)
- 19. C (paid)
- 20. D (carried)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 7-8

#### PART ONE

1. A	8. C
2. C	9. B
3. A	10. A
4. B	11. B
5. C	12. B
6. A	13. A
7. B	14. A

#### **PART TWO**

15. D (it) 16. D (she)	18. C (but)
16. D (she)	<b>19</b> . C (didn't)
17. D (did)	20. D (is Craig)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 9-10

#### PART ONE

1.	D	7.	D
2.	В	8.	C
3.	D	9.	Α
4.	D	10.	D
5.	A	11.	В
6.	C	12.	D

#### **PART TWO**

- 13. B (to help)
- 14. A (to change)
- 15. C (trying)
- 16. A (of)
- 17. B (finding)
- 18. D (to return)
- 19. D (of losing or to lose)
- 20. D (to buy)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 11-12

#### PART ONE

1. A	7.	Α
2. A	8.	D
<b>3</b> . D	9.	C
4. A	10.	D
5. A	11.	В

#### PART TWO

6. A

<b>12</b> . A (it over)	17. B (get on the bus)
<b>13</b> . D (up)	18. D (off)
14. D (off the bus)	<b>19</b> . A (up)
15. D (back or over)	20. B (cheer her up)

### **16.** D (up in a dictionary)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 13-14

#### PART ONE

1. B	7.	В
<b>2</b> . B	8.	В
<b>3</b> . D	9.	D
<b>4</b> . D	10.	C
5. A	11.	D
<b>6</b> . D	12.	D

#### **PART TWO**

13. B (delete)	17. C (discuss)
14. B (whose)	<b>18</b> . B (which)
15. B (delete or that or which)	19. A (who)
<b>16</b> . D ( <i>delete</i> )	<b>20</b> . B (work)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 15-17

#### PART ONE

11-		
	8.	D
	9.	C
	10.	C
	11.	D
	12.	D
	13.	В
	14	Δ

#### **PART TWO**

15.	C (have)
16.	B (have)
17	R (have)

18. D (must not have or couldn't have)

19. D (rented)20. B (close)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 18-20

#### PART ONE

1.	В	6.	Α
2.	C	7.	C
3.	В	8.	$\mathbf{B}$
4.	D	9.	D
5.	D	10.	D

#### **PART TWO**

	_				•
1	1.	C	(b	y)	

12. C (be discussed)13. C (have them done)14. A (was painted)

15. C (couldn't)16. B (grown)

, 17. D (was working or worked)

18. D (taken)
19. B (get)
20. D (carry)

### Answer Key for Test:

#### **UNITS 21-24**

#### PART ONE

1.	C	8.	C
2.	C	9.	Α
3.	D	10.	C
4.	Α	11.	C
5.	Α	12.	Α
6.	C	13.	C
<b>7</b> .	C	14.	C

#### **PART TWO**

15.	D (seen)	18.	B (could have read)
16.	B (had gone)	19.	B (if)
17.	D (were)	20.	D (have)

### Answer Key for Test: UNITS 25-29

#### PART ONE

<b>1</b> . B	7. B	3
<b>2</b> . D	<b>8.</b> A	
3. C	9. A	
4. B	10. Г	)
5. D	н. Г	)
6. C	12. E	3

#### PART Two

13. A (told or said to)

**14**. C (had to)

15. D (was coming)

16. D (then)

**17.** C (to visit)

18. C (whether or not or if)

19. D (name.)20. D (it is)