

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT 3, SEVENTH EDITION

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1 LANGUAGE Verb Tense Review

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 5

1. T
2. F
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 5

Possible answers:

1. Answers will vary.
2. When you learn a person's language, you also learn something about their culture and customs. For example, in some languages, the word "no" is not used as frequently as in English. Words or phrases like "not yet" or "maybe" are more common. It is considered too strong or even rude to say "no."

1.1 The Present of Be

EXERCISE 1 p. 6

1. 's your native language
2. language is
3. Are you from
4. I'm not
5. I'm
6. Where's
7. It's
8. is it in
9. Is French
10. it isn't
11. There are
12. are

EXERCISE 2 p. 6

1. are there
2. are
3. is
4. is
5. Is it
6. isn't
7. 're
8. are
9. There are

10. it's
11. is
12. 's
13. Is Cameroon
14. are
15. 's
16. 'm
17. 'm
18. Are you
19. am

1.2 The Simple Present

EXERCISE 3 pp. 8–9

1. Does he live
2. doesn't speak/does not speak
3. Does he speak, does
4. Does he memorize
5. uses, does
6. Does he take
7. has, Does, does
8. have, Does
9. does he feel
10. isn't/is not, isn't he
11. doesn't challenge/does not challenge
12. feels, Does he, does
13. Do they speak
14. isn't/is not
15. Does he study, doesn't/does not
16. does he practice
17. speak

EXERCISE 4 pp. 9–10

1. Do you speak
2. say
3. speak
4. has
5. speak
6. has
7. Do you know
8. don't/do not
9. speaks
10. call
11. do you use
12. use

13. write
14. Do you want to see
15. do
16. does Chinese have
17. doesn't have/does not have
18. has
19. represents
20. seems
21. takes
22. looks
23. looks

ABOUT YOU p. 10

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 5 pp. 10–12

1. 's
2. are you from
3. do you spell
4. Do you speak
5. is
6. speak
7. is
8. don't know/do not know
9. Does Vietnamese use
10. does
11. Do you see
12. do
13. looks
14. Is it
15. does "tonal" mean
16. means
17. are
18. means
19. has
20. has
21. doesn't have/does not have
22. speaks
23. do you spell
24. speak
25. don't know/do not know
26. want to learn
27. takes
28. do you say

ABOUT YOU p. 12

Answers will vary.

1.3 The Present Continuous

EXERCISE 6 p. 13

1. T
2. F
3. F

EXERCISE 7 p. 14

1. Are, talking
2. 're using
3. Are they spelling
4. 're using
5. I'm beginning
6. are you studying

EXERCISE 8 p. 15

1. 'm taking
2. 're getting
3. 's learning
4. 's wearing
5. 'm knitting

ABOUT YOU p. 15

Answers will vary.

ABOUT YOU p. 15

Answers will vary.

1.4 The Present Continuous vs. The Simple Present—Action and Nonaction Verbs

EXERCISE 9 p. 17

1. are you looking
2. is he speaking
3. don't recognize/do not recognize
4. Do you understand
5. 'm watching/am watching
6. 'm listening/am listening
7. hear
8. sounds
9. knows
10. looks
11. 's he talking/is he talking
12. are they talking
13. 's talking/is talking
14. 're introducing/are introducing
15. look
16. takes
17. loves
18. 's having/is having
19. 's laughing/is laughing

20. joking
21. think
22. doesn't like/does not like
23. 's he planning/is he planning/does he plan
24. 's thinking/is thinking
25. think

ABOUT YOU p. 17

Answers will vary.

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 19

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 19

Answers will vary.

1.5 The Future—Form

EXERCISE 10 p. 20

1. 'm going to change
2. are you going to study
3. 'm going to get
4. 's going to prepare
5. go
6. 'm going to be
7. 'll be
8. will it be
9. practice
10. 'll be
11. 'm going to room
12. 'm going to speak
13. will improve
14. 're going to learn
15. teach
16. 'm going to start

EXERCISE 11 p. 21

1. will teach
2. die
3. will be able to hear
4. will learn
5. will have
6. will make
7. will continue
8. visit
9. will hear

EXERCISE 12 p. 21

1. 're going to have/are going to have
2. 're going to switch/are going to switch
3. are you going to do
4. 's going to have/is going to have
5. 're not going to live/are not going to live
6. aren't going to be/are not going to be
7. 's going to lose/is going to lose
8. 's going to have/is going to have

ABOUT YOU p. 22

Answers will vary.

1.6 Will, Be Going To, or Present Continuous for Future

EXERCISE 13 p. 23

1. 'll go
2. 'm going to get/am going to get
3. are you going to research
4. 'm just going to google/am just going to google/'ll just google/will just google
5. are you going to write
6. 'm going to look/am going to look
7. 'll go/will go
8. won't bother/will not bother
9. 'll just get/will just get
10. 'll check/will check
11. will you help
12. will
13. won't do/will not do
14. 'm not going to do/am not going to do/won't do/will not do
15. 'll do/will do
16. 'll buy/will buy
17. 'll be/will be

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 25

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 25

Answers will vary.

1.7 The Simple Past

EXERCISE 14 p. 26

1. a. was, b. was, c. wasn't
2. a. liked, b. didn't like, c. didn't she like

3. a. Did she have, b. did, c. had, d. died
4. a. taught, b. taught
5. a. did she live, b. lived
6. a. didn't speak, b. didn't they speak

EXERCISE 15 pp. 26–27

1. didn't live
2. took
3. didn't start/did not start
4. didn't feel/did not feel, didn't she feel
5. did they give
6. did she teach Loulis/did she teach him
7. wasn't/was not
8. did Washoe die/did she die

EXERCISE 16 pp. 27–28

1. Did you like
2. did
3. wasn't/was not
4. were
5. saw/watched
6. learned
7. did she die
8. Was she
9. did they begin
10. was
11. Did you learn
12. wanted
13. gave
14. wasn't/was not
15. want
16. Did they give
17. did
18. chose
19. gave
20. ran
21. told
22. was
23. did she sign
24. gave

ABOUT YOU p. 29

Answers will vary.

REVIEW p. 31

1. are you reading
2. seem
3. 's/is
4. are disappearing

5. became
6. died
7. Does that mean
8. didn't speak/did not speak
9. learned
10. died
11. speak
12. Did, record
13. died
14. started
15. 's/is
16. have
17. 'll speak/will speak/'m going to speak/am going to speak
18. 're/are
19. 'll have/will have/'re going to have/are going to have
20. want
21. don't want/do not want
22. need
23. send

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 32–33

1. were born
2. C
3. didn't speak/did not speak
4. C
5. C
6. heard
7. C
8. C
9. started to lose
10. I think
11. is dying
12. C
13. C
14. didn't try/did not try
15. became
16. C
17. do you want to study
18. don't you study
19. doesn't understand/does not understand
20. C
21. What does *schlep* mean?
22. C
23. C
24. has
25. C
26. speaks
27. C
28. have
29. I'm going/I am going

UNIT 2 RISK

The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 37

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 37

Answers will vary.

2.1 The Present Perfect—Form

EXERCISE 1 p. 38

Base Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle	(S)/(D)
be	was/were	been	D
begin	began	begun	D
demonstrate	demonstrated	demonstrated	S
establish	established	established	S
find	found	found	S
look	looked	looked	S
notice	noticed	noticed	S
see	saw	seen	D
study	studied	studied	S
sink	sank	sunk	D
swim	swam	swum	D

2.2 The Past Participle

EXERCISE 2 p. 39

1. have read/'ve read
2. has done/'s done
3. have begun/have started
4. have made/'ve made
5. has been/'s been
6. has observed/'s observed
7. have/'ve, heard
8. has started/'s started/has begun/'s begun

2.3 Placement of Adverbs

EXERCISE 3 p. 40

1. 've never thought
2. 've always tried
3. 've never jumped
4. 've never climbed
5. have never occurred
6. 've taken

7. haven't
8. have I done
9. 've always thought
10. 've given

EXERCISE 4 p. 40

1. have you been
2. Have you ever thought
3. 've taken
4. 've had to
5. has already improved
6. has always been
7. haven't always understood
8. have said
9. have usually been
10. 've had to
11. 've learned
12. 've even learned
13. 've gained
14. has gotten
15. 've already made
16. has involved

2.4 The Present Perfect—Overview of Uses

EXERCISE 5 p. 41

1. has been
2. 's become/has become
3. 's walked/has walked
4. 's never had/has never had

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 43

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 43

Answers will vary.

2.5 The Present Perfect with Indefinite Past Time—Overview

EXERCISE 6 p. 44

1. F
2. T
3. F

EXERCISE 7 pp. 44–45

1. 've thought
2. 've heard
3. have died

4. Have you ever had
5. have just started
6. have never been
7. have just started
8. Have you ever heard
9. haven't
10. haven't finished
11. haven't had

EXERCISE 8 p. 45

1. 've just seen
2. Have you ever heard of
3. never have
4. 've already bought/have already bought
5. 've never been/have never been
6. haven't seen/have not seen

2.6 The Present Perfect with Ever and Never

EXERCISE 9 pp. 46–47

1. a. Have you ever done, b. have, c. went, d. 've never done
2. a. Have you ever flown, b. never have, c. haven't/have not
3. a. Have you ever played, b. have, c. ran, d. 've heard/have heard
4. a. Have you ever lent, b. Have, c. lent, d. paid
5. a. Have you ever climbed, b. never have, c. Have, d. climbed, e. 've never heard of/have never heard of
6. a. Have you ever made, b. have, c. 've made/have made
7. a. Have you ever risked, b. have, c. started, d. 've lost/have lost/lost
8. a. Have you ever saved, b. haven't/have not, c. has, d. ran
9. a. Have you ever had, b. went, c. fell, d. broke
10. a. Have you ever run, b. ran

ABOUT YOU p. 48

Answers will vary.

2.7 The Present Perfect with Yet and Already

EXERCISE 10 p. 49

1. a. Has, b. yet, c. came, d. hasn't had, e. yet
2. a. finished, b. yet, c. already
3. a. seen, b. yet/already, c. yet, d. already, e. made
4. a. thought, b. yet, c. already, d. went
5. a. 've/have, b. already

EXERCISE 11 p. 50

1. looked
2. yet
3. haven't
4. yet
5. already
6. Both are correct.

7. I did
8. Both are correct.
9. never have
10. Have you ever tried
11. haven't
12. Have
13. have
14. Have you
15. haven't
16. yet

2.8 The Present Perfect with *Lately*, *Recently*, and *Just*

EXERCISE 12 pp. 51–52

1. a. Have you read, b. haven't had/have not had, c. 've just finished/have just finished/just finished, d. have become
2. a. Have you taken, b. haven't/have not, c. 've been/have been, d. Have you done, e. haven't/have not, f. has, g. went
3. a. has had/has, b. have left, c. Have conditions improved, d. have, e. has started
4. a. 've just read/have just read
5. a. have been, b. have tried

ABOUT YOU p. 52

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 13 p. 53

1. Have you seen it yet
2. saw
3. Have you ever dreamed
4. 've thought/have thought
5. Have you seen
6. yet
7. 've just changed/have just changed/just changed

2.9 The Present Perfect with No Time Mentioned

EXERCISE 14 p. 53

1. a. has photographed, b. 's won/has won, c. hasn't been/has not been, d. 's given/has given
2. a. have discovered
3. a. has walked, b. 's entertained/has entertained
4. a. has attracted, b. has saved, c. haven't taken/have not taken

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 55

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p.55

Answers will vary.

2.10 The Present Perfect with Repetition from Past to Present

EXERCISE 15 p. 56

1. has written
2. has done
3. 's led/has led
4. 's spent/has spent
5. have disappeared
6. have died
7. have reached
8. has gone
9. have appeared
10. 's experienced/has experienced
11. has, taken

EXERCISE 16 p. 56

1. won
2. has won
3. led
4. 've lost/have lost
5. 's written/has written
6. reached
7. have reached
8. has climbed
9. climbed
10. reached
11. was
12. has performed
13. crossed

EXERCISE 17 p. 57

1. Have you ever heard
2. 's directed/has directed
3. worked
4. was even
5. 's made/has made
6. had to
7. became
8. formed
9. 's led/has led
10. 's visited/has visited
11. 's worked/has worked
12. is

2.11 The Present Perfect with Continuation from Past to Present

EXERCISE 18 pp. 58–59

1. a. has worked, b. since
2. a. have been, b. for
3. a. has always had

4. a. Since, b. 's changed/has changed
5. a. have tried, b. since
6. a. Since, b. has climbed
7. a. since, b. 's led/has led
8. a. long, b. has Cameron been

EXERCISE 19 p. 59

1. 've been
2. Ø
3. 've probably read/have probably read
4. 've taken/have taken
5. 've had/have had
6. have you been
7. since
8. Have
9. have
10. 've wanted/have wanted
11. since
12. 've never been/have never been
13. 've tried/have tried
14. Ø
15. started
16. 've become/have become

ABOUT YOU p. 60

1. Has, changed
2. Have, started
3. have, learned, have never done
4. ever done
5. always wanted, has ever done
6. ever had

ABOUT YOU p. 60

Answers will vary.

Reading 4

COMPREHENSION p. 61

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 62

Answers will vary.

2.12 The Present Perfect Continuous

EXERCISE 20 p. 63

1. has been making, since
2. 's been exploring/has been exploring, for
3. 's been working/has been working
4. has been studying, for

5. 's been learning/has been learning
6. For, have been melting
7. has been performing, for
8. have been learning
9. has been studying, for
10. have been climbing, since

EXERCISE 21 pp. 63–64

1. a. have you been learning, b. For
2. a. has he been working, b. For
3. a. have you been thinking, b. Since
4. a. long has she been climbing, b. For
5. a. long has he been making, b. been, c. for, d. taking, e. 's been/has been
6. a. been, b. have, c. 've been telling/have been telling, d. for
7. a. 've been reading/have been reading

ABOUT YOU p. 65

Answers will vary.

2.13 The Present Perfect, the Present Perfect Continuous, and the Simple Past

EXERCISE 22 p. 66

1. is
2. has been working
3. since
4. has been exploring
5. for
6. arrived
7. went
8. have been going
9. went
10. were
11. has been improving
12. treated
13. has seen
14. takes
15. is
16. for
17. has been helping

EXERCISE 23 p. 66

1. has been climbing
2. 's done/has done
3. 's made/has made
4. began
5. went
6. 's increased/has increased/'s been increasing/has been increasing
7. used
8. made

9. did
10. 's appeared/has appeared
11. was

EXERCISE 24 p. 67

1. has been climbing, for, 's climbed/has climbed
2. 's been preparing/has been preparing
3. 've not seen/haven't seen, have, I haven't
4. 've taken/have taken, in, took
5. has helped/has been helping, have been
6. has been working, since
7. 've been talking/have been talking, for

REVIEW p. 69

1. haven't seen
2. in/for
3. have you been
4. 've had/have had
5. haven't had/have not had
6. 've been taking/have been taking
7. have you been doing
8. started
9. 've jumped/have jumped
10. 've never even thought/have never even thought
11. 've always wanted/have always wanted
12. since
13. talked
14. learned
15. Have you ever had
16. 've had/have had
17. 've worked/have worked/'ve been working/have been working
18. For
19. 've been trying/have been trying
20. taught
21. was
22. 've been knitting/have been knitting
23. since
24. 've made/have made

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 70–71

1. done
2. C
3. for
4. 's inspired/has inspired
5. 's taught/has taught
6. C
7. studied
8. have finished
9. C
10. been

11. were
12. C
13. 's always been/has always been
14. C
15. C
16. told
17. recently decided
18. C
19. learned
20. C
21. 's been studying/has been studying
22. C
23. C
24. C
25. C
26. 's never thought/has never thought
27. C

UNIT 3 THE MOVIES

Passive and Active Voice

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 75

1. F
2. F
3. T

3.1 Active and Passive Voice—Introduction

3.2 Comparison of Active and Passive Voice

EXERCISE 1 pp. 76–77

1. wrote, A
2. was written, P
3. designed, A
4. was designed, P
5. are rarely given, P
6. composed, A
7. live, A
8. Are, made, P
9. was filmed, P
10. is going to be based, P
11. appears, A
12. have been set, P
13. Have, seen, A
14. was, made, P
15. are shown, P
16. haven't been, A
17. was praised, P
18. was shot, P

EXERCISE 2 pp. 77–78

1. wasn't based
2. was based
3. was the first film made
4. was produced
5. were called
6. were they called
7. Were snacks sold
8. wasn't sold/was not sold
9. were permitted
10. weren't allowed/were not allowed
11. was sold
12. was shown
13. was written
14. was usually played
15. was used
16. was sound added
17. was the first color movie made
18. were actually made
19. have been lost/were lost
20. were given

EXERCISE 3 p. 78

1. are shown
2. are told
3. are being dimmed
4. are made
5. are being shown
6. is limited
7. are played
8. are asked
9. are transported

3.3 Active and Passive Voice—Use

EXERCISE 4 pp. 79–80

1. Appropriate costumes are designed to suit the period of the movie.
2. The 3D camera for *Avatar* was designed by James Cameron and Vince Pace.
3. Music is composed to give the movie a mood.
4. The music for *Star Wars* was composed by John Williams.
5. Credits are shown at the end of the movie.
6. The first Hollywood movie was made in 1911.
7. Expensive sets are built for blockbuster movies.
8. The part of Hachi was played by an Akita dog.
9. Movie tickets can be bought online.
10. In *Sully*, all the passengers on the plane were saved by Chesley Sullenberger.
11. Snacks are sold in movie theaters.
12. I was given free tickets for the movie.

EXERCISE 5 pp. 80–81

1. Do you like
2. smells
3. must be stamped
4. often forget
5. arrive
6. are often sold out
7. can be bought
8. are taken
9. are created
10. prefer
11. can pay
12. can be borrowed
13. have
14. can be skipped
15. turn off
16. am not interrupted
17. invite
18. make
19. save

ABOUT YOU p. 81

Answers about country will vary.

1. are sold, P
2. can be bought, P
3. are played, P
4. are, A
5. are shown, P
6. earn, A
7. are given, P
8. get, A

3.4 Verbs with Two Objects**EXERCISE 6** p. 82

1. The actress will be given a starring role. / A starring role will be given to the actress.
2. The actor will be offered the role. / The role will be offered to the actor.
3. Alex has been given two free tickets. / Two free tickets have been given to Alex.
4. We were shown the new movie. / The new movie was shown to us.
5. You are / served food at your seat. / Food is served to you at your seat.

Reading 2**COMPREHENSION** p. 84

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 84

Answers will vary.

3.5 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**EXERCISE 7** pp. 85–86

1. made, The first animated film was made by Winsor McCay.
2. became, no change
3. worked, no change
4. offered, He was offered a job as a newspaper artist.
5. left, no change
6. moved, no change
7. considered, The *Herald Tribune* was considered to have the highest quality color.
8. happened, no change
9. see, Can it be seen today?
10. preserve, Was it preserved?
11. find, It can be found online.
12. seems, no change
13. changed, no change
14. create, Today most animation is created on computers.
15. left, The movie tickets were left at home.

EXERCISE 8 p. 86

1. F
2. F
3. T

EXERCISE 9 pp. 86–87

1. was born
2. began
3. was given
4. worked
5. became
6. moved
7. started
8. recognize
9. was first created
10. looked
11. was named
12. changed
13. was introduced
14. created
15. were added
16. was produced
17. won
18. earned
19. won
20. built
21. was being built
22. died
23. have been built

EXERCISE 10 p. 88

1. was elected
2. became
3. worked
4. appeared
5. wasn't considered/was not considered
6. won
7. was scheduled
8. happened
9. was shot
10. didn't die/did not die
11. was also wounded
12. was postponed
13. recovered
14. finished
15. died

3.6 The Passive Voice with Get**EXERCISE 11** p. 89

1. Ronald Reagan got shot on the day of the Oscars.
2. One of his aides got shot, too.
3. Reagan didn't get killed.
4. Did the aide get killed?
5. Did the shooter get caught?
6. Movie stars get paid a lot of money.
7. Who will get picked for the starring role of the movie?
8. I didn't get invited to the Academy Awards.

Reading 3**COMPREHENSION** p. 91

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 91

Answers will vary.

3.7 Participles Used as Adjectives**EXERCISE 12** p. 92

1. The movie was entertaining. / We were entertained.
2. Violent movies are frightening. / The children are frightened.
3. Chaplin was amusing. / The audience was amused.
4. The adventure movie was exciting. / The audience was excited.
5. The TV show was boring. / I was bored.
6. The end of the movie was surprising. / We were surprised.
7. The movie was confusing. / She was confused.
8. The movie was terrifying. / They were terrified.

EXERCISE 13 p. 93

1. interesting
2. surprising
3. surprised
4. confused
5. convinced
6. excited
7. declining
8. depressed
9. surprised
10. interested
11. boring

EXERCISE 14 p. 93

1. boring
2. exciting
3. convincing
4. disappointed
5. amazing
6. interesting
7. annoyed
8. bored
9. satisfying

3.8 Other Past Participles Used as Adjectives**EXERCISE 15** p. 94

1. born
2. paid
3. educated
4. interested
5. located
6. married
7. known
8. closed
9. worried
10. taken
11. finished

3.9 Get vs. Be with Past Participles and Other Adjectives**EXERCISE 16** p. 95

1. got
2. was
3. is
4. is
5. is
6. be
7. be
8. be
9. got

REVIEW p. 97

1. was made
2. saw
3. see
4. don't remember
5. decides
6. comes
7. sinks
8. survives
9. die
10. interesting
11. was shown
12. remember
13. arrive
14. disappears
15. is rescued
16. disappointing
17. got saved
18. lived
19. frightening
20. were done
21. amazed
22. advanced
23. happens
24. Was
25. made
26. be done
27. read
28. knew
29. amazed
30. was directed
31. Was
32. nominated
33. was
34. ends
35. interests

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 98–99

1. C
2. should see
3. C
4. C
5. was shown
6. exhausted
7. fell
8. ended
9. C
10. was surprised
11. Did
12. die
13. did

14. rescued
15. happened
16. agreed
17. C
18. C
19. was kidnapped
20. C
21. remained
22. C
23. can be found
24. was directed
25. him
26. C
27. C
28. C
29. was written
30. nominated
31. C
32. wasn't
33. disappointed

UNIT 4 TRAVEL BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR

The Past Continuous, The Past Perfect, The Past Perfect Continuous

Reading 1**COMPREHENSION** p. 103

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 103

Answers will vary.

4.1 The Past Continuous—Form**EXERCISE 1** p. 104

1. were most Americans living, were living
2. was working, Was Clark working, wasn't
3. they were crossing, were traveling
4. weren't they traveling
5. they were crossing, were sleeping
6. was helping, was she helping
7. were waiting

4.2 The Past Continuous—Use**EXERCISE 2** p. 105

1. L
2. S

3. L
4. L
5. S
6. L
7. S
8. S
9. L
10. S
11. S
12. S
13. L

ABOUT YOU p. 105

Answers will vary.

4.3 The Past Continuous vs. the Simple Past

EXERCISE 3 pp. 106–107

1. a. was living, b. were you doing, c. was getting, d. was eating, e. listening, f. heard, g. did you do, h. ran, i. did you do, j. called
2. a. was *Columbia* going, b. happened, c. was traveling, d. were you doing, e. was getting, f. told, g. turned, h. showed, i. started
3. a. was reading, b. found, c. did you do, d. put

EXERCISE 4 pp. 107–108

1. a. was researching, b. found, c. did you do, d. watched
2. a. were crossing, b. died, c. did they do, d. buried
3. a. was explaining, b. fell, c. was the teacher talking about, d. was talking, e. was sleeping, f. woke, g. tried
4. a. was visiting, b. did you do, c. went
5. a. were you doing, b. was watching, c. were you doing, d. was sleeping, e. turned

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 110

1. T
2. F
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 110

Answers will vary.

4.4 The Past Perfect—Form

EXERCISE 5 p. 111

1. had just said
2. had happened
3. had met
4. had already left
5. had jumped

6. had survived
7. had died
8. had been
9. had passed away

4.5 The Past Perfect—Use (Part 1)

EXERCISE 6 pp. 112–113

1. had already been invented
2. a. left, b. had been removed
3. had broken
4. a. had received, b. hit
5. a. had been, b. realized
6. a. felt, b. had already gone
7. a. jumped, b. 'd gotten/had gotten
8. a. 'd spent/had spent, b. was rescued
9. a. arrived, b. had already died
10. a. was found, b. had been

EXERCISE 7 p. 113

1. When the ²Lewis and Clark expedition traveled to the West, ¹no one had done it before.
2. They ²finally entered a territory that ¹no white man had ever entered before.
3. ²It was 1804. For almost 20 years, ¹President Jefferson had thought about sending an expedition to the West.
4. ¹The expedition had traveled more than 600 miles by ²the end of July.
5. Up to ²this time, most of the trip ¹had been done by boat.
6. ²Lewis and Clark were the first white Americans to go west of the Rocky Mountains. But these lands ¹had been occupied by native people for a long time.
7. ¹Many American Indians had never seen a white man before ²they met Lewis and Clark.
8. ¹Only one man had died by ²the end of the expedition.
9. ¹He had died long before ²the expedition ended.
10. ²They returned to St. Louis almost two and a half years after ¹they had left.

4.6 When with the Simple Past or the Past Perfect

EXERCISE 8 p. 114

1. had never seen
2. had been removed
3. had received
4. went
5. ran
6. came
7. had not yet been published/had not been published yet
8. learned
9. told
10. 'd never heard/had never heard

ABOUT YOU p. 114

Answers will vary.

4.7 The Past Perfect—Use (Part 2)

EXERCISE 9 p. 115

1. went, had felt
2. had gotten, jumped
3. reported, had heard
4. was, had ever happened
5. became, had died
6. didn't know, hadn't published
7. knew, had given
8. had written, wasn't

EXERCISE 10 p. 116

1. a. entered, b. had ever entered
2. a. was, b. had ever done
3. a. kept, b. had seen
4. a. repaired, b. had become
5. a. entered, b. had warned, c. was, d. 'd ever met/had ever met
6. a. thought, b. 'd reached/had reached

ABOUT YOU p. 116

Answers will vary.

4.8 The Past Perfect Continuous—Form

EXERCISE 11 p. 117

1. had been traveling
2. had been running
3. had died
4. hadn't spoken
5. had learned
6. had been living

4.9 The Past Perfect Continuous—Use

EXERCISE 12 p. 118

1. a. died, b. had been living
2. a. had been working, b. chose
3. a. had been traveling, b. met
4. a. saw, b. 'd been crossing/had been crossing
5. a. wrote, b. 'd been thinking/had been thinking
6. a. was rescued, b. 'd been holding on/had been holding on
7. a. was found, b. had been resting
8. a. exploded, b. had been traveling

EXERCISE 13 p. 119

1. a. came, b. had been studying
2. a. 'd been waiting/had been waiting, b. got
3. a. 'd been living/had been living, b. left
4. a. felt, b. 'd been working/had been working
5. a. 'd been studying/had been studying, b. broke out
6. a. left, b. had been going on
7. a. had been waiting, b. got
8. a. got, b. 'd been traveling/had been traveling

ABOUT YOU p. 119

Answers will vary.

4.10 The Past Perfect (Continuous) vs. the Present Perfect (Continuous)

EXERCISE 14 pp. 120–121

1. have you been
2. 've always been/have always been
3. 've been/have been
4. 've always loved/have always loved
5. had been studying
6. 've become/have become
7. Have you ever seen
8. 've never heard/have never heard
9. 's made/has made
10. 've seen/have seen
11. haven't been/have not been
12. 've been watching/have been watching
13. had ever been made

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 123

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 123

Answers will vary.

4.11 Comparison of Past Tenses

EXERCISE 15 p. 124

1. T, 2. F, 3. F

EXERCISE 16 pp. 124–125

1. were living
2. didn't go
3. traveled
4. had already been built
5. was
6. used
7. invented
8. started
9. had already been
10. was called
11. was starting
12. were making
13. had developed
14. was
15. raised
16. fell
17. rose
18. was disappearing

EXERCISE 17 pp. 125–127

1. a. Have you ever heard, b. invented, c. produced, d. didn't know/did not know, e. 've driven/have driven/'ve been driving/have been driving, f. has always been, g. 've never had/have never had, h. 've always preferred/have always preferred
2. a. gave, b. 'd been driving/had been driving/'d driven/had driven, c. decided, d. bought, e. 's been riding/has been riding, f. started, g. has improved/has been improving, h. helps/is helping/has been helping
3. a. Have space missions always been, b. had been, c. occurred, d. was
4. a. learned, b. was working, c. was learning, d. became
5. a. were they called, b. had, c. were used
6. a. was studying, b. realized, c. did he do, d. realized, e. developed
7. a. read, b. had ever crossed, c. had died
8. a. 've been thinking/have been thinking, b. Have you ever bought, c. Have you looked, d. Have you thought
9. a. had ever been built, b. was traveling/had been traveling, c. hit, d. started, e. had already left

ABOUT YOU p. 127

Answers will vary.

REVIEW p. 129

1. 've never heard
2. departed

3. 's been flying/has been flying
4. Has she arrived
5. arrived
6. changed
7. have you used
8. have used
9. was traveling
10. used
11. went
12. had
13. missed
14. put
15. got
16. 'd been traveling/had been traveling
17. had gotten
18. did you do
19. told
20. did they find
21. found
22. 'd already been/had already been
23. was visiting
24. gave
25. has just arrived/just arrived
26. touched
27. 've already downloaded/have already downloaded/already downloaded
28. did
29. were showing

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 130–131

1. saw
2. C
3. 've been/have been
4. C
5. saw
6. had originally planned
7. C
8. were getting
9. 'd never even seen/had never even seen
10. had ever been built
11. C
12. heard
13. C
14. took
15. put
16. C
17. saw
18. C
19. became
20. had gone
21. died

22. was traveling
23. C
24. C
25. When
26. C
27. waited
28. C
29. died
30. didn't remember/did not remember

UNIT 5 HIGH-TECH WORLD

Modals and Related Expressions

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 135

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 135

Answers will vary.

5.1 Modals—An Overview

EXERCISE 1 p. 135

1. F, 2. T, 3. T

EXERCISE 2 p. 136

1. can't remember
2. 'm not able to remember
3. have to write
4. might forget
5. can never remember
6. shouldn't write
7. can get
8. have to pick
9. must choose
10. 've got to think
11. have to log in
12. was supposed to make
13. may simplify

5.2 Possibility: *May, Might, Could*

EXERCISE 3 p. 137

1. I might buy
2. You may think
3. You may want
4. You may have
5. It might be
6. You could be

7. I may not remember
8. you might steal

5.3 Necessity/Obligation: *Must, Have To, Have Got To*

EXERCISE 4 p. 138

1. 've got to leave
2. have to log on
3. have to click
4. have to fill out
5. 's got to match
6. must use
7. must have
8. 've got to include
9. have to remember
10. have to do
11. 've got to copy
12. must be copied
13. had to learn
14. 've got to meet

ABOUT YOU p. 139

Answers will vary.

5.4 Expectation: *Be Supposed To*

EXERCISE 5 p. 140

1. 're supposed to read
2. is supposed to make
3. 're supposed to copy
4. 're supposed to pay
5. 'm supposed to memorize
6. aren't supposed to text
7. 's supposed to send
8. was supposed to use
9. aren't supposed to open
10. 'm supposed to help
11. were supposed to meet

EXERCISE 6 p. 140

Answers will vary.

ABOUT YOU p. 141

Answers will vary.

5.5 Advice: *Should, Ought To, Had Better*

EXERCISE 7 pp. 141–142

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 8 pp. 142–143

1. a. Should I buy, b. I should give, c. he shouldn't play, d. He ought to play
2. a. You ought to protect, b. You shouldn't make, c. You'd better be, d. I'd better do, e. You'd better not use
3. a. should I do, b. You ought to set up, c. You should choose, d. 'd better choose

EXERCISE 9 p. 143

1. 'd better not
2. 've got to
3. 're supposed to
4. do I have to
5. have to
6. should
7. ought to/should
8. had to
9. must
10. should
11. a. is supposed to, b. is supposed to
12. 've got to

ABOUT YOU p. 144*Answers will vary.***5.6 Suggestion: Can/Could****EXERCISE 10** p. 144*Answers will vary.***Reading 2****COMPREHENSION** p. 146

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 146*Answers will vary.***5.7 Negative Modals****EXERCISE 11** pp. 146–147

1. may not
2. cannot
3. shouldn't
4. are not allowed to
5. aren't supposed to
6. must not/may not
7. don't have to
8. don't have to
9. may not

EXERCISE 12 p. 147

1. shouldn't
2. can
3. can't
4. may not/might not
5. shouldn't
6. should
7. could/can
8. don't have to
9. don't have to
10. shouldn't
11. can't
12. have to
13. can't
14. have to/'ve got to

ABOUT YOU p. 147*Answers will vary.***Reading 3****COMPREHENSION** p. 149

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 149*Answers will vary.***5.8 Ability/Possibility: Can, Be Able To****EXERCISE 13** pp. 149–150

1. can find out
2. Are you able to keep
3. are able to obtain
4. can find
5. can catch
6. wasn't able to get
7. can carry out
8. can't find
9. couldn't identify

5.9 Logical Conclusion: Must**EXERCISE 14** pp. 150–151*Possible answers*

1. feel
2. get
3. know
4. send, b. like
5. have, b. be
6. know
7. love/like

8. realize/understand/know; be joking
9. know

5.10 Probability vs. Possibility: *Must* vs. *May*, *Might*, *Could*

EXERCISE 15 p. 152

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 16 pp. 153–154

1. a. couldn't, b. did you have to, c. must
2. a. were supposed to
3. a. can't, b. must
4. a. didn't have to, b. couldn't, c. had to d. 've got to, e. 're supposed to
5. a. is supposed to, b. can't, c. must, d. should, e. must, f. is able to, g. might
6. a. don't have to, b. could, c. can, d. must
7. a. 'm supposed to
8. a. 'd better not, b. should
9. a. might, b. don't have to

5.11 Continuous Modals

EXERCISE 17 p. 155

1. a. might be taking, b. could be charging
2. a. shouldn't be using, b. might be preventing
3. a. shouldn't be texting
4. a. could be learning
5. a. must be talking
6. a. must be making

REVIEW p. 157

1. can, could
2. can't
3. 've got to, am I supposed to
4. don't have to, can
5. can
6. don't have to
7. ought to/should
8. 'm supposed to
9. can
10. can
11. must, was supposed to
12. should
13. must/have to, can't

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 158–159

1. should play
2. C
3. must spend
4. C
5. 'd better/had better

6. can we do
7. are supposed to
8. be able to
9. C
10. 's not permitted to/isn't permitted to/is not permitted to
11. 's got to/has got to/has to
12. allowed
13. C
14. can't I
15. C
16. 've got to /have got to /have to

UNIT 6 U.S. PRESIDENTS AND ELECTIONS

Modals in the Past

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 163

1. T
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 163

Answers will vary.

6.1 Modals in the Past—Form

EXERCISE 1 pp. 163–164

1. should have read, must have learned
2. could have lasted, shouldn't have used, couldn't have gotten
3. must have been, must not have paid, should have paid
4. must have written, must have been
5. could have used, should have asked

6.2 Past Regrets or Mistakes—*Should Have*

EXERCISE 2 pp. 164–165

1. have seen, have told, have written
2. have watched, have paid
3. have voted, have given
4. have shortened, have helped
5. have used, have paid

ABOUT YOU p. 165

Answers will vary

6.3 Past Possibility—*May/Might/Could + Have*

EXERCISE 3 p. 166

1. F, 2. T, 3. F

EXERCISE 4 p. 166

1. have learned
2. not have heard
3. not have been
4. have been
5. not have planned
6. have written
7. have written
8. have stabbed
9. have been

6.4 Logical Conclusion about the Past—*Must Have***EXERCISE 5** pp. 167–168*Possible answers*

1. a. have been, b. have liked
2. a. have entered, b. have planned, c. have had
3. a. have felt, b. have felt
4. a. have had, b. have been
5. a. have heard, b. have been, c. have been, d. have been
6. a. have been
7. a. have come, b. have fallen

Reading 2**COMPREHENSION** p. 170

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 170*Answers will vary.***6.5 Past Direction Not Taken—*Could Have*****EXERCISE 6** pp. 170–171

1. have started
2. have ended
3. have been killed
4. have made
5. have continued
6. have sent
7. have bombed
8. have spoken

EXERCISE 7 p. 171

1. could have dressed
2. could have been
3. could have married
4. could have broken
5. could have given
6. could have killed

ABOUT YOU p. 171*Answers will vary.***EXERCISE 8** p. 171*Answers will vary.***Reading 3****COMPREHENSION** p. 173

1. T
2. F
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 173*Answers will vary.***6.6 Must Have + Past Participle vs. *Had To* + Base Form****EXERCISE 9** pp. 173–174

1. had to count
2. must have been
3. had to wait
4. must have been
5. had to be made
6. must have voted
7. must have been
8. had to work

6.7 Ability and Possibility in the Past**EXERCISE 10** pp. 174–175

1. couldn't use/couldn't have used
2. couldn't understand
3. couldn't have listened
4. Were you able to/Could you
5. could have voted
6. were able to use/could have used
7. couldn't have happened
8. couldn't/wasn't able to
9. couldn't/wasn't able to
10. couldn't use
11. could have been
12. couldn't read
13. was able to teach

6.8 Modals in the Past: Continuous Forms**EXERCISE 11** p. 175

1. have been using
2. have been thinking
3. have been having
4. have been watching
5. have been planning
6. have been protecting

REVIEW p. 177

1. had to rely, must
2. couldn't read, was able to, wasn't able to/couldn't
3. could, was able to end
4. shouldn't, might not
5. must have thought
6. had to take
7. weren't able to agree, may/might, c. could/may
8. could have happened, must
9. could, should

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 178–179

1. couldn't remember
2. C
3. must have remembered
4. could have been
5. C
6. must have been
7. C
8. couldn't get/could not get
9. couldn't understand
10. must have known
11. must have crashed
12. C
13. should have flown
14. C
15. may not have been able to
16. could have been
17. could have used
18. C

UNIT 7 ONLINE INTERACTIONS

Adjective Clauses, Descriptive Phrases

Reading 1**COMPREHENSION** p. 183

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 183

Possible answers:

1. Answers will vary for first part. Advantages of shopping online are:
It is easy and can be done from anywhere. You have more options than you might have in a store.
Disadvantages: It might take a few days to get the product. The product may not be what you expect when you see it. Clothing or shoes might not fit. It creates a lot of waste (packaging).
2. *Answers will vary.*

7.1 Adjective Clauses—Introduction**ABOUT YOU** p. 183

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 1 p. 183

1. T
2. T
3. F

EXERCISE 2 p. 184

1. who
2. which
3. that
4. that, that
5. whose
6. that
7. whose
8. that
9. who
10. where

EXERCISE 3 pp. 184–185

1. Amazon was founded in 1994 by Jeff Bezos, who predicted that the Internet offered an opportunity to make money.
2. Amazon, which is now the largest online retailer, began by selling books.
3. First he made a list of about twenty products that could be sold online.
4. Bezos decided on the name *Amazon* because it is a place that is "exotic and different."
5. But a good name is not enough. He needed to hire people whose talents would improve the company.
6. Since many big Internet companies started in a garage, he decided to buy a house that had a garage.
7. He needed money. He went to his parents, whose first response was "What's the Internet?"
8. Some people thought his parents would lose all the money that they invested.
9. The 1990s was a time when people were just beginning to use the Internet.
10. Bezos created a place where customers could make recommendations to other users.

7.2 Relative Pronoun as Subject**EXERCISE 4** pp. 185–186

1. who buys/that buys
2. who buy/that buy
3. who reads/that reads
4. that lost
5. who have created/that have created
6. who understood/that understood

7. who believed/that believed
8. that became
9. who bought/that bought
10. that are
11. that help

EXERCISE 5 p. 186

Answers will vary.

7.3 Relative Pronoun as Object

EXERCISE 6 pp. 188–189

1. buy, (that) I bought
2. a. (that) I get, b. (that) I don't know, c. (that) I use, d. (that) I buy/(that) I bought, e. (that) you use, f. (that) I prefer, g. (that) I need
3. a. (who) you had/(whom) you had/(that) you had, b. (that) I have, c. (that) you give/(that) you've given/(that) you have given/(that) you're giving/(that) you are giving
4. a. (that) you've got/(that) you have got, b. (that) I've got/(that) I have got, c. (that) you had, d. (that) she gave
5. a. (that) you see, b. (that) I rented, c. (that) I'm going to rent/(that) I am going to rent, d. (that) I got/(that) I've gotten, e. (who) we find/(whom) we find/(that) we find

7.4 Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

EXERCISE 7 pp. 190–191

1. There are several travel websites I'm interested in.
2. There is a new website everyone is talking about.
3. The link you click on will take you to that site.
4. The information you are looking for can be found on that site.
5. Vacation Rentals is not a website I'm familiar with.
6. Finding a vacation home online is not a method I'm accustomed to.
7. The house we decided on is in the mountains.
8. The owner I spoke to was very helpful.
9. There's one thing I'm sure about: Renting a vacation home is a good deal.

EXERCISE 8 p. 191

1. has vacation rentals (which/that) I'm interested in/has vacation rentals in which I'm interested
2. (which/that) I'm interested in has three bedrooms/in which I'm interested has three bedrooms
3. (who/whom/that) I'm taking a vacation with want to rent a house/ with whom I'm taking a vacation want to rent a house
4. (who/whom/that) I spoke to/to whom I spoke
5. (that/which) we are responsible for is cleaning the house/for which we are responsible is cleaning the house

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 193

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 193

Answers will vary.

7.5 Place and Time in Adjective Clauses

EXERCISE 9 pp. 193–194

1. when
2. where
3. Ø/when
4. when
5. where
6. when
7. where
8. when
9. Ø/when
10. where
11. when

ABOUT YOU p. 195

Answers will vary.

ABOUT YOU p. 195

Answers will vary.

7.6 Whose in Adjective Clauses

EXERCISE 10 p. 196

1. whose basement was flooded needs new furniture.
2. whose radio broke needs a new one.
3. whose daughter is in the school orchestra needs a violin.
4. whose bicycle was stolen needs one to get to work.
5. whose new apartment is small wants to give away a lot of books.
6. whose laptop doesn't work anymore needs a new one.
7. whose children are grown now wants to give away their toys.
8. whose kids are starting school needs two backpacks.

EXERCISE 11 p. 197

1. whose tablet I bought
2. whose vacation rental I found online
3. whose computer I bought online
4. whose profile picture I don't like
5. whose picture I received by e-mail
6. whose names I accidentally deleted

7. whose picture you see on my page
8. whose class we're taking

7.7 Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns

EXERCISE 12 pp. 197–198

1. (that) I have gotten
2. (that) I need/(that) I needed
3. (that) I've bought/(that) I bought
4. who uses, (that) I know
5. (that) you sent
6. (that) you told
7. (that) you saw
8. who/that rents
9. who/that wants
10. who/that has

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 200

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 200

Answers will vary.

7.8 Nonessential Adjective Clauses

EXERCISE 13 p. 200

1. The first modern computer, which was called ENIAC, took up a lot of space.
2. ENIAC was created in 1942, when the U.S. was involved in World War II.
3. Personal computers, which were introduced in the 1970s, were smaller and faster than previous computers.
4. Reshma Saujani, whose name is not widely recognized, is making a big difference in many women's lives.
5. Bill Gates went to Harvard University, where he developed the programming language BASIC.
6. Bill Gates dropped out of Harvard to work with Paul Allen, who was his old high school friend.
7. Bill Gates and his wife, Melinda, set up the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which helps people in need all over the world.
8. Jeff Bezos got money from his parents, who lent him \$300,000 to start Amazon.
9. Gina has started to take free classes with Girls Who Code, which started a project at her school.
10. The iMac, which was popular in the 1990s, came in various colors such as grape and blueberry.
11. Apple computers have been popular due to their attractive design, which is often sleek and colorful.
12. The new company is in California, where many tech giants are based.

7.9 Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses

EXERCISE 14 pp. 201–202

1. OK
2. My father, who texted me a few minutes ago, is sick.
3. OK
4. The Freecycle Network™, which was created in 2003, helps keep things out of landfills.
5. OK
6. Saujani, whose organization has an impressive website, has provided help to thousands of girls around the country.
7. OK
8. Meg Whitman, who ran eBay for 10 years, left the company in
9. Young women can go to the Girls Who Code website, where there is a lot of useful information.
10. The Windows operating system, which was developed by Microsoft, came out in
11. OK
12. OK
13. The Web, which is one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century, has changed the way people get information.
14. Bill Gates, who created Microsoft with his friend, became a billionaire.
15. Steve Jobs, who died in 2011, helped create the Apple computer.
16. OK

EXERCISE 15 pp. 202–203

1. eBay, which was started in Pierre Omidyar's house, is now a large corporation.
2. Reshma Saujani, who thinks there should be more women in computing, runs Girls Who Code.
3. Pierre Omidyar, whose wife became part of the company, started eBay as a hobby.
4. eBay hired Meg Whitman in 1998, when more expert business knowledge was needed to run the company.
5. In 2008, eBay hired John Donahoe, who fired a lot of people.
6. E-mail, which was first created in 1972, did not become popular until the 1990s.
7. Pierre Omidyar, whose idea started to become popular, had to charge money for each sale.
8. Saujani's focus is on the area of computer science, where few women work at the moment.

7.10 Descriptive Phrases

EXERCISE 16 p. 204

1. On eBay, people ~~who are~~ living in California can easily sell to people ~~who are~~ living in New York.
2. Google, ~~which is~~ a popular search engine, is used by millions of people.
3. Bill Gates, ~~who is~~ the founder of Microsoft, has set up a foundation to help others.

4. eBay takes a percentage of each sale ~~that is~~ made on its website.
5. Reshma Saujani, ~~who is~~ the head of Girls Who Code, works to improve the position of women in computing.
6. The Girls Who Code website, ~~which is~~ a good source of relevant statistics, is very clearly designed.
7. Saujani wants to change the situation in computer science, ~~which is~~ a subject she cares deeply about.
8. The number of girls ~~that have been~~ reached by Girls Who Code is very impressive.
9. People ~~who are~~ interested in reading newspapers from other cities can find them on the Web.
10. The World Wide Web, ~~which is~~ abbreviated WWW, was first introduced on the Internet in 1991.
11. The Internet, ~~which was~~ designed in the 1970s, didn't attract casual users until Berners-Lee created the Web.
12. Some wealthy people signed a Giving Pledge, ~~which is~~ a promise to give away most of their money in their lifetime.
13. Pierre Omidyar, ~~who is~~ a billionaire, signed the Giving Pledge.
14. Computers ~~that are~~ sold today have much more memory and speed than computers ~~that were~~ sold 10 years ago.
15. Deron Beal, ~~who is~~ from Arizona, created The Freecycle Network™.

EXERCISE 17 pp. 204–205

1. Pierre Omidyar, whose father was a professor, came to the U.S. when he was a child.
2. Pierre Omidyar, (who is) from France, wrote his first computer program at age 14.
3. He lived in California, where he started his business.
4. Pierre Omidyar, who started eBay as a hobby in his home, saw a good use for computer technology.
5. *BusinessWeek*, (which is) a popular business magazine, named Meg Whitman among the 25 most powerful business managers.
6. Meg Whitman resigned from eBay in 2008, when she decided to go into politics.
7. John Donahoe, whom/who Omidyar hired in 2008, got the company out of decline.
8. Bill Gates, who dropped out of Harvard during his second year, started Microsoft at the age of 19.
9. Amazon, (which is) now the largest online retailer, began by selling books.
10. Jeff Bezos's parents, who had never heard of the Internet, invested money in Amazon.
11. Reshma Saujani wants to see more women in computer science, which is one of the fastest growing employment areas today.

REVIEW p. 207

Part 1

1. that/which
2. who/that
3. when
4. with which

5. whose
6. Ø/that/which
7. about which
8. where
9. Ø
10. that/Ø
11. when/during which
12. that
13. where/in which
14. who
15. whose
16. that/Ø

Part 2

1. John Donahoe, who replaced Meg Whitman, saved eBay from decline.
2. In 2008, when John Donahoe came to work at eBay, many top employees were fired.
3. OK
4. Amazon, an online retailer, was created by Jeff Bezos.
5. OK
6. OK
7. OK
8. OK
9. OK
10. Many people confuse the Web with the Internet, which was created in the 1970s.
11. OK

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 208–209

1. C
2. who
3. C
4. C
5. parts that needed/parts which needed
6. (that) I don't want
7. C
8. who lives
9. my friend was taking the picture
10. whose
11. that
12. whose class I'm taking
13. A person who/Anyone who/Whoever

UNIT 8 HELPING OTHERS Infinitives and Gerunds

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 213

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 213*Answers will vary.***8.1 Infinitives—Overview****EXERCISE 1** p. 213

1. F
2. T
3. F

EXERCISE 2 p. 214

1. to work
2. to find
3. to collect
4. to get
5. to finish
6. to think
7. to do
8. To provide
9. to continue
10. finish
11. to emphasize
12. to learn
13. to have
14. to help
15. to teach

8.2 Verbs Followed by an Infinitive**EXERCISE 3** p. 215

1. to follow
2. to help
3. to give away
4. to use
5. to get/to persuade
6. to give
7. to get/to persuade
8. to provide

EXERCISE 4 p. 215

1. to work
2. to leave
3. to start over
4. to build
5. to die
6. to get
7. to be given
8. to be educated
9. to have
10. to learn

ABOUT YOU p. 215*Answers will vary.***8.3 Object + Infinitive****EXERCISE 5** pp. 216–217

1. him to use
2. them to think, them to sign
3. them to suffer, him to do, him to take
4. them to help, me to teach
5. me to volunteer, them to finish
6. me to buy, me to save
7. them to go, them to become

EXERCISE 6 p. 217

1. him to teach the children good values.
2. me to help others.
3. them not to forget about other people.
4. them to give to charity.
5. them to be kind to others.
6. you to work hard.
7. us to give money to people in need.
8. her to be generous.
9. me not to be selfish.
10. them to be polite.

ABOUT YOU p. 218*Answers will vary.***8.4 Causative Verbs****EXERCISE 7** p. 219

1. to give, to donate
2. do, feel
3. drive
4. buy, to use, save, to give

EXERCISE 8 p. 220

1. to give
2. answer
3. tell
4. to contribute
5. pay
6. to volunteer
7. (to) send

8.5 Adjective + Infinitive**EXERCISE 9** pp. 220–221

1. to donate
2. to help
3. to do

4. to learn/to find out/to hear
5. to have
6. to ask
7. to help
8. to go
9. to bring/to give
10. to have
11. to have

ABOUT YOU p. 221

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 10 pp. 221–222

Possible answers

1. to do
2. to get/to find
3. to work
4. to hire
5. to get/to find
6. stay/sit
7. to save
8. to buy
9. to think
10. to go
11. to pay
12. to make
13. to think
14. (to) learn
15. (to) clean
16. to make
17. feel
18. to be
19. (to) get
20. to be/to become
21. to give

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 223

1. T
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 223

Answers will vary.

8.6 Infinitives as Subjects

EXERCISE 11 p. 224

1. to
2. take
3. It was/It is

4. for
5. To
6. costs/cost, to
7. To

EXERCISE 12 p. 224

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 13 p. 225

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 14 p. 225

1. It's a good thing to raise money for charity.
2. It isn't easy to raise one million dollars./It's not easy to raise one million dollars./It is not easy to raise one million dollars.
3. It takes a lot of money to fight disease.
4. It's everyone's responsibility to help poor people./It is everyone's responsibility to help poor people.
5. It takes a lot of money to produce high-quality education.
6. It was Carnegie's dream to build libraries.
7. It was Joyce's goal to raise money for sick children.
8. It will take time to fight disease in poor countries.

8.7 Infinitives to Show Purpose

EXERCISE 15 p. 226

Possible answers

1. learn
2. build
3. get
4. get, get
5. help
6. raise
7. to work/to volunteer
8. to give

8.8 Infinitives with Too and Enough

EXERCISE 16 p. 227

1. enough talent
2. too old to learn
3. easy to make
4. too long to make
5. enough time
6. talented enough
7. to make
8. too busy to help
9. too much work to do
10. enough time to help
11. enough money to buy

EXERCISE 17 p. 227

1. enough
2. too many
3. too much
4. too
5. enough
6. too much

Reading 3**COMPREHENSION** p. 228

1. T
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 228

Answers will vary.

8.9 Gerunds—Overview**EXERCISE 18** p. 229

1. making
2. advancing
3. working
4. volunteering
5. providing
6. working
7. eliminating
8. being
9. getting
10. living
11. eating
12. providing
13. ending
14. spending
15. having
16. Doing

8.10 Gerunds as Subjects**EXERCISE 19** p. 230

Possible answers

1. Giving, underline *made*
2. Working, underline *is not*
3. having, underline *bothered*
4. Getting/Obtaining/Paying for, underline *is*
5. Having, underline *didn't give*
6. Driving/Having/Owning, underline *was not*
7. Taking/Going on, underline *wasn't*
8. Knowing/Feeling, underline *was helping*
9. Volunteering/Working, underline *gives*
10. Ending/Stopping, underline *is*

EXERCISE 20 p. 230

Answers will vary.

ABOUT YOU p. 230

Answers will vary.

8.11 Gerunds after Prepositions and Nouns**EXERCISE 21** p. 231

1. about (making)
5. to (providing)
7. on (eliminating)
9. in (getting)
12. about (providing)
13. in (ending)

EXERCISE 22 p. 231

1. driving
2. helping
3. giving
4. volunteering
5. quitting
6. having
7. building
8. creating
9. signing
10. making, selling
11. providing

8.12 Prepositions after Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives**EXERCISE 23** p. 234

1. about having
2. for being
3. on working
4. watching
5. to having
6. in gardening
7. of having
8. about volunteering
9. working
10. at giving
11. for giving

ABOUT YOU p. 234

Answers will vary.

8.13 Verbs Followed by Gerunds

Possible answers

EXERCISE 24 pp. 235–236

1. helping
2. getting/receiving
3. driving/having/owning
4. living
5. working
6. getting/receiving
7. helping
8. working/volunteering
9. making
10. getting/receiving
11. making
12. swimming

8.14 Verbs Followed by a Gerund or Infinitive**EXERCISE 25** p. 236

1. Dawson's parents loved helping others.
2. They hated to see people suffer.
3. Dawson began to work when he was 19 years old.
4. He liked to give away money.
5. He continued working until his 80s.
6. He preferred living in a small apartment.
7. He loved helping students get an education.

EXERCISE 26 p. 237*Possible answers*

1. being/to be
2. to be/being
3. to work/working
4. to be/being
5. to look/looking
6. to work/working

8.15 Gerund or Infinitive as Subject**EXERCISE 27** pp. 237–238

1. Helping others is wonderful.
2. Going to college costs a lot of money.
3. Working and studying at the same time is hard.
4. Helping students get an education is important.
5. Working in a factory is difficult.
6. Dying rich is a disgrace (according to Carnegie).
7. Helping others is satisfying.
8. Signing the Giving Pledge is a wonderful thing.

8.16 Gerund or Infinitive after a Verb: Differences in Meaning**EXERCISE 28** pp. 238–239

1. telling
2. hearing
3. meeting

4. to rest
5. to get
6. to pick up
7. to leave
8. to call/calling
9. to leave/leaving
10. to text/texting
11. to use
12. worrying
13. giving
14. to understand

ABOUT YOU p. 239*Answers will vary.***Reading 4****COMPREHENSION** p. 240

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 241*Answers will vary.***8.17 Used To/Be Used To/Get Used To****EXERCISE 29** p. 241*Possible answers:*

1. exercise once a week
2. drive/take the bus
3. ride
4. give/donate
5. spend/save

ABOUT YOU p. 241*Answers will vary.***EXERCISE 30** p. 242

1. 'm not used to working/am not used to working
2. 'm not used to riding/am not used to riding
3. 's used to giving/is used to giving
4. was used to driving
5. 's used to helping/is used to helping
6. 'm not used to working/am not used to working
7. 'm not used to doing/am not used to doing, was used to hearing
8. 'm not used to riding/am not used to riding

EXERCISE 31 p. 243

1. are used to riding
2. I

3. I was
4. take
5. got used to
6. riding
7. riding
8. couldn't
9. get used
10. used
11. use

8.18 Sense-Perception Verbs

EXERCISE 32 p. 244

1. walking
2. crying
3. take
4. tell
5. take
6. running
7. tell
8. say/saying
9. help/helping

REVIEW p. 247

1. to have
2. to help
3. in helping
4. to read
5. play
6. to read
7. play
8. for helping
9. crying
10. crying
11. to leave
12. to cry/crying
13. learning/to learn
14. ringing/to ring
15. picking
16. to taking
17. sleep
18. sleeping
19. To complete/In order to complete
20. do
21. to study
22. take
23. having
24. to help
25. to take
26. taking
27. watching

28. grow
29. Seeing
30. leave
31. Bringing

EDITING PRACTICE p. 249

1. C
2. to do
3. helping
4. me to help
5. working/work
6. to become
7. Ø
8. C
9. finding
10. C
11. making
12. feel
13. it's/it is
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. used to sleeping
20. to sleep
21. making
22. they used to make
23. C
24. them to be
25. becoming
26. to
27. C
28. to find
29. C
30. C

UNIT 9 COMING TO AMERICA

Adverbial Clauses and Phrases, Sentence Connectors *So/Such . . . That*

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 253

1. T
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 253

Answers will vary.

9.1 Adverbial Clauses and Phrases—Introduction

EXERCISE 1 p. 253

1. F
2. F
3. T

EXERCISE 2 p. 254

1. because
2. even if
3. While
4. so that
5. After
6. Even though
7. because
8. When
9. since
10. because
11. until
12. because
13. unless
14. After
15. When
16. so that

EXERCISE 3 p. 254

1. R
2. Cd
3. T
4. P
5. T
6. Ct
7. R
8. T
9. R
10. R
11. T
12. R
13. Cd
14. T
15. T
16. P

9.2 Reason and Purpose

EXERCISE 4 p. 255

1. (in order) to
2. because/since
3. So (that)
4. Because of

5. so (that)
6. because of
7. (in order) to
8. Because/Since
9. (In order) To
10. because
11. for

EXERCISE 5 p. 256

Possible answers:

1. so that
2. because/since
3. Because of
4. for
5. so (that)
6. (in order) to
7. so (that)
8. because/since
9. because/since
10. so (that)
11. because of
12. Because/Since

ABOUT YOU p. 256

Answers will vary.

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 258

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 258

Answers will vary.

9.3 Time Clauses and Phrases

EXERCISE 6 pp. 258–259

1. when
2. for
3. During
4. for
5. during
6. while/as
7. while/when
8. While/As
9. until
10. Since
11. When
12. when

13. while
14. since
15. When/Whenever

EXERCISE 7 p. 259

1. When
2. When/Whenever
3. for
4. When/Whenever
5. When
6. during
7. When
8. While/As
9. until
10. Since/Ever since
11. since
12. for
13. While/When
14. during
15. until

ABOUT YOU p. 260

Answers will vary.

9.4 Using the *-ing* Form after Time Words

EXERCISE 8 p. 261

1. While running from their homes, they saw many dangerous animals.
2. The Lost Boys went to Kenya before coming to the U.S.
3. While living in Kenya, they studied English.
4. Before coming to the U.S., the Lost Boys had never used electricity.
5. Deng learned how to use a computer after coming to the U.S.
6. Before finding a job, Deng got help from the U.S. government.
7. Deng went back to South Sudan after graduating from college.
8. While studying for his degree, Deng raised money for a school in South Sudan.

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 263

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 263

Answers will vary.

9.5 Contrast

EXERCISE 9 pp. 263–264

1. Even though
2. although
3. In spite of the fact that/Even though
4. Although
5. In spite of the fact that

EXERCISE 10 p. 264

1. In spite of the fact that
2. In spite of
3. In spite of the fact that
4. in spite of the fact that
5. in spite of
6. in spite of
7. In spite of
8. In spite of the fact that
9. in spite of the fact that

EXERCISE 11 p. 264

1. Even though
2. In spite of the fact that
3. Although
4. even though
5. in spite of
6. even though/although

Reading 4

COMPREHENSION p. 266

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 266

Answers will vary.

9.6 Condition

EXERCISE 12 p. 266

1. continues; will be
2. goes; will increase
3. are; will be needed
4. will get, increases
5. will be, continues
6. will forget, encourage

EXERCISE 13 p. 267

1. Immigrants can't become American citizens unless they pass a test.

2. Visitors can't enter the U.S. unless they have a passport.
3. Immigrants will continue to come to the U.S. unless conditions in their native countries improve.
4. In the 1800s, Southern farmers couldn't prosper unless they found a new crop to grow.
5. Foreigners cannot work in the U.S. unless they have permission.

EXERCISE 14 p. 267

1. If
2. If
3. unless
4. unless
5. unless
6. If
7. if
8. unless

ABOUT YOU p. 268

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 15 p. 268

Possible answers:

1. the weather is cold
2. your accent isn't perfect
3. you make (grammar) mistakes
4. you don't have to pay rent/they don't charge you for rent/you live there for free
5. you're an American/you're an American resident/you're a resident

Reading 5

COMPREHENSION p. 270

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 270

Answers will vary.

9.7 SentenceConnectors

EXERCISE 16 p. 271

1. However
2. Furthermore/Moreover
3. As a result
4. However
5. For example
6. In addition
7. Nevertheless
8. First, Furthermore
9. However

10. Nevertheless
11. Therefore/As a result
12. However
13. However
14. Moreover/Furthermore
15. In fact

EXERCISE 17 p. 272

Answers will vary.

9.8 So...That/Such...That

EXERCISE 18 pp. 273–274

1. so many
2. such a
3. so
4. so many
5. so
6. so much
7. so many, so much
8. such a
9. so
10. so few
11. so little

EXERCISE 19 p. 274

Answers will vary. The connectors used should be:

1. so
2. so
3. such a
4. such a
5. so many
6. so little

REVIEW p. 277

1. for
2. to
3. to
4. so
5. For example
6. so that
7. In fact
8. In addition/Furthermore
9. Although
10. since
11. Even though
12. In fact
13. In spite of
14. Because
15. However
16. Furthermore

17. However,
18. Until
19. In spite of the fact that
20. because of
21. until
22. Although

EDITING PRACTICE p. 279

1. to
2. C
3. Even though/Although
4. Therefore/; therefore
5. (in order) to
6. C
7. coming
8. would be
9. C
10. In addition/ Furthermore/Moreover
11. (in order) to
12. C
13. class because
14. so that we could get together
15. C
16. Ø
17. such a
18. C
19. However/Nevertheless
20. so
21. save
22. Ø

UNIT 10 CHILDREN

Noun Clauses

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 283

1. F
2. T
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 283

Answers will vary.

10.1 Noun Clauses

EXERCISE 1 p. 284

1. T
2. T
3. F

EXERCISE 2 p. 284

1. Do you know that
2. I didn't realize that
3. I'm not so sure that
4. I think that
5. don't forget that
6. I hope
7. I predict that
8. I hope so

EXERCISE 3 pp. 284–285

Answers will vary.

ABOUT YOU p. 285

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 4 p. 285

Answers will vary.

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 287

1. T
2. F
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 287

Answers will vary.

10.2 Noun Clauses as Included Questions

EXERCISE 5 pp. 288–289

1. where
2. if/whether
3. why
4. if/whether
5. how much
6. if/whether
7. what
8. how many
9. what
10. how
11. if/whether
12. who
13. where
14. whether
15. when/if/whether

EXERCISE 6 p. 289

1. who has an app to check their teenager's driving habits.
2. what happens if teenagers text while driving?

3. how many teenagers are involved in accidents each year.
4. who invented this app.
5. which parents use this app.

EXERCISE 7 p. 289

1. when your sister will get her driver's license
2. why teenagers are so careless?
3. why scientists are studying the teenage brain.
4. when teenagers can get their driver's license in this state.
5. when the brain is fully developed.

EXERCISE 8 p. 290

1. how scientists study the brain.
2. why teenagers take risks.
3. when you got your driver's license.
4. how new technologies affect driving habits.
5. how Professor Steinberg studies the teenage brain.

EXERCISE 9 p. 290

1. if teenagers drive too fast.
2. if/whether teenagers understand the risk.
3. if/whether your son's cell phone has this app?
4. if/whether you drove carefully when you were a teenager?
5. if/whether the brain develops completely by the age of 20.

EXERCISE 10 p. 291

1. where you are going.
2. why you need to use the car.
3. what time you will come back home.
4. if/whether there is going to be another teenager in the car (or not).
5. if/whether your friend has permission from his parents (or not)?
6. where your friend lives.
7. if/whether I ever met this friend (or not).

10.3 Question Words Followed by an Infinitive

EXERCISE 11 p. 292

1. to get
2. to do
3. to compare
4. to begin
5. to write
6. to make
7. to chat
8. to do

ABOUT YOU p. 292

Answers will vary.

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 294

1. T, 2. F, 3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 294

Answers will vary.

10.4 Exact Quotes

EXERCISE 12 p. 294

1. The young pianist asked, "Can I keep playing, Mom?"
2. His mother said, "Don't practice too long or you'll give yourself a headache."
3. The child said, "Today I'm going to start writing an opera."
4. "That's a wonderful idea," said his father.
5. "Parents can dramatically influence systems in their child's brain," wrote child psychologist Margot Sunderland.
6. "Your son is doing well," said the psychologist, "but should keep doing his exercises."

10.5 Exact Quotes vs. Reported Speech

EXERCISE 13 p. 295

Last week my daughter's teacher called me at work and told me that my daughter had a fever and was resting in the nurse's office. I told my boss that I needed to leave work immediately. He said that it would be fine. As I was driving my car on the highway to the school, a police officer stopped me. She said that I was driving too fast. She said that I had been going ten miles per hour over the limit. I told her that I was in a hurry because my daughter was sick. I said I needed to get to her school quickly. I told the police officer that I was sorry, that I hadn't realized I had been driving so fast. She said she wouldn't give me a ticket that time, but that I should be more careful in the future, whether my daughter was sick or not.

ABOUT YOU p. 295

Answers will vary.

10.6 Reported Speech and the Sequence of Tenses

EXERCISE 14 p. 297

1. I was the love of her life.
2. I would always be her baby.
3. I had an easy life compared to his.
4. they had had a much harder life.
5. they wanted me to be happy.
6. I had to listen to my teacher.
7. I could be anything I wanted if I studied hard.
8. they didn't want me to make poor choices.
9. he (had always been/was always) a good student.
10. they would always love me.

11. I should follow my dreams.
12. I could get my driver's license when I was sixteen.
13. I should have studied harder.

10.7 Say vs. Tell

EXERCISE 15 p. 298

1. told
2. said
3. said
4. told
5. said
6. said
7. said
8. told
9. told
10. told
11. said
12. told

EXERCISE 16 p. 299–300

1. Lisa said that she needed to put the kids to bed.
2. Lisa told her son that she would read him a story.
3. Lisa and Paul said that they would take their kids to the park the (next/following) day.
4. Lisa said that the children had gone to bed early the night before.
5. Lisa and Paul said that their son wanted them to read him a story.
6. Lisa told the teacher that her son's name was Tod.
7. Tod told his mother that he didn't want to go to bed.
8. Tod told his teacher that he could write his name.
9. Tod told his father that he couldn't sleep.
10. Tod told his friend that he loved his new bicycle.
11. Tod told his father that he wanted to watch a program on TV.

10.8 Exceptions to the Rule of Sequence of Tenses

EXERCISE 17 p. 300–301

1. wanted
2. would
3. needed
4. were
5. could
6. watch
7. needed
8. wanted
9. will/would
10. ate/had eaten
11. shouldn't eat
12. have

10.9 Reporting an Imperative

EXERCISE 18 pp. 301–302

1. The mother told her kids to study for their test.
2. The son asked his mother to give him a cookie.
3. She told the babysitter not to let the kids watch TV all day.
4. The girl asked her father to buy her a doll.
5. The mother told her kids to eat their vegetables.
6. The father told his daughter to help him in the garage.
7. The girl asked her parents to take her to the zoo.
8. The dentist told the boy to brush his teeth after every meal.
9. I told my parents not to spoil their grandchildren.
10. The girl asked her mother to comb her hair.
11. The father told his daughter to do her homework.
12. The father told his teenage daughter not to come home late.
13. The father told his teenage son to drive safely.

10.10 Using Reported Speech to Paraphrase

EXERCISE 19 pp. 302–303

1. said
2. would
3. said
4. she
5. couldn't
6. told
7. would
8. her
9. told
10. to read
11. her
12. she
13. had seen
14. tell
15. don't/didn't
16. was
17. was
18. to call
19. them
20. had to
21. they
22. would
23. had started
24. couldn't
25. not to
26. was
27. they
28. didn't
29. me
30. had forgotten

31. they
32. would
33. me
34. the following
35. didn't
36. wasn't
37. I
38. would
39. my
40. told
41. didn't/don't
42. will/would

FUN WITH GRAMMAR p. 303

Complete story:

When I was a child, many people told me to smile more. I didn't realize I wasn't smiling. Many people also said, "Why are you looking down?" After a while, I wondered why I wasn't doing these things. I soon discovered that I couldn't see well, so I asked my parents to take me to the eye doctor. After I got glasses, I noticed that people were right! There was a lot to see by looking up, and this made me smile.

Reading 4

COMPREHENSION p. 305

1. F
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 305

Answers will vary.

10.11 Noun Clauses after Past-Tense Verbs

EXERCISE 20 p. 305

1. Sesame Street would be such a popular program.
2. early education could be fun.
3. small children were watching a lot of TV.
4. she could help kids prepare for school.
5. kids didn't have the attention span to watch a one-hour program.
6. kids had become fearful after September 11.
7. they should address kids' fears.
8. their kids could learn at home.
9. Alma was gifted.
10. a young girl could write and perform such complex music.

10.12 Noun Clauses as Reported Questions

EXERCISE 21 p. 307

1. if/whether I had seen the September 11 episode.
2. how much TV my kids watched.
3. if/whether they liked Sesame Street (or not).

4. why this show was so popular.
5. if/whether he had ever seen the show (or not).
6. how long Sesame Street had been on TV.
7. if/whether she liked Big Bird (or not).
8. if/whether Jim Henson was still alive (or not).
9. how Sesame Street handled/ handles scary situations.
10. if/whether Sesame Street had/has made any changes in the past fifty years (or not).
11. if/whether the Muppets would hold kids' attention (or not).
12. if/whether Sesame Street had been the first educational TV program for kids (or not).
13. how long Sesame Street would last.

EXERCISE 22 p. 308

1. I wanted
2. if I should
3. wanted
4. if I could
5. I wanted
6. would
7. I had
8. whether/if
9. knew
10. had
11. would
12. if I would
13. if/whether
14. would have
15. whether or not
16. wanted

EXERCISE 23 pp. 308–309

Possible answers

1. would be
2. if
3. would give
4. would make
5. what
6. would be
7. would work/would be working/would be busy
8. would find/would meet
9. would meet
10. was
11. didn't know
12. how/if
13. would like
14. if/whether
15. could
16. would be
17. could
18. were

19. was
20. were
21. didn't want/didn't allow/didn't let
22. was

ABOUT YOU p. 309

Answers will vary.

REVIEW p. 311

1. what to do
2. whether to go to college or not
3. (that) she had the same problem when she was my age
4. if/whether I had ever heard of this program
5. (that) I hadn't
6. (that) she had lived with an American family for a year
7. that her English had improved a lot
8. how much this program would cost me
9. (that) I would earn about \$200 a week
10. if/whether the work was very hard
11. (that) it was
12. (that) it was very rewarding
13. (that) I was thinking about going to the U.S. for a year
14. not to go
15. (that) I was too young
16. that I didn't have any experience
17. (that) I had babysat our neighbors' kids many times
18. (that) they would agree
19. (that) I wouldn't be accepted
20. not to worry
21. (that) I would e-mail them almost every day
22. what (I had) to do
23. if/whether I had to wait for them at school
24. while the kids were in school, I could take English classes
25. (that) I didn't have enough money to pay for school
26. that they would pay for my classes
27. (that) we would stay in touch
28. (that) I've become more mature
29. if/whether this experience is for everyone

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 312–313

1. that
2. C
3. C
4. would
5. asked me if/whether I could
6. told me to call
7. not to
8. had done
9. told me/said
10. C
11. C

12. if I could
13. C
14. if/whether I had gotten
15. C
16. it was
17. C
18. Ø/that
19. C
20. C
21. that/Ø
22. tell me/say
23. why
24. C
25. I should/to
26. C
27. C
28. C

UNIT 11 SCIENCE OR SCIENCE FICTION?

Unreal Conditionals, Wishes

Reading 1

COMPREHENSION p. 317

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 317

Answers will vary.

11.1 Unreal Conditionals—Present

EXERCISE 1 p. 317

1. T
2. F
3. F

EXERCISE 2 p. 318

1. were, would be
2. were, could
3. would be, brought
4. brought, would be
5. would be changing, brought
6. Would it be, tried

EXERCISE 3 pp. 318–319

1. had
2. would you clone
3. 'd clone

4. could
5. 'd have
6. 'd clone
7. were able to
8. had
9. produced
10. would be
11. could
12. could
13. could
14. would be interfering
15. could
16. would you clone
17. 'd clone
18. took
19. 'd be able to
20. didn't show
21. decided
22. would be living
23. 'd have
24. wouldn't have
25. were
26. 'd be

EXERCISE 4 pp. 320–321

1. a. would you do, b. were, c. were, d. 'd try
2. a. could, b. would you do, c. had, d. would drive
3. a. could, b. would you come, c. 'd come, d. 'd only come back
4. a. could, b. would you want, c. 'd want
5. a. could, b. 'd make, c. 'd probably make, d. 'd be
6. a. could, b. would you do, c. 'd go, d. would be, e. could, f. would they prove
7. a. would you do, b. could travel, c. 'd go, d. would you go, e. 'd go, f. 'd be able to
8. a. would be, b. could, c. didn't die, d. would be, e. wouldn't be, f. were, g. 'd never find

ABOUT YOU p. 321

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 5 p. 322

1. could, would walk
2. could, 'd tell/would tell
3. 'd be/would be, could
4. had, would go
5. 'd attend/would attend, had
6. were, wouldn't worry/would not worry
7. 'd have/would have, were
8. didn't have/did not have, wouldn't be/would not be
9. were, 'd have to/would have to
10. told, wouldn't believe/would not believe

EXERCISE 6 p. 322

Answers will vary.

11.2 Implied Conditionals

EXERCISE 7 p. 323

1. a. Would, b. Would, c. be, d. wouldn't be, e. 'd, f. could tell/could warn, g. 'd be, h. would be
2. a. 'd, b. 'd, c. learn
3. a. Would, b. 'd want, c. 'd
4. a. 'd, b. would, c. 'd like/'d love
5. a. Would, b. want, c. wouldn't, d. would be, e. would be
6. a. would want/'d want, b. would see/could see

Reading 2

COMPREHENSION p. 325

1. T
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 325

Answers will vary.

11.3 Real Conditionals vs. Unreal Conditionals

EXERCISE 8 pp. 325–326

1. a. get, b. 'll apply
2. a. go, b. 'll go, c. 'll go, d. don't have to
3. a. start, b. won't be able to put, c. tell, d. will ruin
4. a. have, b. 'll watch, c. 'll watch, d. is
5. a. google, b. 'll find, c. find, d. 'll write

EXERCISE 9 p. 326

1. is
2. solve
3. will happen
4. passes
5. will she get
6. is
7. can ask
8. could go
9. 'd go/would go
10. could go
11. 'd bring/would bring
12. left
13. would not come/wouldn't come
14. 'd miss/would miss
15. couldn't see/could not see
16. go
17. 'll visit/will visit
18. go

19. have
20. 'll watch/will watch
21. 'll record/will record

Reading 3

COMPREHENSION p. 328

1. F
2. F
3. T

THINK ABOUT IT p. 328

Answers will vary.

11.4 Unreal Conditionals—Past

EXERCISE 10 pp. 328–329

1. had worked/'d worked, would've earned/'d have earned/
would have earned
2. 'd had/had had, would have been born
3. 'd been/had been/were, might've worked/might have
worked
4. 'd lived/had lived, wouldn't have finished/would not
have finished
5. wouldn't have had/would not have had, 'd lived/had
lived/'d been living/had been living
6. would've been/would have been, 'd lived/had lived/'d
been living/had been living
7. needed/'d needed/had needed, would've traveled/
would have traveled/ might've traveled/might have
traveled

EXERCISE 11 p. 329

1. had been
2. would have been
3. 'd gone/had gone
4. would have majored
5. would have taken
6. would have gotten
7. 'd gotten/had gotten
8. would have quit
9. would have had
10. would have worked
11. would have had
12. wouldn't have had/would not have had
13. 'd grown/had grown
14. would have been

ABOUT YOU p. 329

Answers will vary.

Reading 4

COMPREHENSION p. 331

1. T
2. T
3. F

THINK ABOUT IT p. 331

Answers will vary.

11.5 Wishes

EXERCISE 12 pp. 331–332

1. could stay
2. could live
3. had
4. lived
5. didn't have/did not have
6. were
7. were
8. could sleep
9. were

EXERCISE 13 pp. 332–333

1. wouldn't say,'d teach, wouldn't make
2. 'd do
3. 'd show,'d send
4. 'd find.'d cure
5. 'd take,'d get

ABOUT YOU p. 334

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 14 p. 334

1. had cloned
2. 'd paid/had paid
3. hadn't become/had not become
4. 'd brought/had brought
5. 'd lived/had lived
6. could have known
7. 'd asked/had asked

ABOUT YOU p. 334

Answers will vary.

EXERCISE 15 pp. 335–336

1. a. had, b. 'd had/had had
2. a. were, b. would find
3. a. weren't/were not, b. had, c. would find
4. a. were, b. had

5. a. could, b. could, c. 'd known/had known
6. a. could have gone
7. a. had, b. 'd had/had had
8. a. 'd come/had come, b. 'd told/had told, c. were, d. had

EXERCISE 16 pp. 336–337

1. would visit
2. 'd visited/had visited
3. 'd lived/had lived
4. were
5. were
6. 'd stop/would stop
7. 'd married/had married
8. 'd eat/would eat/ate
9. 'd listen/would listen
10. had
11. 'd gotten/had gotten

REVIEW pp. 339–341

1. c. would
2. d. become
3. a. were
4. b. could
5. a. would be
6. a. weren't
7. d. took
8. b. paid
9. b. would visit
10. a. knew
11. a. could
12. d. would have asked
13. b. had taken
14. d. had served
15. c. had cloned
16. c. would find
17. b. had
18. d. did
19. a. had seen
20. c. would be

EDITING PRACTICE pp. 342–343

1. C
2. had
3. C
4. 'd continue/would continue
5. 'd/had
6. 'd/would
7. C
8. C
9. were
10. C
11. could
12. didn't have/did not have
13. C
14. C
15. 'd/would
16. C
17. would've/would have
18. were
19. have
20. C
21. 'll share/will share
22. 'd come/had come
23. C
24. C
25. 'd say/would say