

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT 2, SEVENTH EDITION

AUDIO SCRIPTS FOR EXERCISES

Unit 1

EXERCISE 1 page 6 1.2

A: I want a dog. My friend has a dog with new puppies. There are nine puppies, and they need a home. The puppies are two months old. They're so cute. I want one. Look—this is a picture of my favorite puppy.

B: Dogs are a big responsibility.

A: Mom, I'm nine years old now, and I'm responsible. I love dogs. They're so affectionate. They're great friends. And dogs are fun.

B: They're expensive, too. For example, there's the cost of food.

EXERCISE 8 page 13 1.3

A: Is that your dog?

B: No. It's my neighbor's dog.

A: What kind of dog is it? It's so cute.

B: I think it's a mutt.

A: What's a mutt?

B: It's a mixed breed dog.

A: My daughter wants a dog. But dogs are so expensive.

B: A mutt isn't so expensive.

A: Why isn't it expensive?

B: Because you can get a mutt at an animal shelter. Dogs aren't expensive there.

A: What's an animal shelter?

B: It's a place for unwanted pets. Those animals need a loving family.

A: Are the animals healthy?

B: Yes, they are. The vets check the animals' health.

A: Why are there so many unwanted pets?

B: There are a lot of unwanted pets because some people aren't responsible. They get a pet and then realize it's too much trouble to take care of it. What about your daughter? Is she responsible?

A: Yes, she is.

B: How old is she?

A: She's almost 10 years old.

B: I love dogs, but it's not a good idea for our family.

A: Why isn't it a good idea?

B: We're all too busy.

EXERCISE 10 page 17 1.5

Amazing Ants

Ants live in a large group called a *colony*. Usually, the colony has one queen. She lays eggs. Female "worker" ants find food

and protect the group. Male ants have one main function in the colony: to mate with the queen.

Many people think that the queen is the group's leader, but she isn't. No single ant controls the colony. Instead, each ant does its part to help the colony, and the group fixes any problems together. For example, when a worker ant goes out to find food, she usually brings it back by herself. But sometimes an object is large, and the worker ant can't carry it alone. So she sends a chemical message to other ants, and they come to help her. Then everyone carries the large object together. Working as a group makes the difficult task easier. People can learn a lot from these little animals.

EXERCISES 14 and 15 page 22 1.7

A: There's a program on TV tonight about search and rescue dogs. Do you want to watch it with me?

B: I know about guide dogs. But I don't know anything about search and rescue dogs. What does *search* mean?

A: *Search* means, "look for."

B: How do you spell *search*?

A: S-E-A-R-C-H.

B: What do these dogs do?

A: When there is a disaster, like an earthquake, they help the workers find missing people. They save people's lives.

B: How do they do that?

A: They have a great sense of smell. They can find things that people can't.

B: Do they need a lot of training?

A: Yes, they do.

B: What kind of dogs do they use?

A: They usually use large, strong dogs. Labrador retrievers or golden retrievers are often search and rescue dogs. Let's watch the program together tonight.

B: What time does it begin?

A: At 9 p.m.

B: Does your dog want to watch the program with us?

A: Ha! I don't think so. My dog is lazy. She just likes to eat, play, and sleep.

Unit 2

EXERCISE 2 page 44 2.2

1. Today, many older people are starting new careers later in life. They aren't retiring and doing nothing.
2. For example, for years, 70-year-old Judy Pearlman was an engineer. These days, she's tutoring high school students in math.
3. "I'm really enjoying my new job," Pearlman says. "I'm not making a lot of money, but I'm helping people. I like that."

4. The work is hard sometimes, but Judy isn't quitting. "I'm learning a lot," she says, "and that's a good thing."

EXERCISES 11 and 12 pages 58–59 2.5

- A:** Tomorrow will be my last day of work.
B: What will you do with all your free time?
A: Our retired friends all say I won't have any free time. They say I'll have plenty of things to do.
B: So, what will you do first?
A: Dad and I are planning to travel.
B: Where will you go first?
A: To the Grand Canyon.
B: That's great! How long will you be there?
A: For about two weeks. Then we'll visit Grandpa in Nevada.
B: I'm sure he'll be happy to see you.
A: He'll be 85 at the end of August. We'll be there for his birthday.
B: What will you do with the dog?
A: Can you take care of her for us while we're gone?
B: Sorry. I won't be here the first week in August.
A: Why won't you be here?
B: I'm going to New York. You'll need to find someone else to take care of the dog.
A: I'll ask my neighbor. Maybe she'll do it. Don't forget to send Grandpa a birthday card.
B: I'll send him an email on his birthday.
A: You know Grandpa. He doesn't use his computer much.
B: All right. I'll send him a card then.
A: I'm sure he'll appreciate it.

EXERCISE 16 page 63 2.6

- A:** I hear you're retiring next month.
B: Yes. Isn't it wonderful? I'll be 65 in September.
A: What are you going to do after you retire?
B: I'm moving to Florida.
A: What are you going to do in Florida?
B: I'm going to buy a sailboat. Maybe I'll learn to play golf. What about you?
A: I don't know. I'm not going to retire any time soon. I'm only 45.
B: I hope you'll visit me in Florida.
A: Of course I will! Do you need help packing?
B: Yes. I'm starting to pack this weekend.
A: I'll help you.
B: Thanks. That'll make my life a lot easier!

Unit 3

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 73–74 3.2

The famous ship *Titanic* sank in 1912. It rested on the ocean floor for over 70 years. There were many attempts to find it—all of them unsuccessful. Oceanographer Robert Ballard decided to look for it.

Ballard grew up in California near the ocean. When he was young, he became interested in ocean exploration. He wanted to find the *Titanic*. He needed money for his exploration. He asked the U.S. Navy for money, and they gave it to him. Ballard created a submersible called the *Argo*. He invited a French research team to join his exploration. His team was on a ship called the *Knorr* while the *Argo* stayed underwater for many weeks. The *Argo* sent pictures to Ballard and his team. On September 1, 1985, the *Argo* found the *Titanic*. It was the first view of the *Titanic* in 73 years.

Unit 4

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 95–96 4.2

- A:** My friend gave me your contact information. She said she used your services when she got married last year. My fiancé and I are planning our wedding now, and we want to know how you can help us.
B: Some people try to plan their wedding themselves, but the results are often not so good. So I'm glad you contacted me. I can help you plan the perfect wedding. Planning a wedding by yourselves is stressful. It's your special day, and I want you to enjoy it. There are a lot of little details in planning a wedding, and it's my job to take care of them for you.
A: My cousin's mother helped her plan her wedding, but she was so busy that she didn't enjoy it very much. My cousin told me that her wedding day was stressful for her and her fiancé. I need help, but our budget is limited. How much is this going to cost us?
B: That depends. If you want my services for every step, it will be about \$3,500. If you make your own arrangements and want my services for the two weeks before the wedding and on the wedding day, my fee is about \$1,000. I have a list of all the things I can do for a wedding. Please look at it and give me a call if you have any questions. I would be happy to explain your options.

Unit 5

EXERCISE 1 page 126 5.2

1. Airports are often crowded right before Thanksgiving.
2. People want to get home to their families.
3. On Thanksgiving, people eat a very big dinner.
4. Before the big dinner, they often eat snacks, such as nuts and potato chips, while waiting for other guests to arrive.
5. The Thanksgiving meal usually includes turkey and sweet potatoes.
6. The typical Thanksgiving meal contains more than 3,000 calories.
7. Many cities have a parade on Thanksgiving morning. Thousands of people go to see the parade.
8. Children like to watch the parade.
9. After the meal, it is a typical tradition to watch professional football on TV.
10. Some families play a friendly game of football before or after the big meal.

EXERCISE 7 page 134 5.4

1. A half cup of chopped onions
2. One stick of butter
3. Two cloves of garlic
4. Three stalks of celery, chopped
5. Four cups of dry bread, cut into cubes
6. One quarter teaspoon of salt
7. One tablespoon of dry parsley
8. One cup of hot chicken broth

EXERCISES 10 and 11 page 139 5.6

- A:** How many American Indians are there in the United States today?
- B:** There are about five million. But before the arrival of Europeans, there were many more.
- A:** How many were there?
- B:** There were at least 12 million. Some historians think there were up to 18 million.
- A:** In this unit, there's an article about the first Thanksgiving. It's a beautiful story about peace. It says there was friendship between the Pilgrims and the American Indians.
- B:** Unfortunately, it didn't last. As more English people came to America, they started to take the land away from the Indians. In 1830, President Andrew Jackson sent American Indians away from their lands. They had to live on reservations.
- A:** What's a reservation?
- B:** It's land given to the American Indians. American Indian children had to learn English. Often they weren't allowed to speak their own language. As a result, there are very few American Indians today who speak the language of their ancestors.
- A:** How many reservations are there in the United States today?
- B:** There are about 300.

Unit 6

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 153–154 6.2

We know that it's important to eat well and get enough exercise. Health clubs are full of people trying to get in shape. Sales of low-calorie foods show that Americans want to be thin. However, two-thirds of American adults are overweight. One in three American children is overweight. Weight is becoming a national problem as health costs go up because of diseases related to obesity: heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

What is the reason for this growing problem? First, today's lifestyle does not include enough physical activity. When the United States was an agricultural society, farmers ate a big meal, but they also worked hard in the fields. Modern technology removes hard physical activity from our daily lives. Most trips are short, within walking distance of home, but most Americans drive. Only 13 percent of schoolchildren walk or bike to a school. Compare this to 48 percent in 1969. The average American child spends about 35 hours a week watching TV. Kids are not active enough.

Today's kids may be the first generation to have a shorter life expectancy than their parents.

Unit 7

EXERCISE 1 page 176 7.2

Until 1892, the United States did not restrict any group of foreigners from coming as immigrants. But in 1924, Congress passed a law to limit immigration. From 1924 to 1965, the United States had a quota system. That means only a limited number of people could come from each country. For all those years, this system discriminated against certain foreigners. Northern and Western Europeans received preference over other nationalities. Asians, in particular, were not welcome.

In the 1960s, Americans started to see the quota system as a form of discrimination. While President Kennedy was in office, he gave a speech about immigration restrictions. He called this system "intolerable." Members of Congress invited experts to give their opinions. During their discussions, they said that very little would change as a result of changing the law. Congress passed a bill to eliminate the quota system. When President Johnson signed the bill into law on October 3, 1965, he said, "It does not affect the lives of millions." But he was completely wrong.

In the first five years after the bill passed, immigration from Asian countries increased by 400 percent. In the 1950s, six percent of immigrants were Asian. By the 1990s, 31 percent of immigrants were from Asian countries. Other immigrants and political refugees started coming from Africa and Latin America. By the end of the twentieth century, there was a great change in the American population.

When we see the diversity in the United States today, it is hard to imagine that many years ago, certain groups of people were not allowed into the United States.

EXERCISES 5 and 6 page 181 7.4

- A:** Before you came to the U.S., were you living with your parents?
- B:** No, I wasn't. I was studying at a university in another city.
- A:** What were you studying?
- B:** I was planning to become a doctor, but a war broke out. I ran to a refugee camp in Kenya. While I was living in the refugee camp, I tried to get information about my family back home, but I couldn't.
- A:** That's terrible. While you were living in the refugee camp, were you planning to come to the U.S.?
- B:** Of course, I was thinking about it. I was studying English with the hope of coming to the U.S. I didn't know if I would get permission. But finally the United Nations gave me permission.
- A:** Who was waiting for you at the airport when you arrived?
- B:** A man from a refugee agency. When I arrived, he was holding a sign with my name on it. He could easily identify me because I was wearing a name tag.
- A:** Did you ever find your family?
- B:** Yes, I did. They were living in a refugee camp in Zambia.

Unit 8

EXERCISES 1 and 2 page 198 8.2

1. When a lease is up for renewal, the owner can offer the renter a new lease, or he might ask the renter to leave.

2. The owner is supposed to notify the renter if he or she wants the renter to leave.
3. If you pay your rent late, you might have to pay a late fee.
4. If you want to make changes to the lease, you and the landlord should initial the changes.
5. What if you have to move before the lease is up? What should you do? You ought to inform the landlord as soon as possible.
6. Can the landlord make you pay until the end of your lease? Yes, he can.
7. Some landlords might let you out of your lease by keeping your security deposit. Or a landlord can make you pay until the end of your lease.
8. The landlord must return your security deposit if there is no damage to the apartment.
9. The landlord has to obey the law. He can't refuse to rent to a person because of sex, race, religion, nationality, or disability.
10. If the landlord doesn't keep his end of the agreement, you may need a lawyer.

Unit 9

EXERCISE 1 page 228 9.2

The Internet has made it easy to get information. But it has also become easy for cybercriminals, people who commit crimes through the Internet, to steal your personal data. About 32 percent of Internet users in the United States have been victims of online crime.

Cybercriminals steal important information such as Social Security or credit card numbers. According to a Consumer Report survey, 62 percent of responders have done nothing to protect their online privacy.

Have you ever gone to a coffee shop and used the Wi-Fi there? If so, other customers can easily gain access to your private information. Also, the cloud seems like a good place to store data, but it has made it easy for criminals to steal information.

Without knowing it, it is possible that you have given ordinary thieves too much information. Have you ever posted news about an upcoming trip on a social media site? Have you ever mentioned where you're going on your next vacation, when you're leaving, and how long you'll be gone? Then you've also let thieves know when your house will be empty.

In addition to stealing private information from your computer, hackers—people who illegally get into computer systems—have broken into bank websites and stolen large amounts of money. In 2018, hackers stole nearly \$1 billion. Hackers have gotten information from government sites, too. Since the beginning of the Internet, security has been a problem. Have you ever been a victim?

EXERCISES 17 and 18 pages 249–250 9.6

The U.S. Census has been collecting information every 10 years since 1790. Family historians have been taking advantage of census records to trace their family history. What is the difference between the early census and the census today?

In 1790, when the population was less than four million, the government wanted to find out how many men were eligible for military service, so census workers didn't even count children. In more recent years, the government has been using this information to give citizens representation in Congress and to decide how to use federal money for schools, hospitals, roads, and more.

At first the census results were available to everyone. More recently, the government has been protecting the privacy of individuals. Census information is only available after 72 years. Genealogists were excited when the 1940 census information became available in 2012.

Since 1950, the government has been using computers to compile census data, making the information available much faster.

Before 1960, census takers went door to door. Since 1960, the government has been sending census forms to people through the U.S. mail.

For many years, the census forms were only in English. In recent years, the U.S. government has been making census forms available in several languages besides English.

The government found that it needed data between the 10-year intervals. Since 2005, the census bureau has been collecting information every year from a sample of Americans. Each year, 3.5 million households receive a questionnaire.

Unit 10

EXERCISES 1 and 2 page 262 10.2

You care about keeping your job. You may not be aware of doing things that can make your supervisor think less of you. So here are a few tips:

Avoid complaining about things you have to do. If you dislike working on a project, keep it to yourself. Don't say, "It's not my job." Even if you don't like doing it, do it anyway without complaining.

Practice communicating with positive words to show confidence and a good attitude. Saying "It's not fair" makes you sound like a child.

Get used to using strong words. Instead of saying "I think I can do the job," simply say "I can do the job. When do you need the work done?" Most people don't know how they sound. Consider having a friend listen to the way you talk. Or try recording yourself and analyzing what you say.

Don't point out your weaknesses. "I'm not good at writing reports" sounds bad. Instead say, "I want to do a good job. I'd like to work with someone who can help me learn to write better reports."

Telling a coworker that you don't like a supervisor is not a good idea. You never know what this person might say to the supervisor.

If you're interested in getting more tips on good job behavior, there are books and online sources that can give you more information.

EXERCISE 9 pages 271–272 10.4

It's important to write a good, clear résumé. It's only necessary to describe your most recent and related work. Employers are busy people. Don't expect them to read long résumés.

You need to present your abilities in your résumé. Employers expect you to use action verbs to describe your experience. Don't begin your sentences with "I." Use past-tense verbs such as: *managed, designed, created, and developed*. It's not enough to say you improved something. Be specific. How did you improve it?

Before making copies of your résumé, it's important to check the grammar and spelling. Employers want to see if you have good communication skills. Ask a friend or teacher to read your résumé and check for mistakes.

It isn't necessary to include references. If the employer wants you to provide references, he or she will ask you to do so during or after the interview.

Don't include personal information such as marital status, age, race, family information, or hobbies.

Be honest in your resume. Employers can check your information. No one wants to hire a liar.

Unit 11

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 287–288 11.2

Why do so many Americans lose touch with old friends that they had when they were younger? One reason is mobility. The average American will probably move more than 11 times in his or her lifetime. Even though the number of people who move to a different state has gone down considerably since the 1950s, when 3.5 percent of households moved from state to state, there are still a lot of people who move across state lines.

Some people move to states where the climate is better. The states that are losing the most population are in cold climates: New York, Illinois, New Jersey, and Connecticut. One exception to this is North Dakota, which has very cold winter weather. It has a growing oil industry and low unemployment, so it attracts young people who are looking for jobs. However, older people usually want to live in states that have a good climate.

Some cities, such as San Francisco, attract high-paid professionals, who drive up the cost of living. This makes it hard to attract lower-paid workers, such as construction workers, whose skills are just as important, but who don't earn enough to live in cities like San Francisco.

Washington, DC, is another place that attracts new residents. Washington was the number one city Americans moved to in 2018. Most of them were young professionals who were looking for work.

Unit 12

EXERCISES 1 and 2 page 312 12.2

A: I just read an article about one of the most interesting athletes.

B: Was it about Michael Phelps? He's one of the fastest swimmers in the world.

A: No. It was about a woman.

B: Was it Katie Ledecky? She was one of the most decorated female swimmers at the 2016 Olympics. I liked her the most of all the female swimmers that year.

A: No. This woman was never at the Olympics. Her name was Emma Gatewood. She was the first woman to hike

the Appalachian Trail solo—at the age of 67! People often called her "Grandma Gatewood." She believed that hikers should carry the lightest equipment possible. She wasn't interested in taking the most expensive equipment for her hike. She took a homemade bag and carried a blanket, a raincoat, and a shower curtain.

B: A shower curtain? What for?

A: She used it to make a tent.

B: That's the craziest thing I've ever heard!

A: She believed in doing things the simplest way possible.

B: And the cheapest way possible, too. What about food?

A: She carried some dried food, but she did the best she could to find wild food.

B: She was quite a woman!

A: Yes, she was. She hiked the Appalachian Trail again at the age of 75. At that time, she was the oldest woman to hike the trail.

B: I've read stories of several athletes, but I like her story the best. She inspires me the most.

A: Me, too. She's one of the most remarkable athletes I've ever read about.

EXERCISE 5 page 318 12.4

What are the differences between college sports and professional sports? Of course, professional athletes are more experienced than college athletes, but college athletes are younger and sometimes more energetic. The ticket prices are much higher for professional sports than they are for college sports. In professional sports, athletes make a lot of money, but college athletes don't. So college athletes are more enthusiastic about the sport than they are about financial gain.

In college baseball, athletes use aluminum bats; in professional baseball, players use wooden bats. Fans like the sound the wooden bat makes better than the sound of the aluminum bat. The baseball stadium for professional baseball is much bigger than the baseball stadium for college baseball.

Some fans think that college basketball is more entertaining than professional basketball. The atmosphere of college basketball is livelier because college students cheer on their favorite team more enthusiastically after a score. The fans of professional basketball are older than the fans of college basketball.

College basketball is more popular than either college baseball or football. The fans are closer to the action. College football has a greater crowd if the home team is good that year.

In professional sports, fans are sometimes more interested in their favorite players than the whole team. In college sports, the team gets more attention than the individual players. Which do you think is more exciting?

Unit 13

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 341–342 13.2

One of the most famous cases heard in the Supreme Court is known as *Brown v. The Board of Education*. According to an 1879 Kansas law, elementary schools were permitted to segregate children—separate them according to race. Black and white children were sent to different schools. School

boards said that all children were given “separate but equal” education.

In the early 1950s, when black parents tried to enroll their children in a neighborhood school in Topeka, Kansas, they were denied. Oliver Brown was one of the parents. Brown’s daughter was required to walk six blocks to a school bus stop to ride a bus to her segregated school.

The Topeka school board was challenged in court. The District Court ruled in favor of segregated education. Then a group of black parents challenged this “separate but equal” law and took their case to the Supreme Court in 1953. The Supreme Court ruled that children were harmed by segregation. All nine justices agreed that segregation was unconstitutional.

All schools in the United States were affected by the Supreme Court’s decision. All schools were required to desegregate.

Unit 14

EXERCISES 1 and 2 pages 361–362 14.2

Millennials are the first generation in American history to have a lower standard of living than their parents. Millennials looking for a job in 2010 faced an unemployment rate

of almost 10 percent. The average debt for a millennial college graduate in 2013 was approximately \$30,000. In a recent book called *The Next America*, the author, Paul Taylor describes the economic changes we will see as boomers retire.

Millennials are not only different from their parents’ generation in spending. They are the first generation to grow up with technology. The amount of time it takes a product to reach a 50 percent adoption by consumers has become much shorter. It took 31 years for radio to reach 50 percent of consumers; television 28 years; home computers 18 years; smartphones three and a half years. Consumers have adopted smart phones 10 times faster than they adopted computers.

Millennials also have different values from their parents. In 2018, 27 percent of millennials between 18 and 32 were married. In 1980, 48 percent of boomers in this age group were married. Millennials value fun and discovery. Boomers value family and practicality.