

## Grammar Explorer 2

### Answer Key

#### UNIT 1 Customs and Traditions

#### The Present

#### LESSON 1

#### Simple Present: Statements and Questions

#### EXPLORE

#### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 5

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

#### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 5

#### A

1. S
2. S
3. P
4. P
5. S

#### B

The verbs with a singular subject end in *-s*, while the verbs with a plural subject do not.

#### LEARN

#### Exercise 4, page 6

1. eat
2. does not/doesn't attend
3. dance
4. invite
5. do not/don't pay
6. does not/doesn't end
7. provides
8. do not/don't live

#### Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 6

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 6, page 7

1. Do all brides wear
2. What do people give
3. Does the bride's mother cut

4. Do the bride and groom have
5. Who does the bride dance
6. What do the bride and groom do
7. What do the guests do
8. Who pays

#### Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 8

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 8, page 8

1. [Usually] I am [usually] with friends on my birthday.
2. Marco is hardly ever on time for parties.
3. My parents never forget my birthday.
4. Children aren't always happy at birthday parties.
5. Does your sister [often] send you photos [often]?
6. [Sometimes] Jackie [sometimes] buys unusual presents for her family [sometimes].
7. In the United States, brides rarely wear red dresses.
8. I [frequently] go back to my hometown [frequently].
9. Carlos seldom talks to his brother on the phone.
10. Do you ever visit your cousin in Spain?

#### PRACTICE

#### Exercise 9, page 9

1. do people usually celebrate
2. do not/don't celebrate
3. always wait
4. does *krada* start
5. never begins
6. always starts
7. do you usually do
8. often prepare
9. usually make
10. always fry
11. usually eat

#### Exercise 10 SPEAK, page 9

*Answers will vary.*

### Exercise 11, page 10

#### A

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. We don't usually give each other expensive presents.
2. I always send my parents a card on their wedding anniversary.
3. We hardly ever get together as a family.
4. I am never late for family parties.
5. My family frequently has big celebrations.
6. My parents are always happy to see me.
7. People in my family aren't often quiet during meals.
8. We rarely spend weekends together.

#### B

Answers will vary

### Exercise 12 EDIT, page 10

Kenji: How often *does* your family ~~does~~ get together?

Raoul: We get together about two or three times a year, but it's not always easy. My brother lives on the West Coast, and my sister *is* often ~~is~~ away on business trips.

Kenji: So, where *do* you meet when you get together?

Raoul: Well, we *usually* go ~~usually~~ to my parents' house. We ~~tries~~ *try* to get home to celebrate their wedding anniversary every year. Sometimes, my brother and I visit each other on our birthdays. Once every two or three years we take a vacation together. I'd like to do it every year, but it costs a lot of money.

Kenji: ~~Have~~ Do you *have* a good time with your brother and sister?

Raoul: Oh, yes, most of the time. ~~We have~~ ~~sometimes~~ *We sometimes have/Sometimes we have* a few arguments, just like any family.

### Exercise 13 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 11

#### A

1. Ukraine; Pentecost, Vanuatu
2. bungee jumping; land diving
3. Answers will vary.

#### B

1. Why do the boys climb the tower?
2. How do the boys jump off the tower?
3. Who digs the ground below the tower?
4. Why do the boys rarely get killed?

#### C

1. It is a popular vacation activity.
2. They attach themselves to a bungee cord.
3. Men dig the ground below the tower.
4. Because the ground is soft.

### Exercise 14 APPLY, page 11

Answers will vary

## LESSON 2

### Present Progressive and Simple Present

#### EXPLORE

### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 13

1. the Festival of Lights
2. (late) October or (early) November
3. saris/a(n) (new) sari
4. on the floor
5. the goddess of wealth and success
6. a happy future for the family

### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 13

#### A

1. happening now
2. generally true
3. happening now
4. happening now
5. generally true
6. generally true

#### B

The verb form includes a helping (or auxiliary) verb, and the main verb ends in *-ing*.

#### LEARN

**Exercise 4, page 14**

1. are lighting
2. are/'re drawing
3. is not/'s not/isn't celebrating
4. is/'s studying
5. am not/'m not preparing
6. is/'s helping
7. is/'s washing
8. are/'re getting

**Exercise 5, page 14**

1. are attending
2. celebrate
3. organizes
4. marks
5. am making
6. makes
7. have
8. is dancing

**Exercise 6, page 15**

1. What are you doing
2. am/'m buying
3. Where are you living
4. am/'m renting
5. Why is your computer making
6. It is not/'s not/isn't working
7. Is your phone ringing
8. brother is/'s calling

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 16**

*Answers will vary.*

**Exercise 8, page 16**

1. Do; like
2. love
3. think
4. do; miss
5. is/'s tasting
6. wants
7. does not/doesn't belong
8. Do; have
9. do not/don't own
10. Are; having
11. have

**PRACTICE****Exercise 9, page 17**

1. what are you doing
2. I am/I'm reading
3. They look
4. What are they doing
5. Are they dancing
6. They are/They're performing
7. Do they do
8. It helps
9. they believe
10. Does it work
11. it never surprises
12. The other team usually pays
13. the fans love
14. the *haka* always provides

**Exercise 10 WRITE & SPEAK, page 17****A**

1. What holidays do you enjoy?
2. What are your classmates doing right now?
3. What do you want for your birthday?
4. Are you doing anything interesting these days?
5. Do you and your friends like soccer?
6. Do you often work on weekends?
7. What is your class studying this week?
8. Where do you usually have lunch?

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11, page 18**

1. are; doing
2. hate
3. think
4. don't believe
5. am/'m having
6. tastes
7. do not/don't feel
8. do not/don't want
9. do not/don't look
10. need
11. are talking

**Exercise 12 READ AND WRITE, page 19**

**A**

I come from Venice, Italy, and I really love my city. My favorite time of year is Carnival. People wear masks and beautiful costumes and parade through the streets. My family and I always have a little competition to see who has the best costume. My sister is in art school, so she usually wins. The rest of us compete for second prize!

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 13 APPLY, page 19**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR****Exercise 1, page 20**

1. Why are you sitting
2. am/'m working
3. have
4. always celebrate
5. usually visit
6. have
7. what are they doing
8. is/'s taking
9. is/'s working
10. works
11. am/'m not doing
12. Do you want
13. hear
14. Do you like
15. love

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 20**

In my town, Buñol, Spain, the local people ~~are organizing~~ organize a festival called La Tomatina every year. It always ~~is starting~~ starts on the last Wednesday in August, and it lasts for a week. La Tomatina is a food fight. Every summer, thousands of local people and visitors gets together to throw tomatoes at each other. Yes, that's right—tomatoes! And I'm not talking about just a few tomatoes. La Tomatina ~~is using~~ uses around a hundred tons of

tomatoes every year. These days the festival is becoming so popular that other countries are starting to organize their own events similar to La Tomatina.

**Exercise 3 LISTEN, page 21**

1. I am talking about
2. He's standing
3. Someone's throwing
4. I don't think
5. do you think
6. he's not trying
7. He's having
8. you're telling
9. people like
10. include
11. needs

**Exercise 4 SPEAK, page 21**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING****Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 22****A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

In February, my family and I usually go to the Kila Raipur Sports Festival. Kila Raipur is a town near my home in India. It's January now, and we are planning our trip. We are looking forward to this tradition. Each year, thousands of people attend the festival.

At the festival, people race huge tractors. Men lift bicycles with their teeth. In this photo, men are racing carts pulled by oxen. This is everyone's favorite event.

**C**

When: every year

Where: Kila Raipur, India

Who: writer and family, thousands of people

What: bicycle lifting with teeth, oxen racing,  
tractor racing

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 23**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 23**

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 2 Survival**  
**The Past**

**LESSON 1**  
**Simple Past**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise CHECK, page 27**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 27**

**A**

Group A	Group B
killed	had
learned	became
died	sent
persuaded	taught
wanted	got

**B**

Group A verbs add *-ed* to form the simple past and Group B verbs do not.

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 28**

1. were not/weren't
2. killed
3. sent
4. started
5. were not/weren't
6. gave
7. saw; called
8. did not/didn't change; took
9. studied
10. did not/didn't save

**Exercise 5, page 29**

1. A: Did your phone ring  
B: it did
2. A: Did your parents give  
B: they didn't
3. A: Did the teacher send

- B: s/he didn't
4. A: Did your friend pay  
B: s/he did
  5. A: Did you do  
B: I didn't
  6. A: Did I disturb  
B: you didn't
  7. A: Did it rain  
B: it did
  8. A: Did we have  
B: we did

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 30**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 7, page 30**

1. did you go
2. did you see
3. did the camera belong to
4. Did Katya write
5. gave
6. did the plan arrive

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 30**

1. Did you read
2. What did she say
3. came
4. found
5. Did it survive
6. took
7. she took
9. She sent

**Exercise 9 LISTEN & WRITE, page 31**

**A**

1. did it take
2. did you choose
3. did you see
4. did they walk
5. did the females return

**C**

1. climbed
2. walked
3. laid

4. returned
5. kept
6. crowded
7. fell
8. survived
9. came
10. began

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 32**

Rolf: Hi, Jun. Did you ~~finished~~ your assignment about animal survival yesterday?

Jun: Hi, Rolf. Yes, I did. I ~~write~~ *wrote* about giant pandas in China.

Rolf: That's an interesting choice. How did it go?

Jun: Oh, it didn't ~~went~~ *go* very well.

Rolf: What ~~did go~~ *went* wrong?

Jun: Well, I did a lot of research, but I didn't ~~found~~ *find* much new information. Everyone else's assignments were at least five pages, but my assignment was only two pages.

Rolf: What *did* Professor Blake ~~said~~ *say*?

Jun: She didn't say anything—she just *looked* at me.

Rolf: Well, don't worry too much. I gave her the shortest assignment last week and got the highest grade in the class. She ~~sayed~~ *said* it was excellent!

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 32**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Past Progressive and Simple Past**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 34**

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 34**

**A**

1. b
2. a

3. a

**B**

*be + verb + -ing*

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 35**

1. was teaching
2. were listening
3. was playing
4. were talking; was not/wasn't listening
5. was looking
6. were living
7. were speaking
8. was sitting; was not/wasn't studying; was reading

**Exercise 5 WRITE & SPEAK, page 36**

*Answers will vary.*

**Exercise 6, page 36**

1. A: was Berta doing  
B: She was teaching
2. A: Were they speaking  
B: they weren't
3. A: Were you waiting  
B: I was
4. A: were you going  
B: I was going
5. A: was Jane talking  
B: She was talking
6. A: were those people cheering  
B: their team was playing
7. A: were you doing  
B: I was cooking
8. A: Was it snowing  
B: it wasn't

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 37**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 37**

1. were listening
2. played
3. stopped

4. wanted
5. left
6. asked
7. broke
8. fell
9. was walking
10. stepped
11. bought
12. was sitting
13. were studying
14. were using
15. saw
16. was eating
17. went
18. sat

**Exercise 9, page 37**

1. was dying
2. was walking
3. owned
4. thought
5. arrived
6. saw
7. was sleeping
8. opened

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 38**

Dr. Anderson and his team made some interesting discoveries during a trip to Siberia in Russia. They were studying Xyzyl (*hizzle*), a local language there. They ~~were visiting~~ *visited* five villages during their trip, and they found that 50 to 60 people in those communities spoke Xyzyl in their daily lives. In one village, they ~~were talking~~ *talked* to an eleven-year-old girl called Kristina. She ~~was knowing~~ *knew* how to speak Xyzyl. Her grandmother was teaching her. Kristina was the youngest Xyzyl speaker in the village. Most of the other Xyzyl speakers ~~got~~ *were getting* old. It was clear that the Xyzyl language ~~died~~ *was dying*. Dr. Anderson and his team studied the language, and they ~~were making~~ *made* recordings to help it survive.

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 38**

**A**

1. Where did your team go?
2. How many villages did you visit?
3. Who did you talk to in the village?
4. What were you doing in the village?
5. *Answers will vary*

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Past Time Clauses**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 40**

1. False (A Class 4 avalanche can destroy buildings.)
2. False (Chin was skiing with friends.)
3. True
4. False (Chin's friends did not have to dig him out.)
5. True

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 40**

**A**

1. In 2011, while he was skiing in the Teton Mountains [1], an avalanche started behind him.
2. When he looked up, trees were snapping all around him [1].

**B**

1. past progressive
2. simple past

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 41**

1. was skiing; began
2. reached; was lying
3. lost; was swimming
4. sank; were fishing
5. cut; was cooking
6. was shopping; went off
7. found; was walking
8. was preparing; felt
9. broke; was taking



10. heard; was hiking

**Exercise 5, page 42**

1. When the storm ended [1], the workers began to clean up [2].
2. When Tuan got out of the hospital [1], he made plans for a vacation [2].
3. We looked out the window [2] when we heard the noise [1].
4. When she saw the fire in her kitchen [1], Michelle screamed for help [2].
5. My son called me [2] when his plane landed [1].
6. The music started [2] when the bride and groom walked into the room [1].
7. When the phone rang [1], Isabelle turned the TV off [2].
8. I called my parents [2] when I received my exam results [1].

**Exercise 6, page 42**

1. got
2. put
3. walked
4. told
5. heard
6. bought
7. started
8. went

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 43**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 43**

1. fell
2. waited
3. began
4. arrived
5. attached
6. read
7. completed
8. watched

**Exercise 9 LISTEN, page 44**

**A**

1. 27
2. 1915
3. yes

**B**

1. was approaching; became
2. froze; surrounded
3. stayed; made
4. waited; did not/didn't release
5. were arranging; began
6. started; decided
7. were trying; spent
8. arrived; received

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 45**

**A**

You won't believe what happened to me tonight! While I was crossing Newton Street, a truck went through a red light. The driver was texting when the light changed. He wasn't looking at the road. When I jumped out of the way, I fell onto the sidewalk and cut my knee. I was wearing my new jeans, too! When I got home, I took care of my knee and then called the police. Fortunately, I got the truck's license number while I was lying in the street.

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 4**

**Repeated Past Actions: *Used To* and *Would***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 47**

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 47**

**A**

1. S
2. S
3. R
4. R
5. R

**B**

*used to and would*

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 48**

1. Archaeologists *used to remove* objects from historic sites.
2. I *used to go* to museums every weekend when I lived in Berlin.
3. My cousin *used to live* across the street, but I didn't see him much.
4. Jim *didn't use to like* math when he was in school.
5. There *used to be* a supermarket near my home until last year.
6. Carole *used to play* in a band in college.
7. I *didn't use to drive* much when I lived downtown.
8. Mike *used to work* in a bank before he got his new job.

**Exercise 5, page 49**

1. Did you use to ride
2. did you use to do
3. Did your family use to live
4. did your mother use to work
5. did your family use to do
6. used to be
7. Did you use to visit
8. did you use to go

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 49**

*Answers will vary.*

**Exercise 7, page 50**

1. would take
2. would not/wouldn't start

3. would/'d play
4. would/'d eat
5. would not/wouldn't go
6. would/'d relax
7. would study
8. would/'d sit
9. would/'d run
10. would/'d go

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 51**

1. discovered
2. used to think
3. used to hunt
4. would go
5. wouldn't come
6. killed
7. didn't spend
8. didn't grow
9. found
10. used

**Exercise 9 WRITE, page 52**

*Answers will vary.*

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 52**

*Answers will vary.*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 53**

1. used to believe
2. put; was talking
3. landed; started
4. would walk
5. did Malik write
6. used to live; moved
7. Did you use to go; were living
8. was driving; broke down
9. wanted
10. Were you playing; hurt

**Exercise 2, page 53**

1. was sitting; saw
2. used to write
3. tried; happened

4. were; used to play
5. Did you have; were learning
6. went
7. was working; called; did not/didn't answer
8. used to visit

**Exercise 3 EDIT, page 54**

Northern India is very hot. The area gets a lot of rain, but the water disappears very quickly because of the heat. Around 1500 years ago, the people of northern India ~~used to begin~~ *began* to build stepped wells to provide water for the population. They dug deep holes to reach water underground, and they ~~were making~~ *made* rock walls for the wells. In each well, they ~~build~~ *built* stone steps and passages to help people reach the water easily. They often ~~were decorating~~ *decorated* the walls of the passages with beautiful designs.

The stepped wells were long and narrow. They were cool, dark places, and they ~~were often having~~ *had* special rooms away from the heat. While people were collecting water, they would ~~took~~ *take* some time out of their busy day and talk with their neighbors. The wells ~~becomed~~ *became* important social centers.

**4. Listen & Write, page 54**

**A**

	Eric Nerhus	Ben Nyaumbe	Kooto Shaw	James Morrow
Activity	diving	working on a farm	sleeping	swimming
Animal	shark	python	polar bear	alligator
Place	Australia	Kenya	Canada	Florida
Reason for Survival	the shark bit his belt	he bit the python's tail	a hunter shot the polar bear	his facemask protected him

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 55**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 56**

**A**

*Answers will vary. Possible answers:*

A river near her house flooded.

She waited for help on the roof with her family.

**B**

When I was a young girl, we lived near a river. Every spring when the snow melted, it caused the river to rise a few feet. Then the level of the river would fall again. One spring, however, the river kept rising.

One day that spring, I looked out my window. The river was rising very quickly. My parents came and got me. **While the water was rising** higher, we climbed onto the roof of our house. From the roof, I looked down at the river. It was covering everything in its path. My family and I waited on our roof for help. I was losing hope when we were finally rescued.

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 57**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 57**

*Answers will vary*

## UNIT 3 Health and Fitness

### Nouns

#### LESSON 1

#### Plural and Possessive Nouns; *Another* and *Other*

#### EXPLORE

##### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 61

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

##### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 61

#### A

1. healers
2. dances
3. people
4. women
5. babies
6. patients
7. ceremonies
8. drinks
9. bones
10. scientists

#### B

Most plural nouns are formed by adding an *-s* to the singular form (e.g., *plants*, *dances*). The plural forms of nouns ending in *-y* (e.g., *baby*) are formed by changing the *-y* to an *-i* and adding *-es* (e.g., *babies*). Some nouns have irregular plural forms (e.g., *people*, *women*).

#### LEARN

##### Exercise 4, page 62

1. Scientists
2. stories
3. babies
4. children
5. lives
6. teeth
7. bananas
8. potatoes

9. lunches
10. beliefs

##### Exercise 5, page 62

*Answers will vary*

##### Exercise 6, page 63

1. Maria's
2. nurse's
3. students'
4. children's
5. doctors'
6. baby's
7. People's
8. parents'

##### Exercise 7, page 63

1. dentist's
2. building's
3. Mrs. Achebe's
4. doctors'
5. Amy's
6. city's
7. women's
8. Mark and Sam's

##### Exercise 8, page 64

*Answers will vary*

##### Exercise 9, page 64

1. another
2. Other
3. The other
4. other
5. another
6. The other
7. the other
8. another

##### Exercise 10, page 65

1. one
2. ones
3. one
4. one
5. ones
6. one

7. ones
8. ones

## PRACTICE

### Exercise 11, page 65

1. doctor's
2. baby's
3. patients
4. man's
5. teachers
6. people
7. children's
8. feet

### Exercise 12 PRONUNCIATION, page 65

#### A

1. /əz/
2. /s/
3. /z/
4. /s/
5. /s/
6. /z/
7. /z/
8. /z/
9. /z/
10. / əz/
11. / əz/
12. / əz/

### Exercise 13, page 66

1. the other doctor
2. another bottle of vitamins
3. The other oranges
4. another error
5. The other people
6. Other weeks/The other weeks
7. another coat
8. Other students/The other students

### Exercise 14 EDIT, page 67

The human body is amazing, but it has limits. Do you know your ~~bodies~~ *body's* limits in these extreme situations? Here are some helpful facts:

**HEAT:** When a person's body temperature reaches 107.6 degrees Fahrenheit

(42 degrees Celsius), he or she can die. In a burning building, ~~adultes~~ *adults* can breathe air at 300 degrees F (149 degrees F) for ten minutes. Children's ~~bodys~~ *bodies* are not as strong.

**COLD:** Low ~~temperature's~~ *temperatures* are also very dangerous. In cold water, the human body loses heat very quickly. People usually don't survive for more than 30 minutes in water that's 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 degrees Celsius).

**ALTITUDE:** Altitude is the measurement of height above the level of the sea. Many people find it difficult to breathe at 15,000 ~~feet~~ *feet* (4572 meters). Mountain ~~climber's~~ *climbers* sometimes have serious health ~~problemes~~ *problems* at very high altitudes.

### Exercise 15 APPLY, page 67

*Answers will vary*

## LESSON 2

### Count and Non-Count Nouns

## EXPLORE

### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 69

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

### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 69

#### A

1. The oil from argan nuts is very important to the people of southwestern Morocco.
2. It adds flavor to food, prevents dry skin, and keeps hair soft.
3. Now some companies say that acai helps people lose weight.

#### B

*Answers will vary*

## LEARN

### Exercise 4, page 70

1. hair
2. say
3. is
4. is; it
5. stores
6. An apartment
7. time
8. times
9. information is
10. was
11. is; it
12. experiences

### Exercise 5, page 71

1. biology (4)
2. homework (1)
3. food (1)
4. cheese (2)
5. fruit (1)
6. coffee (2)
7. experience (3)
8. advice (3)
9. money (1)
10. energy (3)
11. mail (1)

## PRACTICE

### Exercise 6, page 72

1. fruit is
2. it smells
3. isn't
4. times
5. look
6. They do
7. homework
8. help
9. it's
10. time
11. exercise
12. aren't

### Exercise 7, page 72

1. time
2. homework

3. classes
4. assignment
5. fun
6. advice
7. exercise
8. time
9. times
10. energy
11. health

### Exercise 8 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 73

#### A

squash, green vegetables, lettuce, cabbage, oranges

#### B

1. squash
2. squash
3. oranges
4. oranges
5. green vegetables, lettuce, cabbage
6. green vegetables, lettuce, cabbage

#### C

*Answers will vary*

#### D

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 9 APPLY, page 73

*Answers will vary*

## LESSON 3

### Quantity and Measurement Words

#### EXPLORE

### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 75

#### A

1. reasons
2. money
3. teams
4. playing time
5. money

#### B

1. C
2. NC
2. C
4. NC
5. NC

**C**

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 76**

1. some
2. Many
3. a few
4. any
5. much
6. A lot of
7. some
8. some
9. many
10. many
11. a little
12. much

**Exercise 5, page 77**

1. slices
2. tube
3. sheet
4. piece
5. sticks
6. loaves
7. bar
8. bowl
9. pieces
10. gallons
11. piece
12. quart

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 77**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 78**

1. a lot of
2. glasses
3. some
4. any
5. some
6. not many
7. slice
8. much
9. can
10. teaspoons
11. bottle

**Exercise 8 SPEAK, page 78**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9, page 78**

1. a lot of
2. jar; pound
3. any; bowl; piece
4. much; some
5. bar; a little

**Exercise 10 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 79**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

Diet Comparisons	Low-Fat Diet	Vegetarian Diet	Vegan Diet	Paleo Diet
vegetables	✓	✓	✓	✓
fruit	?	✓	✓	✓
grain	✓	✓	✓	✗
meat/protein	✓	?	?	✓
dairy	✓	✓	?	?
sugar	?	✓	✓	✗

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**E**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 EDIT & SPEAK, page 80**

**A**

I wasn't always fit. I used to eat ~~many~~ a lot of fast food, such as hamburgers and pizza, and I didn't get ~~many~~ much exercise. I wasn't very happy. I wanted to lose ~~any~~ some weight and feel fit and healthy. I didn't want to go on a special diet. ~~Much~~ Many diets have a lot of rules, and I want to enjoy a ~~sheet~~ slice of pizza or a ~~jar~~ bowl of ice cream sometimes. Then, a little few months ago, I found a great new fitness plan online. The plan lets me eat different kinds of food. I even have dessert a little few times a week. I take a walk or ride my bike every morning. Now I'm fit and healthy, and I feel great!

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 80**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 81**

1. a
2. a
3. some
4. some
5. a
6. a
7. some
8. a
9. some
10. an

**Exercise 2, page 81**

1. machines
2. equipment
3. fruit
4. apples
5. fact
6. information
7. suggestions

8. advice

**Exercise 3, page 81**

1. many
2. a few
3. Many
4. any
5. a lot of
6. a few
7. some
8. a little
9. some
10. many

**Exercise 4 EDIT, page 82**

~~Much~~ Many species of wild animals are dying out. This is a huge problem. The ~~healths~~ health of one group of living things often depends on another group of living things. This is true for humans, too.

~~An~~ A good example of this is in Cambodia. In 2000, scientist Jenny Daltry took a team of scientists into Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains. She wanted to make a list of the different kinds of animals there. Daltry's team discovered ~~much~~ many plants. The crocodiles help keep the marsh areas wet and alive. They dig mud out of the marshes and help keep a water there, even during the dry season. As a result, other animals have a good source of ~~waters~~ water. This is also helpful to humans.

**Exercise 5 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 83**

**A**

Speaker 1: c, e  
Speaker 2: a, g  
Speaker 3: h  
Speaker 4: b  
Speaker 5: d, f

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*



**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 85**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 84**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

Nouns	(Adjective) + Noun (with or without a/an)	Quantity Word + (Adjective) + Noun
Count	your body a long walk comfortable shoes 30 minutes an hour a safe way a week Other people your mind	any shoes any fancy machines Some people several miles a lot of drills
Non-Count	The best exercise appropriate clothing additional pain	little time a lot of expensive clothing little money a lot of stress

**C**

*Answers may vary. Possible answers:*

Reason 1: It's easy and inexpensive.

Supporting Facts:

1. You only need a comfortable pair of shoes and some appropriate clothing.
2. It only takes 30 minutes to an hour.

Reason 2: It's a safe way to stay fit.

Supporting Facts:

1. It doesn't put a lot of stress on your body.
2. It doesn't cause additional pain.

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 85**

**UNIT 4 Going Places**  
**Pronouns, Prepositions, and Articles**

**LESSON 1**  
**Personal Pronouns and Possessive**  
**Adjectives**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 89**

1. c
2. b
3. a; d
4. c

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 89**

**A**

1. Peter and Kate
2. Peter and Kate's flight
3. Peter
4. Bikes
5. People in Mexico City

**B**

Position in Sentence		
Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective
It	them	your
I		their

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 90**

1. He
2. them
3. it
4. She, it
5. They
6. He; it
7. us

**Exercise 5, page 90**

1. It
2. them
3. her
4. him
5. me
6. It; it

7. you
8. us

**Exercise 6, page 91**

1. your; mine
2. His; him; hers
3. Our
4. theirs
5. yours; mine
6. Ours
7. his

**Exercise 7, page 92**

1. There
2. it's
3. there
4. its
5. they're
6. their
7. their
8. It's
9. Its
10. it's

**Exercise 8, page 92**

1. yourself
2. himself
3. yourselves
4. themselves
5. myself
6. ourselves
7. itself
8. herself

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 9, page 93**

1. yours
2. Your
3. mine
4. it
5. my
6. me
7. myself
8. your
9. Their
10. It's

11. them
12. ourselves

**Exercise 10, page 93**

1. his; he; himself
2. I; myself; me
3. yours/his/hers/theirs; mine
4. their; they; her
5. itself; its
6. our; ourselves
7. I; my; it; his
8. yourself; She; hers

**Exercise 11, page 94**

1. my
2. I
3. We
4. our
5. them
6. It
7. us
8. we

**Exercise 12 LISTEN, page 94**

**A**

1. Ricardo
2. Lara
3. Eva
4. Aaron

**B**

Name	What happened? Why?
1. Ricardo	He was seasick. He forgot his medicine.
2. Lara	She cut herself on a piece of broken glass.
3. Eva	She lost her balance and fell down. She hurt her shoulder.
4. Aaron	He dropped his phone into the sea.

**Exercise 13 APPLY, page 95**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Prepositions of Time, Place, and Direction**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 97**

1. c
2. b
3. c

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 97**

**A**

Phrases about Time	Phrases about Place
for many years; from season to season; In October; In the winter	in the Atlantic; from many countries; in the islands' clear waters; From above; to underwater caves; in the Bahamas; on Earth; at the surface; below that; to the sea

**B**

In both columns: *from, in*

In one column: *for, on, at, below, to*

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 98**

1. for
2. in
3. in
4. on; until
5. on; at
6. at; in
7. for
8. at

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 98**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 99**

1. in
2. on
3. at
4. on
5. in
6. at
7. in

8. at

**Exercise 7, page 99**

1. behind
2. under
3. across
4. between
5. toward
6. from
7. outside
8. near

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8 SPEAK, page 100**

**A**

1. to
2. for
3. from
4. until
5. in
6. at
7. for
8. from
9. to
10. on
11. across
12. at
13. between
14. on
15. toward

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9, page 101**

1. on May 3rd
2. at the airport
3. at three o'clock
4. in the morning
5. at night
6. on Monday
7. to/into a new house
8. at 24 Oak Road

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 101**

Balyolu (pronounced bal-yoll-oo) is Turkish for “honey road.” It is also the name of an unusual tour ~~on~~ *in* northeastern Turkey.

Catherine Jaffee is a woman from Colorado in the United States. ~~At~~ *In* 2008, she went to Turkey and traveled for two years. When she reached Kars, a historic region ~~on~~ *in* Turkey, she thought of an idea for a tour. About 900 years ago, Kars was ~~in~~ *on* the Silk Road, an important trading route ~~from~~ *between* Europe and China. Kars was an important trading center ~~in~~ *during/at* that time. Jaffee became fascinated by the way people in Kars earn their living: beekeeping and making honey.

Jaffee created a travel experience for visitors that also helped local people. On a Balyolu tour, travelers walked several miles a day ~~at~~ *for* seven days. They passed ~~under~~ *through* many areas with beautiful scenery. Along the way, the walkers met beekeepers and their families and tasted different kinds of honey. It was the perfect trip for anyone with a sweet tooth!

**Exercise 11 LISTEN, page 102**

1. in Paris
2. on July 6th
3. for one month
4. in the Latin Quarter
5. at (about) 8 o'clock in the evening
6. outside a bookstore/beside the river
7. in a café/in cafés
8. before the trip

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 102**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Articles**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 104**

1. False
2. False
3. True

4. False
5. True
6. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 104**

The second sentence of each pair is about a specific thing.

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 105**

1. the
2. a
3. The
4. some
5. The
6. the
7. The
8. a

**Exercise 5, page 106**

1. National parks are interesting places to visit.
2. Bikes are fast and cheap.
3. Boats are a slow way to travel.
4. Cruises are expensive.
5. Taxis are hard to find at night.
6. Cars are convenient, but they cost a lot.
7. Backpacks are useful items.
8. Explorers have interesting jobs.

**Exercise 6, page 106**

1. G
2. G
3. S
4. S
5. G
6. S
7. G
8. S

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 107**

1. A
2. a
3. some
4. The
5. Some

6. A
7. some
8. an
9. Ø
10. The

**Exercise 9 READ, LISTEN & SPEAK, page 108**

**A**

1. a
2. the
3. some; the
4. Ø; the
5. The; a
6. a
7. The
8. The; Ø

**B**

1. an
2. a
3. Ø
4. a
5. a
6. The
7. The
8. a

**C**

1. False (Kent Couch owns a gas station.)
2. True
3. True
4. False (They expected to fly at a height of 15,000–18,000 feet.)
5. False (Each man had a small gun.)
6. False (The weather in the north was bad.)
7. True
8. False (Their journey was not a success.)

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 109**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 4**

**Articles with Place Names**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 111**

1. Portsmouth, New Hampshire
2. all over the United States and Canada
3. the Mojave Desert
4. the Museum of Modern Art
5. the Plaza Hotel

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 111**

**A**

Place Names with <i>The</i>	Place Names Without <i>The</i>
the United States	Canada
the Rocky Mountains	Portsmouth, New Hampshire
the Mojave Desert	New England
the Mississippi River	Mount Rushmore
the Museum of Modern Art	San Diego
the Plaza Hotel	New York City
the Empire State Building	Grand Central Station
the Brooklyn Bridge	Fifth Avenue
	Central Park

**B**

We use *the* before names of mountain ranges, some countries, deserts, rivers, buildings, and bridges.

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 112**

1. the
2. Ø; the
3. Ø; Ø
4. Ø; the
5. Ø
6. The; Ø; the; the
7. The
8. the
9. Ø; Ø
10. Ø; the

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 113**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 113**

1. the
2. Ø
3. The
4. The
5. Ø
6. the
7. the
8. the
9. Ø
10. the
11. Ø
12. the

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7 SPEAK & WRITE, page 114**

**A**

Famous Places	Locations
1. <u>the</u> Burj Al Arab Hotel <u>d</u>	a. <u>Ø</u> Japan
2. <u>the</u> Great Pyramid of Giza <u>e</u>	b. <u>the</u> Himalayas
3. <u>the</u> Sydney Opera House <u>f</u>	c. <u>Ø</u> Rio de Janeiro
4. <u>Ø</u> Mount Everest <u>b</u>	d. <u>Ø</u> Dubai
5. <u>Ø</u> Copacabana Beach <u>c</u>	e. <u>Ø</u> Egypt
6. <u>the</u> Louvre Museum <u>g</u>	f. <u>Ø</u> Australia
7. <u>Ø</u> Haneda Airport <u>a</u>	g. <u>Ø</u> Paris

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 8 EDIT, page 115**

I just got back from a great business trip to ~~the~~ South America. The trip started in Peru with two sales meetings in ~~the~~ Lima. Then, I flew to Venezuela for a meeting with clients in ~~the~~ Valencia. They also have an office in *the* Philippines. I want to go there someday! The second week I was in Chile. I had some free

time, so I went skiing in *the* Andes. The scenery was amazing!

I arrived at ~~the~~ Logan Airport in Boston last night. I like to travel, but it's nice to be home—~~the~~ New England is really beautiful this time of year.

**Exercise 9 APPLY, page 115**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 116**

1. your
2. she's
3. for
4. Ø
5. in
6. from
7. Ø
8. some
9. her
10. by
11. a
12. an

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 116**

Last year, I took a vacation to ~~the~~ Singapore with my sister Ana. We went ~~at~~ *in* September and had a great time. We stayed at a nice hotel, and the food there was delicious. We visited all of a *the* popular tourist places. We also went shopping ~~in~~ *on* Orchard Road, one of the main shopping areas. ~~At~~ *In* the evenings, we would sit at an outdoor café and talk until late ~~in~~ *at* night. It was a wonderful vacation. I want to go back there someday!

**Exercise 3 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 117**

**A**

1. b
2. b

**B**

*Answers will vary. Possible answers:*

The Public Garden	Newbury Street	Faneuil Hall Marketplace
beautiful in the spring and summer; has a lot of flowers; a nice place to go for a walk, sit on a park bench to read and relax, or have a picnic; very peaceful; ice skating in the winter	a beautiful street; popular shopping area; has expensive shops; a nice place to meet friends and window shop; good restaurants in the area; restaurants have tables outside in the summer	near the waterfront; easy to get to by public transportation; good place to meet up with friends; has fantastic seafood; a popular tourist spot; an important part of the city's history; a good place to take out-of-town visitors

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 4, page 117**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 118**

**B**

Last summer I went to Italy with my friends Maria and Beth. One day we woke up early in the morning and drove to a town on the coast. From there, we took a boat to a small island. This island is now my favorite place in the world!

I loved the colorful fishing boats on the beach and the pretty pink houses. The weather was perfect and the people were friendly. In fact, while we were looking at the boats, a fisherman waved to us. He and his wife invited

us to have lunch with them. We had a picnic lunch by the sea. In the afternoon, we walked along the beach and had coffee at an outdoor café. When it was time to leave, I didn't want to go!

**C**

Where did she go?	to an island; to Italy
When did she visit this place?	last summer
Who was there?	the writer, her friends, a fisherman and his wife
What did she do?	drove to a town on the coast; took a boat to a small island; had a picnic lunch by the sea; walked along the beach; had coffee at an outdoor café
What did she see?	colorful fishing boats; the beach; pretty pink houses; an outdoor café

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 119**

*Answers will vary.*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 119**

*Answers will vary.*



**UNIT 5 A Changing World**  
**The Present Perfect**

**LESSON 1**

**Present Perfect: Statements and Questions**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 122**

1. b
2. b
3. a

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 123**

**A**

1. a
2. b

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 124**

1. has/'s become
2. has not/hasn't helped
3. has/'s been
4. have not/haven't heard
5. has/'s gone
6. has not/hasn't read
7. have not/haven't spoken
8. have/'ve done
9. has/'s called
10. has/'s seen
11. has/'s returned
12. have not/haven't eaten

**Exercise 5, page 125**

**A**

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
hear	heard	heard
go	went	gone
do	did	done
speak	spoke	spoken
see	saw	seen

read	read	read
------	------	------

**Exercise 6 WRITE & SPEAK, page 125**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 7, page 126**

1. Have you visited South Africa?
2. What have you learned this week?
3. Has Bill started his new job?
4. Have you read the news today?
5. Where (in Europe) have you been (in Europe)?
6. What have you eaten today?
7. Who has been absent this week?
8. Who has she called today?

**Exercise 8, page 126**

1. Have you and Scott visited
2. Has he read
3. have you done
4. has she gone
5. Has it stopped
6. have they decided
7. Has she finished
8. has had

**Exercise 9, page 127**

1. yet
2. never
3. already
4. lately
5. just
6. still
7. yet
8. lately

**Exercise 10 SPEAK, page 127**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 WRITE & SPEAK, page 128**

**A**

1. the population of the Earth has grown to over seven billion
2. human activity has caused changes in the climate
3. Average temperatures have risen

4. Most of this increase has happened recently
5. Temperatures in the Arctic have increased
6. The ice has begun to melt
7. Sea levels have risen
8. Climate change has already affected many groups of people

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 LISTEN, page 129**

1. He's just found
2. I've just changed
3. We've eaten
4. Where have you been
5. Who's finished
6. Has she ever been
7. I've never flown
8. Have they sold; yet

**Exercise 13 APPLY, page 129**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Present Perfect with *For* and *Since***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 130**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 131**

**A**

1. for many years
2. for a long time
3. Since Paro first appeared in 2005
4. since 2008

**B**

1. a
2. b

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 132**

1. since 2009
2. for a long time
3. since the 1990s
4. for several years
5. for many years
6. Since April
7. for two years
8. For five years

**Exercise 5, page 133**

1. Life has changed a lot since
2. Since his cell phone broke,
3. we have not/haven't spoken to her
4. I have not/haven't seen Alicia
5. Since I got a smartphone,
6. Jack has been to Australia twice
7. the students have enjoyed all of the classes
8. I have not/haven't had any problems with it

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 6 WRITE & SPEAK, page 134**

**A**

1. have been; since
2. have enjoyed; for
3. have/'ve used; for
4. has/'s had; since
5. have not/haven't bought; for
6. has taken; since
7. have not/haven't received; since
8. has sent; since

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 7 LISTEN, page 134**

**A**

phone: 2  
Internet connection: 3  
MP3 player: 1

**B**

1. have you had
2. had
3. for
4. for

5. has been
6. I've had
7. recently
8. since
9. 's been
10. I've been
11. for
12. We've had
13. hasn't worked
14. we lost

**Exercise 8 EDIT, page 135**

1. A: That's a nice watch, Paulo. I don't think I've ~~saw~~ *seen* it before.  
B: I've only had it ~~since~~ *for* two weeks. It was a birthday present from my parents.
2. A: I've been on a diet for two months ~~ago~~.  
B: Oh, how much weight have you lost?  
A: Not much, but I *have* felt so much better since I started my diet.
3. A: How long ~~are~~ *have you been* interested in music, Anna?  
B: Oh, I've loved music since I ~~am~~ *was* a child. My mother used to sing to me all the time.
4. A: Kazu, you speak French! I didn't know that.  
B: Yeah, I took it in high school. But I ~~don't speak~~ *haven't spoken* French for several years. I've forgotten a lot.

**Exercise 9 APPLY, page 135**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Present Perfect and Simple Past**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 137**

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 137**

**A**

1. indefinite time
2. definite time
3. indefinite time
4. definite time

**B**

the present perfect

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 138**

1. Have you ever visited
2. I looked
3. did you think
4. I haven't seen
5. I found
6. I started
7. have read
8. watched
9. surprised
10. looked

**Exercise 5, page 138**

1. Have you seen
2. watched
3. have not/haven't seen
4. Did you enjoy
5. were
6. liked
7. Have you seen
8. have not/haven't watched

**Exercise 6, page 139**

1. has/'s been
2. was
3. used
4. have/'ve used
5. lived
6. have lived
7. has/'s taught
8. taught

**Exercise 7, page 140**

1. have not/haven't seen
2. did not/didn't see

3. Did you talk
4. Have you talked
5. has/'s answered
6. answered
7. ate
8. have/'ve eaten

### PRACTICE

#### Exercise 8 READ & WRITE, page 140

1. has increased
2. was
3. has grown
4. spoke
5. have designed
6. built
7. appeared
8. came
9. have become
10. have allowed

#### Exercise 9, page 142

1. I finished
2. Have you read
3. I have/I've read
4. did you read
5. I read
6. did you think
7. I found
8. You enjoyed
9. you have not/haven't read
10. I have not/haven't had
11. I have/I've spent
12. I borrowed
13. I have not/haven't started

#### Exercise 10 WRITE & SPEAK, page 142

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 11 EDIT, page 143

Abdu Sakalala is a 22-year-old student in Uganda. His life ~~has~~ changed when a phone company ~~has run~~ ran a training course for software developers in Uganda last year. Sakalala attended the course and then he ~~has~~ started creating his own apps (programs) for mobile phones. Since then, Sakalala ~~wrote~~ *has*

*written* several successful apps for cell phones. For example, he has produced a dictionary app, a translation app, and a sports app for soccer fans. Some of these apps have received international attention, and Sakalala *has* already made almost \$400,000 from his work.

But Sakalala is most proud of *Uganda Theme*. This is an app that changes the display on cell phones with pictures and sounds from his country. When it ~~has~~ appeared on the Internet, it immediately ~~has become~~ *became* one of the most popular downloads in the world that week.

#### Exercise 12 APPLY, page 143

##### A

Janice: Have you ever visited Europe?

Logan: Yes I've been there several times.

Janice: Oh really? Where have you been?

Logan: I've been to Italy, France, and Spain.

Janice: When did you go to Spain?

Logan: I went last summer with some friends.

##### B

*Answers will vary*

### LESSON 4

#### Present Perfect Progressive

#### EXPLORE

#### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 145

1. b, e, g
2. b, e, d, g
3. a, b, c, e, g
4. a, b, e, g
5. b, e, f, g

#### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 145

##### A

1. still happening
2. still happening
3. finished
4. still happening
5. still happening

##### B

The verb of the actions that are still happening has an *-ing* ending.

### LEARN

#### Exercise 4, page 146

1. have/'ve been reading
2. have been living
3. has/'s been changing
4. have been earning
5. have not/haven't been teaching
6. have been visiting
7. have been writing
8. has been growing
9. have been using
10. have not/haven't been helping

#### Exercise 5, page 147

1. What have you been doing recently?
2. How long has he been living here?
3. Have you been eating a healthy diet?
4. Has she been going to class?
5. Why has he been shouting?
6. Have you been playing the piano for a long time?
7. Why has Andre been working on weekends lately?
8. Who has been teaching the class this week?
9. What have you been reading lately?
10. Have you been studying a lot lately?

#### Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 147

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 7, page 148

1. have/'ve changed
2. have/'ve been working
3. have you owned
4. has/'s gone
5. have/'ve been using
6. have you been reading
7. has/'s taken
8. has/'s had

### PRACTICE

#### Exercise 8, page 148

1. have you seen

2. you have not/haven't been exercising
3. I have not/haven't had
4. I have/I've been working
5. has/'s it been going
6. I have/I've just finished
7. you have/you've been looking
8. I have/I've already told
9. have you read
10. I have/I've been trying

#### Exercise 9 WRITE & SPEAK, page 149

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 10 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 149

##### A

1. b
2. b

##### B

1. Where has Lars lived all his life?
2. What has/What's been happening to the ground under Kiruna recently?
3. What has/What's changed in Kiruna so far?
4. What have the Sami people been doing for hundreds of years?
5. How have the Sami people's lives changed?

##### C

*Answers will vary*

##### D

*Answers will vary*

#### Exercise 11 APPLY, page 150

*Answers will vary*

### REVIEW THE GRAMMAR

#### Exercise 1, page 151

1. have left/have been leaving
2. have returned/have been returning
3. left
4. returned
5. has fallen/has been falling
6. left

7. was
8. have been discussing

**Exercise 2, page 151**

1. have known
2. since
3. left
4. crossed
5. settled
6. hasn't been cleaning
7. saved
8. has gone
9. has been sending
10. for

**Exercise 3 EDIT, page 152**

Moyenne Island in the Seychelles was deserted and forgotten for fifty years. Then, in 1964, British newspaper editor Brendon Grimshaw ~~has~~ bought the island. He moved there nine years later, and ~~lived~~ *has lived/has been living* there ever since.

When Grimshaw moved to Moyenne Island, it ~~has been~~ *was* empty. Small trees and bushes covered the land, and there weren't any paths. Grimshaw wanted to take care of the island, so he asked a local man, Rene Lafortune, to help him. Since the two men ~~have~~ started working, they ~~has~~ *have* planted 16,000 trees. Some of the first trees have now ~~been~~ *growing* ~~grown~~ to over 60 feet tall. The two men have also built more than three miles (5 km) of nature paths.

Grimshaw has been working hard on his project ~~since~~ *for* around forty years, and today Moyenne Island is a huge success story. Since Grimshaw bought the island, it ~~have~~ *has* attracted about 2000 new birds. Grimshaw has also raised over 100 giant tortoises on the island.

Since 2008, Moyenne Island ~~was~~ *has been* a national park. It is a beautiful example of how one person's dream can change at least a small area of the world.

**Exercise 4 LISTEN, page 153**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

a

**C**

1. has changed; hasn't changed
2. 've been using; appeared
3. came
4. received
5. didn't say
6. has been shutting
7. has been

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 153**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1, page 154**

**A**

*Answers will vary.*

**B**

The sun went down three hours ago. Since then, it's gotten very dark. The moon has risen, and the stars have been appearing in the sky.

Many birds, butterflies, and small animals have disappeared for the night. Others have become active. A raccoon is in my yard. It's been coming into my yard every night this winter. I hear an owl. I've heard it a few times before.

Since the sun went down, it's become much colder. The temperature has already dropped six degrees. I've put on a warm sweater, socks, and slippers. I like a lot of things about winter, but not the cold!

**C**

Recent Event: The sun went down.

Changes: The moon has risen.

The stars have been appearing

in the sky.  
Many birds, butterflies, and  
small animals have disappeared.  
Others have become active.  
It's become much colder.  
The temperature has dropped six  
degrees.  
I've put on a warm sweater,  
socks, and slippers.

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page**

**155**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 155**

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 6 Appearances and Behavior**  
**Adjectives and Adverbs**

**LESSON 1**  
**Adjectives**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 159**

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 159**

**A**

1. cute; popular
2. very fierce
3. deep; sharp
4. harmful
5. water; high

**B**

1. ✓
2. ✗
3. ✓
4. ✓

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 160**

1. Koalas have thick fur.
2. Thieves didn't take the angry koala.  
They were afraid of its sharp claws.
3. Australia is enormous, and  
Australian animals are fascinating.
4. The zoo helps sick animals.  
The koala appeared ill, but it seems healthy now.

5. Crocodiles have sharp teeth and powerful jaws.  
That crocodile looks hungry.

**Exercise 5, page 160**

1. The bear's fur looks soft.
2. That is an enormous crocodile.
3. Kangaroos have strong legs.
4. Pandas are shy animals.
5. The zoo has a great exhibit.
6. Australia has an interesting history.

**Exercise 6, page 161**

1. school nurse
2. desk drawer
3. furniture design
4. leather coat
5. car keys
6. computer store
7. grocery bag
8. orange juice

**Exercise 7, page 161**

1. shoes; shoe
2. car; cars
3. movie; movies
4. mountain; mountains
5. books; book
6. restaurant; restaurants
7. vegetable; vegetables
8. apartment; apartments

**Exercise 8, page 162**

1. big apartment
2. good Mexican
3. round glass
4. nice new winter
5. interesting historical
6. strange old stone
7. beautiful green silk
8. great old
9. long and sharp/sharp and long
10. impressive and beautiful modern



## PRACTICE

### Exercise 9, page 163

1. favorite
2. amazing
3. colorful
4. green
5. brown
6. attractive
7. terrible
8. nice

### Exercise 10, page 164

1. common farm animals
2. long brown hair
3. an exciting and interesting city/an exciting, interesting city/an interesting and exciting city/an interesting, exciting city
4. a kind and friendly person
5. small green leaves
6. a scary black spider
7. a wonderful new shoe store
8. delicious Indian food

### Exercise 11 APPLY, page 164

#### A

1. police
2. TV
3. art
4. phone
5. grocery
6. computer
7. fire
8. train

#### B

Answers will vary

#### C

Answers will vary

## LESSON 2

### Adverbs

## EXPLORE

### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 166

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c

### 3 DISCOVER, page 166

#### A

1. wears
2. sat

#### B

Adverbs of manner usually come after the verb or after the verb + object. Do not put adverbs of manner between the verb and the object.

## LEARN

### Exercise 4, page 167

1. proudly
2. quietly
3. bravely
4. early
5. clearly
6. well
7. honestly
8. quickly
9. hard
10. fast

### Exercise 5, page 168

1. My brother doesn't drive *safely*.
2. We worked *hard* last semester.
3. Journalists write their reports *quickly*.
4. Martina walked (*slowly*) along the beach (*slowly*).
5. The professor didn't (*completely*) answer my question (*completely*).
6. The mail arrived *early*.
7. The children played (*happily*) in the yard (*happily*).
8. I held the baby *gently*.

### Exercise 6, page 168

1. Steven's assignment sounds somewhat boring.
2. This song is extremely popular.
3. Elsa's shoes looked quite expensive.

4. The discussion ended pretty quickly.
5. This software doesn't seem very helpful.
6. I was so tired last night.
7. That movie was really scary.
8. Liza speaks Russian fairly well.

**Exercise 7, page 169**

1. weaker
2. stronger
3. stronger
4. weaker
5. stronger
6. weaker
7. stronger
8. stronger

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 169**

1. suddenly
2. happy
3. hard
4. well
5. proudly
6. cheap; good
7. quickly; clearly
8. bad; badly

**Exercise 9, page 170**

1. nice
2. happily
3. terrific
4. healthy
5. regularly
6. active
7. well
8. beautifully
9. curious
10. frequently
11. interesting
12. great

**Exercise 10 EDIT, LISTEN & SPEAK, page 170**

**A**

Hi, Jessica and Mark,

I need some advice. I had an interview for a job as a DJ at my local radio station, but I was ~~unsuccessfully~~ *unsuccessful*. I've had a lot of experience as a DJ, and I work very hard. I wore a ~~new nice~~ *nice new* suit to the interview, and I felt pretty ~~confidently~~ *confident* when I left my house.

Before the interview, I read some interview tips and techniques online. For example, one said, "Copy the interviewer's movements *closely*." Well, I tried that technique, but the interviewers didn't seem to like it very much. Anyway, I didn't get the job. Now I'm ~~real~~ *really* confused. I know I made a few mistakes in the interview, but nothing really bad. At first, I was ~~nervously~~ *nervous* but that was because I arrived ~~lately~~ *late*. When the interview started, I spoke loudly, smiled frequently, and talked a lot—well, until they asked me to stop. Also, I didn't ask any questions, but in general, I thought it went ~~good~~ *well*. Where did I go wrong?

Thanks,  
Kevin in Ohio

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

Kevin's Behaviors	Radio Expert's (Mark's) Advice
1. wore a suit	Bad choice. Dress appropriately.
2. arrived late	Bad choice. You cannot be late. Get there early.
3. copied the interviewers	Bad choice. Dangerous. They can think you are making fun of them.
4. spoke loudly	Bad choice. Speak clearly.
5. smiled frequently	Good choice.
6. didn't ask questions	Bad choice. Ask questions. Write down questions beforehand and bring them with you.

**E**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 171**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR****Exercise 1, page 172**

1. unhappy
2. angry
3. bad
4. hard
5. carefully
6. good
7. well
8. completely
9. very
10. very
11. smart and studious
12. successful

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 172**

Venus is a ~~pet famous~~ *famous pet* cat. She even has her own social networking page. She has also appeared on national TV.

Many people are interested in Venus because she has *an* unusual appearance, as you can see! One half of her face is black with ~~an a~~ *orange stripes* and a blue eye. How does something like this happen?

According to Leslie Lyons, a professor at the University of California, Davis, cats like Venus are extremely rare. Cats with orange and ~~blacks~~ *black* coats are not unusual. However, cats with different colored eyes are ~~unusually~~ *unusual*. This means Professor Lyons is much more interested in the real mystery about Venus: her ~~blue beautiful~~ *beautiful blue* eye.

**Exercise 3 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 173****A**

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 4 SPEAK & WRITE, page 173**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING****Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 174****A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

The yellow-tailed woolly monkey is a very rare animal. It has thick brown fur and white hair around its mouth. The monkey is named for the bright yellow fur underneath its long, curled tail. These monkeys live in a small area in the high mountains of Peru. With their long arms and legs and powerful tail, they move quickly through the forests.

Unfortunately, these monkeys have lost a lot of their natural habitat. Farms and cattle ranches are some of the reasons for this. People are now working hard to protect these amazing animals.

**C**

Appearance	yellow-tailed woolly monkey; very rare; thick brown fur; white hair; bright yellow fur; long, curled tail; long arms and legs; powerful tail
Habitat (where it lives)	small area; high mountains; natural habitat
Movements or Behavior	move quickly

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 175**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 175**

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 7 Tomorrow and Beyond**  
**The Future**

**LESSON 1**

**Future with *Will* and *Be Going To***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 179**

1. Virgin Galactic/Space Adventures
2. Virgin Galactic
3. Space Adventures
4. Space Adventures

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 179**

**A**

1. take
2. have
3. experience
4. be cheap

**B**

a

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 180**

**A**

1. will get
2. will visit
3. will/'ll talk
4. will have
5. won't be
6. will open
7. will remain
8. will be
9. won't want
10. will welcome
11. won't miss

**B**

1. When will the museum open?
2. What will the astronauts talk about?
3. Where will the new exhibits be?
4. What will visitors see?
5. Will there be activities for children?
6. When will the exhibit close?
7. Will there be new exhibits every year?

8. Will the museum be open on major holidays?

**Exercise 5, page 182**

1. Are you going to do
2. I am/I'm going to go
3. are you going to see
4. Phil and I are going to take
5. they are/they're going to love
6. are you and Phil going to do
7. We are/We're going to attend
8. Are you going to study
9. I am/I'm not going to do
10. I am/I'm going to sleep

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 183**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7 LISTEN, page 183**

1. 'm going to buy
2. 's going to go
3. aren't going to spend
4. will be
5. 'm going to be; 'll wait
6. will open
7. won't be
8. won't like

**Exercise 8 WRITE & SPEAK, page 184**

**A**

1. Are you going to take classes here next semester?
2. What are you going to do this weekend?
3. Will you be in class on Wednesday?
4. Will people visit Mars someday?
5. How will people travel in the future?
6. When are you going to call your parents?

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 184**

**A**

	Glenn	Sylvia	Mark
Two Years	be a pilot	finish medical school	join the Air Force
Five Years	start astronaut training	be a doctor	be a flight engineer
Ten Years	be in space	go on her first space mission	work for NASA

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. When will Glenn be in space?
2. What is Mark going to do in two years?
3. When will Mark work for NASA?
4. When is Glenn going to start astronaut training?
5. What is Sylvia going to be in five years?

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 185**

I grew up in a house with a big yard and a lot of room to play. However, I don't think that children of the future *are* going to be so lucky. The world's population will ~~continues~~ *continue* to increase, and this means all of us will live in smaller homes. I think some big cities in Asia, such as Seoul and Singapore, will ~~serves~~ *serve* as models for the cities of the future. People are going *to* live in high-rise apartment buildings. These apartment buildings *are* going to be cheaper, safer, and more practical than separate houses.

There are going *to* be more advances in electronics. Also, people *will/are going to* have more entertainment choices in their homes in the future. We won't ~~to~~ go out very often to watch movies or concerts. Movie theaters will go out of business in the future.

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 185**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Using Present Forms to Express the Future**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 187**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 187**

**A**

Simple Present	Present Progressive
doesn't start	are you coming
begins	'm leaving
saves	's going
finishes	're giving
have	

**B**

1. future
2. The simple present refers to schedules and the present progressive refers to personal plans.

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 188**

1. does; begin; begins
2. does; leave; leaves
3. does; arrive; arrives
4. do; start; do not/don't start
5. do not/don't open
6. does; get; gets
7. closes
8. does not/doesn't leave
9. does; start; starts
10. finish; has

**Exercise 5, page 189**

1. I am/I'm working
2. When are they leaving
3. We are/We're going
4. Is Craig graduating

5. He is not/isn't having
6. I am/I'm meeting
7. Where are you going
8. What are you doing
9. Are you visiting
10. How are you getting

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 189**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 190**

1. are you doing
2. I'm just spending
3. she's not coming
4. is speaking
5. is talking
6. does it start
7. Are you handing
8. I don't understand
9. starts
10. are meeting
11. are you meeting

**Exercise 8 LISTEN, page 190**

1. future; tomorrow
2. future; next Thursday
3. present; every morning
4. present; right now
5. future; this afternoon
6. future; on Friday
7. present; every week
8. present; right now

**Exercise 9 APPLY, page 191**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Comparison of Future Forms; Future Time Clauses**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 193**

1. a
2. b
3. a

4. b
5. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 193**

**A**

1. I have
2. you read
3. it's

**B**

the simple present

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 194**

1. I'll carry
2. I'm going to visit
3. It's going to snow
4. will be
5. is going
6. are going
7. I'm staying
8. is going to have
9. I'll lend
10. I'm going to take

**Exercise 5, page 194**

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

**Exercise 6, page 196**

1. After I finish my homework (1), I'm going to bed (2).
2. When I finish this book about coral reefs (1), I am going to write my essay.
3. Lulu is going to call the office (2) as soon as she receives the information (1).
4. My sister will read all the instructions (1) before she uses her new phone (2).

5. I'll start cooking dinner (2) when you get home (1).
6. My brother is going to buy a new computer (2) when he receives his next paycheck (1).
7. After I go to the gym (1), I'm going to go to the supermarket (2).
8. I'll clean the living room (1) before our guests arrive tonight (2).
9. I'll help you (2) as soon as I send this e-mail (1).
10. After she graduates from college (1), she's going to move to Toronto (2).

### Exercise 7, page 196

1. After the rain *stops*, we're going to take a walk.
2. Louise *will go* back to work as soon as she is better.
3. I'll let you know as soon as my plane *lands* in Paris.
4. Andy *will be* surprised when I arrive at his birthday party.
5. Before I leave, I *will show* you that website.
6. They're going to take some photos of the Alps when they *visit* Switzerland.
7. When my sister saves enough money, she *is going to buy* a car.

### PRACTICE

#### Exercise 8, page 196

1. are you doing
2. I'm going to watch
3. are you going to watch
4. starts
5. does it end
6. ends
7. Are you going to go
8. I'm giving
9. I'll watch
10. I'll record

#### Exercise 9, page 197

1. After I talk to Hans, I'm going to write my assignment./I'm going to write my assignment after I talk to Hans.

2. When Rui and Fatima arriva, we're going to have dinner./We're going to have dinner when Rui and Fatima arrive.
3. Barbara is going to buy a few things before she goes home./Before she goes home, Barbara is going to buy a few things.
4. When Mary calls, I'm going to ask about the test./I'm going to ask about the test when Mary calls.
5. As soon as she finishes law school, she is going to move to Ohio./She's going to move to Ohio as soon as she finishes law school.
6. When I finish my homework, I'm going to go for a run./I'm going to go for a run when I finish my homework.
7. Before he sells his house, he's going to paint it./He's going to paint his house before he sells it.
8. After I make dinner, I'm going to watch the news./I'm going to watch the news after I make dinner.

### Exercise 10 SPEAK, page 198

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 11 EDIT, page 198

A Canadian company wants to build an oil pipeline in central Canada. It ~~earries~~ *will carry* oil from Alberta to the coast of British Columbia, over 700 miles (1120 km) away. The pipeline will ~~carrying~~ *carry* oil to the coast, where big ships will ~~to~~ collect the oil for the next stage of its journey. The pipeline will create a new market for Canadian oil in China and other Asian countries.

Unfortunately, the plan *is* going to take the pipeline through the Great Bear Rainforest. Many people do not want this to happen. The building of the pipeline will ~~threatens~~ *threaten* animals such as the Kermode Bear. Also, some of the local people think that the ships are going *to* cause problems. They are afraid that one of the ships will spill oil when it ~~will~~ travels along the coast of British Columbia.

### Exercise 12 APPLY, page 199



**A**

Answers will vary

**B**

1. is going to answer; calls
2. When she *speaks* with Frank, she *is/'s going to ask/will ask* him about the lion's diet.
3. is/'s going to call; interviews
4. is going to use/will use; talks
5. finishes; is going to leave/will leave
6. As soon as she *leaves* her office, she *is going to go/will go* to the store.
7. When she *goes* to the store, she *is going to buy/will buy* her mother's birthday present.
8. is going to get/will get; does

**C**

Answers will vary

**D**

Answers will vary

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR****Exercise 1, page 200**

1. I will/I'll talk; I send
2. do you finish/will you finish; I will/I'll call; I leave
3. does the library close; it closes
4. Are you going (to go); I am/I'm leaving, is

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 200**

Counting zebras in the wild has always been difficult. However, counting zebras ~~becomes~~ *will become* much easier in the future thanks to a new computer program called Stripespotter. In the future, scientists will just take photos of zebras. After they ~~will~~ take photos of the zebras, Stripespotter ~~is doing~~ *will do* the rest of the work. It will ~~to~~ examine the stripes on each zebra. The pattern of a zebra's stripes is like the barcode on a product at the supermarket. Each one is different. After scientists ~~are going to~~ collect enough photos, they ~~are having~~ *will have* an accurate record of the zebra population.

**Exercise 3 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 201****A**

Speaker 1: Matt—learn to play the guitar  
 Speaker 2: Tammy—run a marathon

**B**

1. Plans: take a class at a music store; practice every day; listen to music a lot  
 Prediction: I won't become famous. I probably won't be very good.
2. Plans: buy a new pair of running shoes; join a running club; enter some short races  
 Prediction: It's going to be really hard. I'll get in great shape.

**C**

Answers will vary

**Exercise 4 WRITE & SPEAK, page 201**

Answers will vary

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING****Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 202****A**

Answers will vary

**B**

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. more people will use them
2. they will take us places quickly and safely
3. people will want them when they are cheap
4. they will be good for the environment
5. they will use less fuel than cars
6. they will also take up less space, so we won't need as many large parking lots
7. there will be more space for parks and trees
8. there will be more personal transporters at airports and in large factories
9. workers at airports and factories will find them very helpful and convenient

10. police officers, letter carriers, and security guards will probably find them very useful in their work

**C**

When they become cheaper; When workers at these places try them; as soon as I can

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 203**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 203**

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 8 Consumer Society**  
**Comparatives and Superlatives**

**LESSON 1**  
**Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 207**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 207**

**A**

1. wider
2. more responsible

**B**

1. long
2. short

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 208**

1. more quiet than/quieter than
2. more important than
3. nicer than
4. bigger than
5. more efficient
6. better than
7. easier than
8. worse than
9. hotter
10. farther than

**Exercise 5, page 209**

1. better than; more quickly than; more often than
2. harder than; more frequently than; longer than
3. more rapidly than; more easily than; more carefully than

**Exercise 6, page 209**

1. works more efficiently than
2. keeps time more accurately than

3. calls more often than
4. rings more loudly than
5. shops more frequently than
6. types more quickly than
7. sings worse than
8. studies harder than

**Exercise 7, page 210**

1. than yours
2. than
3. than I do
4. more expensive
5. did
6. mine
7. than Kelly's did
8. than he is

**Exercise 8, page 210**

1. than mine (is)
2. than his father (does)
3. than Chad's (is)
4. than she (did)
5. than ours (is)
6. than yours (does)
7. than theirs (is)
8. than her sister (does)

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 9, page 211**

1. worse than
2. older than
3. more modern
4. cheaper than
5. happier/more happy
6. more often than
7. bigger
8. nicer than
9. larger
10. more frequently than

**Exercise 10, page 211**

1. larger than; smaller than
2. lighter than; heavier than
3. newer than; older than
4. cheaper than; more expensive than
5. more quickly than; more slowly than

6. more reliably than
7. more quietly than
8. better than

**Exercise 11 LISTEN, page 212**

1. green coat; It is more comfortable.
2. family car; It is cheaper to run.
3. yellow roses; They are much fresher.
4. downtown; It is much more convenient for work.
5. black boots; The black ones will last longer.
6. small TV; The picture is clearer.

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 212**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Comparisons with (Not) As ... As and Less**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 214**

1. False
2. True
3. True
3. True
5. False
6. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 214**

**A**

1. equal
2. not equal
3. not equal
4. not equal
5. equal
6. equal

**B**

1. as
2. than

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 215**

1. as effective as
2. as well as
3. as useful as

4. as carefully as
5. as warm as
6. as comfortable as
7. as fast as
8. as frequently as

**Exercise 5, page 215**

1. Desktop computers are as popular as laptops (are).
2. Microwave ovens work as well as regular ovens (do).
3. Motorcycles go as fast as cars (do).
4. This hotel room is as big as my apartment (is).
5. A smartphone sends messages as quickly as a laptop (does).
6. My mother speaks English as well as my father (does).
7. Gabi goes shopping as often as Linda (does).
8. Trains are as comfortable as airplanes (are).

**Exercise 6, page 216**

1. aren't as nice as
2. less fashionable than
3. is not/isn't as stylish
4. less expensive
5. is not/isn't as fancy as
6. is not/isn't as efficient
7. does not/doesn't make coffee as quickly
8. does not/doesn't taste as good

**Exercise 7, page 217**

1. My watch is not/isn't as attractive as yours.
2. Sally's shoes are less fancy than Jill's.
3. Adam does not/doesn't exercise as frequently as he used to.
4. This supermarket is less expensive than the one across the street.
5. The actor's new movie is less exciting than his last one.
6. This gym is not/isn't as convenient as the one near my house.
7. This review is not/isn't as positive as that one.
8. The new tablet starts up less quickly than the old one.

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 217**

1. is not/isn't as big as
2. is not/isn't as heavy as
3. less expensive
4. did not/didn't take photos as often as
5. not as complicated as
6. less difficult
7. as nice as
8. as good as

**Exercise 9 EDIT, page 218**

\*\*\*\*\* A Huge Success!

Our family loves this! Our last playhouse was much less exciting *than* the Jolly Roger. It was also less attractive ~~as~~ *than* this one. And this is really an important point: it wasn't as safe *as*. –Maria

\*\*\* Hard to Build

My kids enjoyed this, but for me, putting it together was just as hard *as* building a real pirate ship! It's true that I probably don't build things as quickly as a lot of other people do. And maybe I'm not as good with tools as they ~~do~~ *are*, but I still think this product should be less complicated than *it is*! –Sam

\*\*\*\* Fun for Younger Kids

My four-year-old son says this play structure is *as* fun as a real pirate ship! He plays in it as often as he can, but my six-year-old daughter isn't as enthusiastic as he is about it. I'm a little disappointed because she uses it less often ~~then~~ *than* I expected. –Lin

**Exercise 10, page 219**

1. is as cheap as
2. is less expensive than/is not/isn't as expensive as
3. is not/isn't as high as
4. adds new movies less frequently than/doesn't/does not add new movies as frequently as
5. is less difficult than/is not as difficult as

6. find movies as easily as
7. is as good as
8. is less helpful than/is not/isn't as helpful as

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 219**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 221**

1. dirty
2. difficult
3. a popular
4. often
5. art

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 221**

**A**

Adjectives with <i>-est</i>	Adjectives with <i>most</i>
high cold	exciting interesting
dirty windy	attractive expensive
tough big	

**B**

a

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 222**

1. The biggest
2. the worst
3. the most difficult
4. the most experienced
5. (the) farthest
6. the easiest
7. the most quickly
8. the highest
9. the best
10. the stupidest/the most stupid

**Exercise 5, Listen & Speak, page 223**

**A**

1. most efficiently
2. the most beautiful
3. the worst

4. most frequently
5. the most important
6. the most interesting
7. the closest
8. the smartest

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 224**

1. This is the least popular state park in California.
2. Canada is the largest country in North America.
3. Tokyo has the biggest population in Japan.
4. This is the least expensive apartment in the building.
5. Alan drives the fastest of my three brothers.
6. Jane is one of the most intelligent students in her class.
7. That was one of the least interesting classes I've ever taken.
8. Mel works the least efficiently of all the people in this office.
9. This is the cheapest computer in the store.
10. That's one of the prettiest streets in this city.

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 224**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 225**

1. the most modern
2. the rarest
3. one of the worst things
4. one of the best things
5. the most important thing
6. the most convenient place
7. the least expensive
8. the least helpful salesperson/salespeople

**Exercise 9 EDIT, page 225**

The Arabian Desert in the Middle East is one of the ~~most hot~~ *hottest* environments on Earth, and it has the ~~less~~ *least* amount of

rainfall. But to the camel, it is home. The camel is one of the ~~most strong~~ *strongest* animals in the world. Camels can go for many days with only a little food and water. When they do find water, they probably drink the most *quickly* of any land animal. Adult camels can drink about 25 to 30 gallons (95–114 liters) in ten minutes. Unfortunately, finding water is not the ~~serious~~ *most serious* problem camels face. ~~Most~~ *The most* dangerous threat to camels comes from humans. Tourists in the desert leave trash behind. Camels think the trash is food and eat it. This is very dangerous for the camels, because it can kill them.

One of the most polluted parts of the desert is outside the city of Abu Dhabi. Each year, many camels die there from eating trash. Cameron Oliver has been trying to change this. Since he was eight years old, Cameron has been telling people that trash is very dangerous for camels. Of all the young people in Abu Dhabi, Cameron has worked ~~most hard~~ *the hardest* to help the camels. When he was 12, Cameron became the ~~most young~~ *youngest* person to win an Abu Dhabi award for community service.

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 226**

**A**

1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain on Earth.
2. The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.
3. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
4. The Pacific Ocean is the widest ocean on Earth.
5. Australia is the smallest continent.
6. The blue whale is the largest animal on Earth.
7. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.
8. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun.

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

Answers will vary

**D**

Answers will vary

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR****Exercise 1 READ & WRITE, page 227****A**

1. the greenest
2. the least green
3. greener
4. not as green as
5. not as concerned as/less concerned than
6. the most concerned
7. more concerned than
8. not as concerned as/less concerned than
9. as responsibly as
10. the most responsibly
11. less responsibly than
12. the least responsibly

**B**

Answers will vary

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 228**

- According to a recent Greendex survey, people in India were the ~~most green~~ *greenest* in the world. They scored lower in transportation than the Chinese ~~were did~~, but they scored ~~the highest~~ *higher* than the Chinese in three other categories.
- Mexicans were more concerned about green transportation ~~as~~ *than* green food or goods. For them, the ~~low~~ *lowest* score of all was in the housing category.
- Germans scored *as* highly in the transportation category ~~than~~ *as* they did in the food category. However, they were ~~least~~ *less* concerned about housing than goods.
- The Japanese were one of the least concerned ~~nationality~~ *nationalities*

overall. They had one of the ~~most bad~~ *worst* scores in the housing category.

- Americans had the lowest overall score of all the nationalities in the survey. Food was the only category in which Americans did not score lower ~~then~~ *than* the other nationalities.

**Exercise 3 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 229****A**

1. greener than
2. more carefully than
3. as hard as
4. more difficult
5. more popular
6. as quickly as
7. more comfortable
8. easier

**B**

Answers will vary

**C**

Answers will vary

**Exercise 4 WRITE & SPEAK, page 229**

Answers will vary

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING****Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 230****A**

Answers will vary

**B**

I needed to buy a new sleeping bag for a winter camping trip. So, I went to a camping store and compared three different brands of sleeping bags: Ultra Comfort, Snowy Down, and Northern Trek. I wanted to look at each sleeping bag very carefully. For winter camping, the Snowy Down had the highest rating. But in some ways, the other two sleeping bags were better than the Snowy

Down. Of the three sleeping bags, the Snowy Down was the warmest, but it was also the most expensive. The Northern Trek cost less than the Snowy Down, but it was also the most expensive. The Northern Trek cost less than the Snowy Down, but it was just as expensive as the Ultra Comfort. The Ultra Comfort was warmer than the Northern Trek. Finally, the Ultra Comfort was lighter than the other sleeping bags, so it was easier to carry.

I decided not to get the Northern Trek for camping outside. It wasn't as warm as the other sleeping bags. But we were having a mild winter, and I didn't need the warmest kind of sleeping bag. So I looked more closely at the lightest sleeping bag, the Ultra Comfort. That's the one I chose.

### C

Product Details	Ultra Comfort	Snowy Down	Northern Trek
Cost	as expensive as the Northern Trek	the most expensive	less than Snowy Down
Warmth	warmer	the warmest	warm
Weight	lightest	heavier than Ultra Comfort	heavier than Ultra Comfort

### Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 231

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 3 WRITE, page 231

*Answers will vary*



**UNIT 9 The Natural World**  
**Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses**

**LESSON 1**  
**Conjunctions**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 234**

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. c
5. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 235**

**A**

1. a
2. a
3. b

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 236**

1. and
2. or
3. and
4. so
5. but
6. or
7. so
8. but

**Exercise 5, page 236**

1. or
2. , but
3. and
4. , so
5. , but
6. or
7. and
8. , so

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 237**

1. c

2. e
3. a
4. f
5. g
6. d
7. h
8. b

**Exercise 7, page 238**

1. so do
2. neither is
3. does not/doesn't either
4. did too
5. so has
6. neither will
7. is too
8. neither has

**Exercise 8, page 238**

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

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 9, page 239**

1. or the day after
2. , but she doesn't like roses
3. , so I'm not hungry
4. and learn to play it
5. , but the tickets are very expensive
6. and a sleeping bag
7. or go for a walk
8. , so she is free tonight

**Exercise 10, page 239**

1. my brother has not/hasn't either
2. Aunt Jill does too
3. neither are the red ones
4. so has Jane
5. I am/I'm not either
6. neither does his brother

7. their parents do too
8. so will Sally

**Exercise 11 EDIT, page 240**

- Saguaros can reach a height of over 40 feet (12.2 meters), ~~so~~ *but* in their first ten years they only grow around one inch (2.54 cm).
- The fruit of the saguaro is red, ~~so~~ *and* it contains around 2000 seeds. It is very tasty, ~~but~~ *and/so* it is popular with local people.
- Saguaros grow arms, ~~but~~ *so* they have room for a lot of flowers and fruit. This gives them a better chance to reproduce.
- The largest known saguaro is in Maricopa County, Arizona, in the United States. It is 45.3 feet (13.8 m) tall and 10 feet (3.1 m) wide.
- Saguaros live in the desert. There are hardly any rivers there, and it doesn't rain much ~~neither~~ *either*. When it rains, saguaros store the rainwater inside their stems.
- Old western movies show saguaros in Texas and New Mexico, but Texas does not have any saguaros, and New Mexico doesn't either.
- The saguaro used to provide both food ~~or~~ *and* shelter for Native Americans.
- Bats help spread saguaro seeds, and birds do ~~so~~ *too*.

**Exercise 12 LISTEN & WRITE, page 241**

**A**

1. (a) California  
(b) Oregon
2. (a) 379 feet  
(b) 26 feet
3. (a) long  
(b) flat
4. (a) shallow  
(b) strong
5. (a) tallest  
(b) oldest

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answer:*

The giant redwood is found in California, and so are other types of redwood trees. They are tall and wide. Their leaves are long and flat. Their roots are shallow but strong. The tallest trees are in deep valleys, and so are the oldest trees.

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 13 APPLY, page 241**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Adverb Clauses: Cause and Contrast**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 243**

1. It's an active volcano.
2. They want to know when it will erupt again.
3. He's a scientist.
4. He climbed into a volcano.
5. It will help Sims predict the next eruption.

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 243**

**A**

1. Although
2. since
3. Even though
4. because

**B**

1. although; even though
2. since; because

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 244**

1. Since Mount Nyiragongo is so close (C), the city of Goma is in danger (R).
2. Scientists study volcanoes (R) because they want to predict their eruptions (C).

3. The people of Goma are worried (R) since there was a lot of damage after the last eruption (C).
4. Because some volcanoes don't erupt often (C), people don't worry about them (R).
5. Since volcanoes are so interesting (C), I like to read about them (R).
6. The film about volcanoes was popular (R) because it had wonderful photography (C).
7. Since I'm afraid of volcanoes (C), I don't go near them (R).
8. Lava is dangerous (R) because it is extremely hot (C).

**Exercise 5, page 245**

1. Since there are around 1900 active volcanoes on Earth, it is important to study them.
2. Since my friend and I were in Sicily, we saw Mount Etna.
3. Mount Etna is interesting because it erupts frequently.
4. Because it was a hot day, we wore shorts and t-shirts.
5. Because the volcano was very high, we didn't climb to the top.
6. We had a wonderful view because it was a clear day.
7. Since we climbed for several hours, we were very tired.
8. My friend was excited because he found some lava.

**Exercise 6, page 246**

1. Even though the lava was hot, the scientist picked it up.
2. Even though Erica looked everywhere, she couldn't find her book.
3. Although I am tired, I'm going to go to the gym.
4. The book was useful even though it was very old.
5. Marsha likes her new apartment even though it's very small.
6. Although I went to bed early last night, I'm tired today.

7. Mark didn't pass his math test even though he studied hard.
8. Although the movie was exciting, a lot of people left early.

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 246**

1. g
2. a
3. h
4. b
5. f
6. e
7. c
8. d

**Exercise 8, page 247**

1. because
2. Although
3. Since
4. since
5. although
6. Since
7. Because
8. since

**Exercise 9, page 247**

1. Marie wants to move to another city although/even though she likes her hometown.
2. Since/Because Dana likes her hometown, she wants to stay there for the rest of her life.
3. Miguel is good at basketball since/because he is tall and fast.
4. Although/Even though Alan is not very fast, he is good at basketball.
5. I studied math in college although/even though it wasn't my best subject in high school.
6. Since/Because my sister enjoyed history in high school, she decided to study it in college.
7. The children didn't eat much at the party since/because they didn't like the food.
8. Lin liked the food at the party although/even though she didn't eat very much.

**Exercise 10 WRITE & SPEAK, page 248**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 249**

**A**

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 249**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Adverb Clauses: Future Conditional**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 251**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 251**

**A**

1. gets; will stop
2. stop; will be
3. do; will

**B**

b

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 252**

1. finds
2. make
3. will continue
4. don't
5. watch; will learn
6. will be; don't leave
7. will get; keeps
8. will help; has

**Exercise 5, page 252**

1. go; will/'ll bring
2. have; will/'ll help
3. snows; will not/won't have
4. does not/doesn't call; will/'ll be
5. goes; will stay
6. will miss; do not/don't hurry
7. are; will not/won't go
8. want; will/'ll drive

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 253**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 7, page 253**

1. If the dolphin swims too close to the shore,
2. If the whale comes near the boat,
3. When I see Ray,
4. if Noor leaves her job
5. when they go to Paris
6. When the lecture ends,
7. If it rains tomorrow,
8. When my brother graduates,

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 254**

1. If I do not/don't work
2. If the weather is
3. If it is not/it's not/it isn't
4. When you get
5. if we do
6. If you see
7. if you make
8. if we go

**Exercise 9 WRITE & SPEAK, page 255**

**A**

1. If there is a storm tonight,
2. If I miss two weeks of class,
3. When my friend arrives tonight,
4. if I get a new job
5. when I see you at the party tomorrow
6. if I miss the train
7. If my foot still hurts tomorrow
8. When the store opens in five minutes,
9. When I get home later,

10. If it snows this afternoon,

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 256**

Jean: Today, I'm talking to Dr. Ruth Lowe, an expert on the Sundarbans region of Bangladesh and India. Dr. Lowe, if you ~~will be~~ *are* ready, we'll start the interview now. Can you explain why the Sundarbans are so important?

Dr. Lowe: Of course, Jean. First, the mangrove forests of the Sundarbans are home to wildlife such as the Bengal tiger. These forests also protect the region from serious storms that hit the coast every year. If the forests ~~will~~ disappear, millions of people will be in danger. Unfortunately, people are harming the Sundarbans. If they do not stop, they ~~is~~ *will be* in serious danger.

Jean: What exactly will happen if the mangroves ~~will~~ continue to disappear?

Dr. Lowe: Well, ~~when if~~ people don't stop destroying the mangroves, the Sundarbans won't be able to protect towns and cities on the coast from storms. If the storms ~~will~~ hit these places, there will be a lot of damage, and people's lives will be at risk.

Jean: That sounds like a real problem.

Dr. Lowe: Well, yes, it really is...

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 257**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 258**

1. and
2. and
3. but
4. so
5. If
6. or
7. when
8. when

**Exercise 2, page 258**

1. John was upset because his flight was delayed./Because John's flight was delayed, he was upset.

2. My parents are going on vacation, and so am I.

3. Lin didn't pass the exam, and Brian did not/didn't either.

4. Anne didn't go out even though it was her birthday./Even though it was her birthday, Anne didn't go out.

5. Patricia enjoyed the trip, and her sister did too.

6. I'm going to visit my uncle since I have a few days off./Since I have a few days off, I'm going to visit my uncle.

7. Although Boris was sick, he still went to work./Boris still went to work although he was sick.

8. Jane didn't go to the party, and neither did Danny.

**Exercise 3 EDIT, page 259**

1. We do not see most lightning ~~even though~~ *because/since* it happens inside clouds.

2. Lightning usually strikes near the center of a storm, ~~because~~ *and/but* it can also strike far from the center.

3. Rubber shoes do not protect people from lightning, and ~~so~~ *neither* do small buildings.

4. Lightning can travel through wires, ~~although~~ *so* it's dangerous to use electrical equipment during a storm.

5. Lightning doesn't just happen in thunderstorms. People have seen lightning during forest fires, snowstorms, ~~but~~ *and* volcanic eruptions.

6. Many people believe that lightning never strikes in the same place twice, ~~so~~ *but* that is not true. Keep away from places that attract lightning.

**Exercise 4 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 259**

**A**

1. They live in Africa. Both

2. They have tails. Neither
3. They are intelligent. Both
4. They eat meat. Chimpanzees
5. They are strong. Both
6. They can be aggressive. Both
7. They behave in a funny way. Chimpanzees

**B**

*Answers will vary*

## CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING

### Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 260

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

Since we can't see, smell, or touch noise pollution, many of us don't notice it. People that do notice it think it's annoying, but they don't worry too much about it. However, noise pollution is all around us, and it sometimes causes some very serious problems.

Many things that we see every day cause noise pollution. Trucks, motorcycles, airplanes, loud machines, and power tools all make a lot of noise. Even music is noise pollution when people play it very loudly.

Noise pollution can cause a number of health problems. For example, it can lead to hearing loss. It can also lead to sleep problems. Near airports, people often wake up at night because the planes are so loud. They don't sleep enough, so they get sick more easily. Noise pollution also makes people feel stressed. Stress makes it difficult for them to concentrate, so they can't do their work very well. For example, if a child goes to a noisy school, he or she will probably get lower grades than a child in a quiet school.

These are just some of the ways that noise pollution affects our everyday lives.

**C**

Causes: trucks, motorcycles, loud machines, power tools, music	Situation: noise pollution	Effects: hearing loss, sleep problems, stress, difficult to concentrate, lower grades
--	----------------------------------	--

### Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 261

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 3 WRITE, page 261

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 10 Work and Play**  
**Gerunds and Infinitives**

**LESSON 1**  
**Gerunds**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 265**

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 265**

**A**

1. Combining
2. Saving
3. diving
4. seeing
5. growing

**B**

a, b, c

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 266**

1. diving
2. Swimming
3. visiting
4. seeing
5. touching
6. Taking
7. going
8. waiting

**Exercise 5 WRITE & SPEAK, page 266**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 267**

1. on seeing
2. in taking
3. by studying
4. about going
5. between fixing; buying
6. at solving

7. for leaving
8. of studying
9. by practicing
10. of swimming

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 268**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 268**

1. between taking
2. becoming
3. skiing
4. doing
5. being
6. helping
7. at teaching
8. sitting
9. Finding
10. posting
11. at taking
12. about working
13. getting
14. going
15. seeing
16. leaving
17. Traveling
18. going

**Exercise 9 READ, WRITE & SPEAK, page 269**

**A**

1. Listening to music
2. Surfing the Internet
3. Going shopping
4. Going to a friend's house
5. texting friends; talking on the phone
6. Listening to music; watching TV/DVDs/Watching TV/DVDs/listening to music
7. surfing the Internet; reading books or magazines
8. Playing computer games

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 270**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

1. going for a hike on weekends
2. watching another action movie
3. visiting the museum
4. not going to the/missing the
5. not going to all the attractions/missing some attractions
6. going to the beach
7. Dealing with any problems
8. to keep waiting

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 270**

**A**

1. missed doing
2. stopped doing
3. interested in learning
4. good at doing
5. terrible at doing
6. thinking about doing
7. enjoy doing
8. reason for taking

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Infinitives; Infinitives and Gerunds**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 272**

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 272**

**A**

1. to become
2. to make; to skydive
3. to fly

**B**

the infinitive (to + base form of verb)

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 273**

1. The skydiver decided to jump from space.
2. My brother wants to go skydiving.
3. Bruce is planning to take a skydiving class.
4. Shelly seems to love dangerous sports.
5. Fred pretended not to be nervous about skydiving.
6. He never forgets to check his equipment.
7. I refused to go skydiving with my friends.
8. Kyle agreed to stay and help us.

**Exercise 5, page 274**

1. to do/their children to do
2. us not to go
3. him to come
4. to stay/my sister to stay
5. us to finish
6. to paint/me to paint
7. everyone to leave
8. me to take
9. to be/you to be
10. your friends to borrow
11. children to play
12. to wait/you to wait

**Exercise 6, page 275**

1. playing
2. waiting
3. being
4. giving; cooking
5. to exercise
6. to swim
7. to play
8. to live

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 275**



*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 276**

1. to climb/climbing
2. to visit
3. to go
4. to have
5. to get
6. to take
7. to reach
8. reaching
9. not to continue
10. reading/to read

**Exercise 9 PRONUNCIATION, page 277**

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 LISTEN, page 277**

1. invited her to climb
2. refused to go
3. loves climbing/loves to climb
4. wanted to spend time; agreed to go on/agreed to make
5. needed to borrow
6. can't stand getting wet
7. didn't mind going
8. prefers climbing mountains/prefers to climb mountains

**Exercise 11 WRITE & SPEAK, page 278**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 278**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**More Uses of Infinitives**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 280**

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 280**

**A**

b

**B**

b

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 281**

1. to start a discussion about jobs
2. to show his interest in the ocean
3. to understand climate systems
4. to do some research and finish her project
5. To get a good grade
6. to find some answers to her questions
7. to get good grades
8. to ask the professor questions

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 281**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 282**

1. too late to speak
2. too long to read
3. too many patients to take
4. too much work to finish
5. too slowly to reach
6. too experienced to make
7. too many e-mails to answer
8. too many books to carry

**Exercise 7, page 282**

1. too quickly for me to understand
2. too much homework for the teacher to correct in one night
3. too much work for one person to do
4. too dangerous for an inexperienced person to do
5. too many calls for the employees to answer
6. too much money for John to spend
7. too many assignments for us to do
8. too old for me to take

**Exercise 8, page 283**

1. enough salespeople to help

2. well enough to get
3. enough staff to fill
4. good enough to win
5. enough money to take
6. easy enough to follow
7. enough sugar to make
8. comfortable enough to sleep

**Exercise 9, page 284**

1. loudly enough for everyone to hear
2. enough time for me to finish
3. small enough for everyone to know
4. light enough for him to carry
5. enough room for all of us to stay
6. warm enough for me to wear
7. quickly enough for the flight to leave
8. enough books for every student to have

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 10, page 284**

1. too many mistakes to work
2. too much new vocabulary for me to remember
3. too fast for me to follow
4. slowly enough for us to understand
5. too fast for us to understand
6. enough time to get
7. enough students to keep
8. interesting enough to attract

**Exercise 11 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 285**

**A**

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

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 EDIT, page 286**

In the Great Indian Desert, it's too hot and dry for langur monkeys *to* live comfortably all year round. That's why over 2000 of them come into the city to Jodhpur ~~for~~ to find something to eat. Local people like the langurs, so they bring food to ~~sharing~~ *share* with the monkeys. It's ~~enough easy~~ *easy enough* for langurs to survive in the city, but it's not all fun and free food! Many of them have to work for a living... controlling other monkeys!

Langurs are welcome in Indian cities, but other kinds of monkeys aren't. There are too ~~much~~ *many* of these monkeys to control, and they sometimes attack people to get food. Langurs scare other types of monkeys, so cities use them *to* keep these monkeys away. In Delhi, for example, during a big sports event in 2010, 38 langurs patrolled the streets, and the other monkeys were too ~~much~~ scared to stay in the area. The plan was successful enough for most people ~~enjoying~~ *to enjoy* the event in peace.

**Exercise 13 APPLY, page 286**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 287**

1. to get
2. to take
3. defending
4. me to do
5. to do
6. working
7. getting
8. to hurt
9. strong enough
10. to get

**Exercise 2, page 287**

1. studying
2. helping/to help
3. becoming
4. to study
5. to work

6. to do
7. becoming
8. working
9. teaching
10. teaching/to teach
11. working
12. to finish
13. knowing

**Exercise 3, page 288**

1. reading magazines
2. Exploring new places
3. me to wait
4. in skiing
5. being late for work
6. working/to work
7. short to be useful
8. me to swim

**Exercise 4 EDIT, page 288**

In 2007, Barrington Irving became famous ~~on~~ *for* being the youngest person to fly solo around the world. Irving was born in Jamaica and lived there until his parents decided *to* move to Miami. Although life was not always easy, Irving has always been good at ~~overcome~~ *overcoming* difficulties. When he was 15, Irving met a professional pilot who invited him *to* take a look at his plane. That was when Irving became interested in learning to fly. He didn't have ~~money enough~~ *enough money* to go to flight school, so he earned money by washing planes. He practiced ~~to fly~~ *flying* in video games. When he was 23, Irving built his own plane and succeeded in flying around the world in 97 days.

After this success, Irving created exciting programs ~~for~~ *to* encourage children to learn about science, math, and technology. He believes in showing children that *studying* hard brings success. If they do their best, no goal is too difficult to achieve.

**Exercise 5 WRITE & SPEAK, page 289**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 290**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

When Carlos was five years old, he moved in with his *abuela*, or grandmother. She loved to cook, and Carlos spent a lot of time with her in the kitchen. Being in the warm kitchen with his grandmother was fun. She liked telling stories about her childhood, and Carlos enjoyed listening to her. He also enjoyed learning to cook by watching and helping her. In the beginning, most dishes were too difficult for him to make. First, he chopped vegetables and stirred beans. Then, he learned how to make soups and other simple dishes when he was seven. By the time he turned 13, Carlos was cooking full meals for his family and friends. He enjoyed making people happy with his food.

Eventually, Carlos realized that he had enough talent to become a chef. At the age of 18, he began working at a local restaurant. Then 12 years later, after a lot of hard work, Carlos opened his own restaurant. He invited his family and friends to come to the grand opening. To honor his grandmother, Carlos named his restaurant *Abuela's Kitchen*.

**C**

Age 5: Moved in with Grandma

Age 7: Learned to make soup and simple dishes

Age 13: Was cooking full meals

Age 18: Began working at a restaurant

Age 30: Opened his own restaurant

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 291**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 291**  
*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 11 People and Places**  
**Relative Clauses**

**LESSON 1**  
**Subject Relative Clauses**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 294**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 295**

**A**

1. that was on TV last night
2. which make up the oldest part of the city
3. that has lived in the area for over 200 years
4. who visit Petra
5. who prefer to keep goats and grow crops

**B**

that, which, who

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 296**

1. The Bedul are people who live near Petra, Jordan.
2. Tourists that visit Petra buy souvenirs from the Bedul.
3. The Bedul used to be farmers who lived simply.
4. The building that is most popular with tourists is the Treasury.
5. The guides that show tourists around Petra are often Bedul.
6. The name *Petra* comes from the Greek word that means "stone."

7. The buildings that make up the old part of Petra are carved into the hills.

8. Anyone who wants to know more about Petra can find information on the Internet.

**Exercise 5, page 297**

1. is
2. sell
3. understands
4. takes
5. does not/doesn't talk
6. are

**Exercise 6, page 297**

1. was
2. have
3. cost
4. have lost
5. doesn't arrive
6. has been
7. travel
8. goes

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 298**

1. that/which explains
2. that/who lives
3. that/which attract
4. that/who visit
5. that/which offer
6. that/which allows
7. that/who tell
8. that/which has

**Exercise 8 PRONUNCIATION, page 298**

**A**

1. I like visiting places *that* are warm, sunny, and relaxing.
2. I have friends *that* don't like to fly.
3. I don't like guides *that* talk all the time.
4. My friend likes trips *that* allow plenty of time to shop.
5. I don't buy souvenirs *that* break easily.

6. My classmate likes places *that* aren't very crowded.
7. I like to stay in hotels *that* have exercise rooms.
8. My brother likes to eat at restaurants *that* have fixed menus.

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9 LISTEN, page 299**

1. that took place
2. who watched
3. that made
4. who were using
5. that have happened
6. which brought
7. who thought
8. who came
9. that spoke

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 300**

**A**

1. b
2. e
3. d
4. f
5. c
6. a

**B**

1. A vuvuzela is an instrument *that/which* is similar to a horn.
2. Archaeologists are scientists *that/who* study historic places and objects.
3. A magnifying glass is a tool *that/which* makes small objects look bigger.
4. Statisticians are scientists *that/who* calculate and analyze numbers.
5. A carving is a piece of art *that/which* is cut from stone, wood, or another material.

6. A spreadsheet is a computer program *that/which* allows you to organize numbers or data.

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2  
Object Relative Clauses**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 302**

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 302**

**A**

b, c

**B**

The word *that* comes after *that* in the clauses in the sentences from exercise A is a noun. In a subject relative clause, the word *that* comes after the relative pronoun is a verb.

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 303**

1. *that/which*; use
2. *that/who/whom*; meets
3. *that/which*; helps
4. *that/which*; visit
5. *that/which*; find
6. *that/who/whom*; hires
7. *that/which*; receives
8. *that/who/whom*; admire

**Exercise 5, page 304**

1. Jan Peng is an elephant that people treated badly.

2. Jan Peng worked in a camp that loggers built.
3. The trees which Jan Peng moved were large and very heavy.
4. As Jan Peng got older, the work that she was doing became too hard for her.
5. The people whom Lek interviewed about Jan Peng promised not to make her work again.
6. Jan Peng seemed afraid when she had to go with people that she did not know.
7. The team members that Lek brought to the logging camp took good care of Jan Peng.
8. Jan Peng liked the new home that Lek and her team provided for her.

**Exercise 6, page 304**

1. that/which/Ø
2. that/which/Ø
3. that/who/whom/Ø
4. that/which/Ø
5. that/who/whom/Ø
6. that/who/whom/Ø
7. that/who/whom/Ø
8. that/which/Ø

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 305**

1. The notebook that I lost had important information in it.
2. The person that I talked to on the phone was rude to me.
3. The car that my sister bought is easy to drive.
4. Most of the people who I met on vacation speak German.
5. The doctor whom I called is not taking new patients.
6. The song which Alan was singing was beautiful.
7. The report that I'm writing is really difficult.
8. Do you have a map of the city that I can use?
9. Have you seen the books that I left on the table?
10. Meryl Streep is an actress whom I would like to meet.

**Exercise 8 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 305**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

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

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9 EDIT, page 306**

Kyoto

Kyoto was the capital of Japan for over a thousand years. It is a city which visitors find ~~it~~ fascinating. In the eastern part of the city, there are many temples and gardens ~~who~~ *that/which/Ø* every visitor wants to see.

Kuala Lumpur

The Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur (or "KL"), has changed a lot in the last 50 years. The historic buildings ~~whom~~ *that/which/Ø* you can visit in Kuala Lumpur are now mixed with modern skyscrapers such as the Petronas Towers. KL is a busy but friendly place, and the different cultures that you can experience ~~them~~ will make your visit fun.

**Exercise 10 APPLY, page 307**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Relative Clauses with Prepositions and with *Whose***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 309**

1. False (between Great Britain and Ireland)
2. True
3. False (hills and valleys)
4. False (in 2011)
5. False (under 90,000)

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 309****A**

1. for
2. about

**B**

b

**LEARN****Exercise 4, page 310**

1. that she rode in
2. that Roberto is/was most interested in
3. [for] whom you are looking/were looking/have been looking [for]
4. you are/were friends with
5. Valerie was talking to
6. your brother works/is working for
7. [on] which Sue decided/had decided [on]
8. I hadn't spoken/haven't been speaking/didn't speak to
9. you worked/were working with
10. that we talked/were talking/had talked about

**Exercise 5, page 311**

1. His
2. Their
3. His
4. the team's
5. the bike shop's
6. Her
7. her
8. Its

**PRACTICE****Exercise 6, page 312**

1. whose signature you need
2. whose movies have made millions of dollars
3. that/which/Ø my son goes to

4. whose name is Freddy
5. that/who/Ø Marianne spoke to/[to] whom Marianne spoke [to]
6. whose mother is a doctor
7. that/which/Ø we went to last night
8. that/who/Ø Lucy works with/[with] whom Lucy works [with]

**Exercise 7 WRITE & SPEAK, page 312****A**

1. that/which/Ø Tim is interested in
2. that/which/Ø you talked/were talking about
3. that/which/Ø you applied for
4. that/which/Ø we traveled to
5. that/who/we spoke to/we've spoken to/[to] whom we spoke/we've spoken [to]

**B***Answers will vary***Exercise 8 EDIT, page 313**

The people that we think of ~~them~~ as Vikings were not in fact one group of people. They were different groups of people whose native countries ~~they~~ were in southern Scandinavia. The areas that they lived in ~~them~~ are now called Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

In addition to the violence that they are famous for ~~it~~, the Vikings were explorers whose love of the sea everyone ~~know~~ *knows* about. The Vikings were great travelers and traders. They sailed their small wooden ships as far as Russia to the east and to North Africa to the south. They were also the first Europeans to reach America. The Vikings even settled for a short time in an area ~~who~~ *whose* Norse name was Vinland. Its modern name is Newfoundland, Canada.

**Exercise 9 APPLY, page 313****A***Answers will vary***B***Answers will vary*



## REVIEW THE GRAMMAR

### Exercise 1, page 314

1. that/which/Ø my son took on our vacation
2. that/which/Ø I visited yesterday
3. that/which/Ø Stefan applied for was in Mexico City
4. whose wallet I found
5. that/who travels all over the world
6. that/which/Ø we took on Saturday was wonderful
7. that/which/Ø our guide told us about yesterday
8. that/which/Ø I bought for my family weren't very expensive

### Exercise 2 EDIT & SPEAK, page 314

A

I come from the Tanga region of Tanzania, Africa. It is a place *that/which* is full of history and beauty. Tanga has many tourist destinations such as Mount Kilimanjaro *that is* famous around the world. People ~~whom~~ *who/that* go to see this mountain will never forget it. There are guides ~~which~~ *who/that* take people up the mountain. These trips can be dangerous, so only people ~~that~~ *they* are physically fit should try to climb to the top of the mountain. Another place is Zanzibar. This is a group of islands *that/which* became famous for its spices. These days, Zanzibar's economy depends more on tourism than spices. The Serengeti National Park also attracts a lot of tourists. There you can go on safari and see the many amazing animals *that* live there.

B

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 3 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 315

A

1. you just took
2. who went
3. that I'll never forget
4. that you chose

5. who flew
6. whose mother was
7. who loves
8. I took

B

*Answers will vary*

## CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING

### Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 316

A

*Answers will vary*

B.

treatments I learned about

neighbor who is from Italy

tea that has sage and bay leaves in it

tea that my friend Deedee drinks

classmate whose grandparents are from Turkey

cereal she calls jook

soup that my friend Jason's grandfather from Hungary makes

person whose remedy was most unusual

tree that grows there

people I know

place that hurts them

remedy that many people use

## C

Topic: Cold Treatments Around the World		
Group 1: drinks	Group 2: foods	Group 3: activities
tea with sage and bay leaves; tea with herbs and honey	<i>jook</i> (hot rice cereal); chicken soup; bark of a tree	(sit in a) room full of steam; (take a) hot shower; (put a) hot stone (on the place that hurts); (sit in) the sun

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 317**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 317**

*Answers will vary*

## UNIT 12 Art and Music

### Modals: Part 1

#### LESSON 1

#### Ability: Past, Present, and Future

#### EXPLORE

##### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 231

1. change people's behavior
2. thousand
3. less wasteful
4. still

##### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 321

#### A

1. is able to change
2. were able to view
3. could see
4. couldn't understand
5. aren't able to see; can learn

#### B

	Present or Future	Past
Affirmative	is able to change; can learn	were able to view; could see
Negative	aren't able to see	couldn't understand

#### LEARN

##### Exercise 4, page 322

1. can create
2. Can we see
3. could not/couldn't hear; could create
4. could not/couldn't discuss; can talk
5. cannot/can't understand
6. Could van Gogh write; could paint
7. could da Vinci do; could do
8. can I

##### Exercise 5 PRONUNCIATION, page 323

#### A

1. can
2. can't
3. can't

4. can

5. can

#### B

*Answers will vary*

##### Exercise 6, page 324

1. are/'re able to
2. is able to/will be able to
3. are; able to; are/'re able to
4. was not/wasn't able to; was able to
5. will be able to
6. is not/isn't able to/will not/won't be able to
7. was able to
8. are able to, weren't able to
9. will be able to
10. is/'s able to

##### Exercise 7, page 325

1. was able to/could
2. wasn't able to/could
3. was able to; wasn't able to/couldn't
4. Were you able to/Could you; wasn't/couldn't
5. was able to
6. were able to/could
7. was able to
8. were able to/could

#### PRACTICE

##### Exercise 8, page 326

1. can play; Chris is able to play the piano fairly well.
2. could not/couldn't go; My parents were not/weren't able to go to the concert yesterday.
3. cannot/can't dance; Tanya hasn't been practicing, so she will not/won't be able to dance next week.
4. Could you understand; I could not/couldn't; A: Were you able to understand the actors last night? B: No, I was not/wasn't.
5. could not/couldn't find; I wasn't able to find the artist's biography on the website
6. can finish; The children will be able to finish their paintings tomorrow.

7. cannot/can't teach; The professor will not/won't be able to teach the art class tomorrow.
8. could not/couldn't hear; I was not/wasn't able to hear the movie because people were talking.

**Exercise 9 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 326**

**A**

1. is not/isn't able to help
2. Are; able to come
3. will not/won't be able to get
4. were able to do
5. is/'s able to create
6. was not/wasn't able to see
7. will; be able to meet
8. will be able to relax

**C**

1. cannot/can't help
2. Can; come
3. cannot/can't get
4. were able to do
5. can create
6. could not/couldn't see
7. can; meet
8. can relax

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 328**

Host: Welcome to the Guggenheim Museum in New York. This is Ava Paterson, and I'm talking to visitors here about this week's question: Can art ~~keeps~~ *keep* us young? What do you think, sir? Are people able to fight the effects of aging with creative activities?

Man: Yes, I think so. My grandfather was able to organize his thoughts easily, and he thought art helped him. He was a painter. A lot of older people have trouble with their memories.

People with Alzheimer's disease sometimes can't remember their own families, for example. My grandfather was 93 when he died, and he ~~can~~ *could* remember absolutely everything! The last time I saw him, I ~~could~~ *was able to* ask him many questions about his life.

Host: And what do you think, miss? Can art have positive effects on people as they age?

Woman: Well, research shows that people ~~are~~ *will be* able to live longer in the future, but is art the reason? I'm not sure. I like to believe that it can help. I love to see and create art, so I hope when I'm older, I will *be* able to think clearly.

**Exercise 11 LISTEN, page 329**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. False

**Exercise 12 APPLY, page 329**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Possibility and Logical Conclusions**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 331**

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 331**

**A**

1. may
2. might not
3. must
4. may
5. could

**B**

1. may, might, could
2. must

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 332**

1. Alisha could become a great DJ.
2. Eric Clapton might play the guitar better than anyone else.
3. *The Nutcracker* might be the best ballet I have ever seen.
4. That website might provide free music.
5. The art gallery could become more successful next year.
6. His new movie could win a lot of prizes.
7. La Yegros might soon have a lot more fans.
8. Her latest album may surprise her followers.

**Exercise 5 ANALYZE THE GRAMMAR, page 333**

1. FP
2. PA
3. PA
4. PP
5. PA
6. FP
7. FP
8. PP

**Exercise 6 SPEAK, page 333**  
*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 7, page 334**

1. must
2. must not
3. must
4. must not
5. must
6. must
7. must
8. must not

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 334**

1. must not
2. may
3. might
4. must
5. could
6. could be
7. Maybe
8. may not

**Exercise 9 WRITE & SPEAK, page 335**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10, page 335**

- A**
- United Kingdom 1
  - Portugal 3
  - India 5
  - Jamaica 4
  - Japan 2

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Permission and Requests**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 337**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 337**

**A**

1. May
2. would
3. Can
4. will
5. Would

**B.**

1. 1, 3
2. 2, 4, 5

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 338**

**A**

1. may/can/could
2. may/can/could; may not/can't
3. may/can; may/can
4. may/can
5. may/can/could, may/can

6. may/can

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 339**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 339**

**A**

1. Could you download the concert tickets?
2. Would you help me practice my lines for the play?
3. Could you listen to me play the new song I just learned?
4. Would you rent the new Wes Anderson movie?
5. Could you take our picture?

**B SPEAK, page 340**

*Questions:*

1. Could you download the concert tickets please?
2. Would you help me practice my lines for the play, please?
3. Could you listen to me play the new song I just learned, please?
4. Would you rent the new Wes Anderson movie, please?
5. Could you take our picture, please?

*Answers to the questions will vary.*

**Exercise 7 PRONUNCIATION, page 340**

**A**

1. Could you tell me your full name?
2. Would you lend me five dollars?
3. Could you repeat the last question?
4. Would you speak more slowly?
5. Could you tell me the time?
6. Would you raise your hands in the air?

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 341**

**A**

1. Could/Can/May I take
2. problem
3. would you let
4. course
5. Could/Can/Would you try
6. Could/Can/Would you stand
7. Could/Can/Would you move
8. could/can/would you smile
9. could/can/may I see
10. can/may
11. Could/Can/Would you send
12. No

**Exercise 9 EDIT, page 342**

Kira: Excuse me, Professor Howard, may I ~~to~~ speak with you?

Professor: Yes, of course you may, Kira. What's the problem?

Kira: Well, it's about my report on John Coltrane. I spent a lot of time researching his life. I'm surprised at the low grade I received. ~~Would~~ *May/Could/Can* I ask you what I did wrong?

Professor: Yes, of course. If I remember correctly, you wrote too much about his life and not enough about his music and its influence on jazz. Could you come to my office to discuss it?

Kira: Yes, I ~~could~~ *can*. May I come in tomorrow or Friday?

Professor: Sure. ~~May~~ *Could/Can* you come and see me on Friday around 1:00 p.m.?

Kira: Um, I'm already seeing Dr. Stein then.

~~Would~~ *Could/Can* we talk at 1:30?

Professor: Yes, that's perfect, and would you please bring your report with you?

Kira: Yes, I ~~would~~ *will*. Thank you so much, Professor Howard. See you Friday.

**Exercise 10, page 343**

**A**

Megan: Hey, I'm looking forward to hearing you sing. Can I help you set up your equipment?

Angel: Thanks, that'll be great. Will you put the microphone stand on the stage for me?

Megan: Sure... Is this all right?

Angel: Yes, uh, could you move it forward just a little? It has to be in front of the speakers.

Megan: No problem.

### B SPEAK, page 343

Answers will vary

### Exercise 11 APPLY, page 343

Answers will vary

## REVIEW THE GRAMMAR

### Exercise 1, page 344

1. can't
2. Will you
3. was able to
4. I'm not able to
5. must
6. must not
7. you can
8. Will
9. Maybe
10. you'll be able to

### Exercise 2 LISTEN, page 344

1. couldn't see; a
2. must not like; b
3. might buy; b
4. would you teach; b
5. may become; a
6. will be able to; a
7. could hear; b
8. can I use; b

### Exercise 3 EDIT, page 345

Christine: What is your favorite art form, Joan?

Joan: Oh, ballet, without a doubt. I must ~~spending~~ *spend* half my money on ballet tickets!

Christine: Really? Could you explain why?

Joan: I appreciate the skill of the dancers. They must ~~not~~ work very hard to make it look so easy.

Christine: So, who is the best dancer you've seen?

Joan: Last summer, I ~~could~~ *was able to* get tickets to see South Korean ballerina Hee Seo dance in New York. She is amazing! She is able *to* communicate many emotions just with her movements. I think she could become one of the best ballet dancers of all time. This summer she is going to appear in *Swan Lake*, which I love. Unfortunately, I ~~maybe~~ *may be* out of the country then. If I'm here, I'm going to get tickets for the first night.

Christine: Would you ~~to~~ let me know when they go on sale? From what you say, I'm sure Hee Seo ~~might~~ *must/will/would* be amazing to watch.

### Exercise 4 SPEAK, page 345

Answers will vary

## CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING

### Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 346

A

Answers will vary

B

Past	Present or Future
...I couldn't look at the world... I was able to see my place in the world...	...movie could change the way you see... ...it might turn your view... They aren't able to get back... ...and they will probably not... ...viewers can experience floating... You may feel... ...you too might leave...

## C

*Answers may vary. Sample answer:*

Title/Name: Gravity

Main characters: two astronauts

Basic idea: Disaster strikes while they are on a mission.

Setting (place): in space while on a space walk

Artistic quality: 3-D movie; can experience floating in space

### **Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 347**

*Answers will vary*

### **Exercise 3 WRITE, page 347**

*Answers will vary*



**UNIT 13 Sports**  
**Modals: Part 2**

**LESSON 1**  
**Necessity and Prohibition**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 351**

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 351**

**A**

1. don't have to
2. have to
3. cannot
4. may not
5. must not
6. must

**B**

1. 2, 6
2. 1
3. 3, 4, 5

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 352**

1. must/have to
2. have to
3. must/have to
4. have to
5. had to
6. had to
7. have to
8. had to
9. 've got to
10. had

**Exercise 5, page 353**

1. Students must arrive
2. Do we have to take off; You must remove
3. we have to wear; It has to be
4. you have to remove

5. you must/have to bring; I have/'ve got to hurry

**Exercise 6, page 354**

1. must not
2. must not
3. doesn't have to
4. can't
5. didn't have to
6. must not
7. don't have to
8. couldn't
8. have to
10. may not

**Exercise 7 WRITE & SPEAK, page 354**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8 PRONUNCIATION, page 355**

**A**

1. have to
2. has got to
3. have got to
4. have to
5. has to
6. have to

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10, page 356**

*Answers may vary. Sample answers:*

1. Rosa couldn't eat sweets all weekend.
2. She didn't have to meet her study group.
3. She had to work from 8–noon on Saturday.
4. She doesn't have to go to work.
5. She can't/must not forget tennis practice.
6. She has to/must write a draft of her essay.

**Exercise 11 SPEAK, page 356**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 LISTEN, page 357**

**A**

1. b

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

**B**

1. have to
2. doesn't have to
3. couldn't
4. can't
5. must not/can't
6. must not/can't

**Exercise 13 EDIT, page 358**

You ~~may not~~ *don't have to* be an expert rock climber to enjoy Yosemite National Park, but it doesn't hurt. According to climbers, if you want the best views, you must ~~to~~ climb some of the park's famous mountains. If you are a climber, you have to visit Camp 4, the base camp where many famous climbs have started.

Lynn Hill arrived at Camp 4 for the first time as a 15-year-old in the 1970s. She was a gymnast, so she ~~hadn't~~ *didn't have to* learn to control her movements. She soon showed great ability.

In her thirties, she came back to Camp 4 with a goal. To reach her goal, she had ~~got~~ to 'free climb' the challenging route—the Nose, within 24 hours. Free climbing means it's just you and the rock. You have to put your hands and feet into cracks in the rock, and you ~~don't~~ *have to must not/cannot/can't* use ropes or other equipment. At times during her climb, Hill ~~must~~ *had to* hang by just her fingers. She completed her famous climb in 23 hours.

**Exercise 14 APPLY, page 358**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Advisability and Expectation**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 360**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 360**

**A**

1. I'm supposed to run in the "Man versus Horse" race in Wales in a few months.
2. Well, you shouldn't run on hills all the time.
3. Hills are important, but you ought to run on flat surfaces as well.
4. And you should do at least one run that's longer than the race.
5. So, you are supposed to keep away from the horses, right?

**B**

1. 2, 3, 4
2. 1, 5

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 361**

1. Should; should/ought to
2. shouldn't
3. should/ought to
4. shouldn't; should/ought to
5. shouldn't
6. should/ought to
7. shouldn't
8. should

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 362**

**A**

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 362**

1. are supposed to be
2. are not/aren't supposed to kick
3. Is, supposed to win
4. is supposed to call
5. was not/wasn't supposed to arrive
6. is supposed to go
7. Is, supposed to train
8. was supposed to drive
9. were supposed to arrive
10. are not/aren't supposed to wear

**Exercise 7 WRITE & SPEAK, page 363**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 363**

1. shouldn't; should/ought to
2. was supposed to
3. ought to
4. isn't supposed to/shouldn't
5. 'm supposed to
6. should
7. ought to/should
8. wasn't supposed to

**Exercise 9, page 364**

1. was supposed to be
2. should call
3. shouldn't worry
4. Should I call
5. ought to learn
6. It's supposed to be
7. ought to provide
8. are supposed to use
9. Should I try

**Exercise 10 EDIT, page 365**

1. Should top athletes ~~to~~ earn millions of dollars a year?

Tim in Texas: No, I think it's gotten crazy.

There ought to be a maximum salary in every sport.

Gene in Georgia: Yes, I think so. Athletes should earn a fair amount. Sports stars are supposed *to* provide entertainment for millions of people. That is worth a lot of money. Also,

college athletes don't earn any money, but they risk a lot. They should ~~to~~ get paid, too.

2. Should there be so much advertising in sports?

Tim in Texas: I understand the need for advertising—sports are a very expensive business. However, there ought to be more control.

Gene in Georgia: Sports *are* supposed to be attractive to fans, and advertising adds a lot of color to events. There shouldn't be more control.

3. Should children compete or ~~ought~~ *should* they just have fun?

Tim in Texas: Small children are supposed *to* enjoy sports. They ought to concentrate on learning skills, not winning games.

Gene in Georgia: All sports are supposed to produce stars for world championships. If we want that to happen, then competition should start as early as possible.

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 365**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 366**

1. may not/can't/must not
2. can't
3. must/have to
4. didn't have to
5. 'm supposed to
6. ought to/has to/should
7. had to
8. may not/can't

**Exercise 2 LISTEN, page 366**

1. People expect me
2. necessary
3. must
4. should
5. didn't go
6. must
7. ought to
8. necessary

- 9. can't
- 10. prohibited

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 366**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 4 EDIT, page 367**

Perhaps, like many tennis players, you love playing the game, but hate serving. Well, good news! You don't have *to* feel that way anymore! We asked our readers to share their advice on serving like a pro. Here are the results.

- You shouldn't practice during a competition. You ought *to* practice your serve only when you don't have to worry about winning or losing.
- You ~~got~~ *have/have got/'ve got* to relax. Serving ought to be easy, but it can be very difficult if you are nervous.
- You must *not* take your eye off the ball! You should watch it all the way from your hand until you hit it.
- You shouldn't throw the ball too high. You're not supposed *to* wait a long time for the ball to drop. If you do that, you are throwing it too high.
- You ~~don't have to~~ *should not/shouldn't* throw the ball straight up. Instead, you should ~~to~~ throw the ball slightly to your right, if you are right-handed. Left-handers should throw to the left.
- You must not be afraid of your serve. It's the only time in tennis that you have complete control of what happens. Serving *is* supposed to be fun!

**Exercise 5 SPEAK, page 367**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 368**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

Necessity: You *must practice* to become advanced; First, you *have to learn* to control the board on small hits.

Advisability: In fact, you *should rent* a board at first.

**C**

Topic:  
Snowboarding

Opinion:  
You should try it!

Reason 1:  
great exercise

Support/Explanation:  
It strengthens your muscles and it's good for your heart.

Reason 2:  
easy to get started

Support/Explanation:  
Instructors are easy to find, and you don't have to buy a lot of equipment.

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 369**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 369**

*Answers will vary*

## UNIT 14 Innovations

### Verbs

#### LESSON 1

#### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

#### EXPLORE

##### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 373

- b
- b
- c
- b

##### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 373

#### A

- difficult moral questions
- their passengers
- X
- driverless cars
- X
- its computer program
- X
- an instant response
- direction
- the morally wrong choice

#### B

No

#### LEARN

##### Exercise 4, page 374

- T; Eve always tries the latest things.
- T; Last week, she tested a driverless car.
- I; She traveled to the beach in the car.
- I; She slept for about 30 minutes.
- I; Then, a dog ran in front of the car.
- T; Luckily, the car didn't hit the dog.
- I; Eve went to the store.
- I; She arrived safely.
- T; However, she didn't like the car.
- T; Eve won't buy a driverless car.

##### Exercise 5, page 374

- (a) T; the meeting  
(b) I
- (a) I

- (b) T; the windows
- (a) T; the new car  
(b) I
- (a) I  
(b) T; the class
- (a) T; the class  
(b) I
- (a) I  
(b) T; us
- (a) T; the car door  
(b) I
- (a) I  
(b) T; your tires

##### Exercise 6 READ, WRITE & SPEAK, page 376

#### A

- for
- to
- for
- to
- for
- to
- to
- to

#### B

- provide healthy food (for)
- offered a prize (to)
- solve the problem (for)
- showed his ideas (to)
- keep food safe (for)
- gave the prize (to)
- send fresh food (to)
- explain the reasons (to)

#### C

*Answers will vary*

##### Exercise 7, page 377

- my cousin my e-book reader.
- her husband the latest smartphone.
- his boss the new product design.
- me the new Internet password?
- her professor her homework assignment.
- her friend the article about robots.

7. me a new tablet.
8. my coworker the files.

**Exercise 8, page 378**

1. me a car/a car for me
2. me his car/his car to me
3. it to my brother
4. my grandfather a photo of it/a photo of it to my grandfather
5. me a nice e-mail
6. my sister a card/a card for my sister
7. her a card/a card for her
8. her the card/the card to her
9. it to my sister

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 9, page 378**

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

**Exercise 10 READ & SPEAK, page 379**

**A**

1. for
2. Ø
3. to
4. Ø
5. to
6. Ø
7. for
8. to

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 WRITE & SPEAK, page 379**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

1. (DO); (IO)
2. (IO); (DO)
3. (DO); (IO)

4. (IO); (DO)
5. (DO); (IO)

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 LISTEN, page 380**

**A**

1. 1825
2. 1886
3. 1813
4. 1450

**B**

	Subject	Verb	Object
1. Rail Travel	Stephenson	changed	the way we travel
	He	operated	the first train for human passengers
2. The Dishwasher	Cochran	made	dishwashers for her friends
	She	started	her own business
3. The Circular Saw	Babbitt	invented	a large circular saw
	Men	used	large straight saws
4. The Printing Press	Gutenberg	did not invent	books
	The printing press	changed	the world

**C**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. George Stephenson changed the way we travel. He operated the first train for human passengers.
2. Josephine Cochran made dishwashers for her friends. She started her own business.
3. Tabitha Babbitt invented a large circular saw. Men used large straight saws.
4. Johannes Gutenberg did not invent books. The printing press changed the world.

**Exercise 13 EDIT, page 381**

Markus: Hey Dave, I told ~~to~~ you how much I like my new phone, right? It gives me all the information I need when I'm away from my computer. Well, I just watched a video about a new pair of glasses that does the same thing. They show ~~for~~ you the same information as your phone, but right in front of your eyes!

Dave: Oh yeah, Mira sent me a photo of hers a couple days ago. Her parents got (*her*) a pair ~~her~~ (*for her*). I don't understand the attraction. Can you explain ~~me~~ it *to me*?

Markus: Well, I guess they make life easier for people.

Dave: Are you serious? ... I'm pretty sure they'd give *me* a headache ~~to me~~, and I really don't mind checking my phone for information. Are you seriously going to get a pair? I'm sure they will cost *you* a lot of money ~~you~~.

Marcus: Maybe, but I can't wait to get some.

Dave: I guess I won't need to buy a pair—you can lend ~~to me~~ (*me*) yours (*to me*)!

### Exercise 14 APPLY, page 381

#### A

The inventor made the picture phone for people who wanted more meaningful communication. The invention looks unusual, but nowadays people can easily talk to and see their friends and family on their phones or computers.

#### B

*Answers will vary*

### LESSON 2

#### Phrasal Verbs

#### EXPLORE

#### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 383

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True

### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 383

#### A

about	ahead	from	out	up
talk thinking	get	comes	find check figure	hook grew give

#### B

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

about: talk, think

ahead: get, go

from: come

out: drop, eat, figure, fill, find, go, help, look, move, put, run, sort, take, throw, watch, work

up: add, blow, break, bring, cheer, clear, dress, get, give, go, grow, make, pick, set, sign, speak, stand, stay, straighten, turn, wake

#### LEARN

#### Exercise 4, page 384

1. find out; b
2. give up; a
3. look up; a
4. thinking about; a
5. go away; b
6. go back to; b
7. call off; a
8. turned off; a

### Exercise 5 READ & WRITE, page 385

#### A

1. down
2. away
3. up
4. over
5. up
6. up
7. out
8. up
9. away
10. by

#### B

throw away their garbage

talk over the problem

clean up these areas

set up an organization  
send out teams  
pick up garbage  
come by our next meeting

**Exercise 6, page 386**

1. go
2. out
3. from
4. figure
5. over/about; come
6. over/about

**Exercise 7, page 387**

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

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 387**

1. up
2. the flight status up/up the flight status
3. off
4. off my speech/my speech off
5. out
6. into
7. over to
8. it over
9. along

**Exercise 9, page 388**

1. hand in
2. think over
3. turn down
4. talk over
5. talk about

**Exercise 10 LISTEN, page 388**

**A**

1. dream up
2. wakes up

3. run into
4. give up
5. keep on
6. come from
7. figure out
8. bring up
9. talking about
10. came up with

**B**

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

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 389**

**A**

1. Have you run into any problems recently?
2. How do you think up new ideas?
3. What have you found out about inventors?
4. What words have you looked up in this lesson?
5. Who do you count on for advice?

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 390**

1. sent me
2. working on an assignment
3. takes in energy/takes energy in
4. hits the sail
5. move
6. take off
7. arrived in space
8. carried out its task/carried its task out
9. going back/going ahead
10. look it over



**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 391**

[posted @ 10:20 pm by techwizard33]

A few days ago, my friend showed ~~to~~ me his 3D printer. I wanted to see it because I might buy ~~for my son one~~ *one for my son/my son one*. The printer was smaller than I expected. It cost my friend a lot of money, too, but apparently the price is coming down. He turned ~~on it~~ *it on*, so I was able to see how it worked. My friend uses his computer to design items for other companies. To test his ideas, he needs to try ~~out them~~ *them out*. Making an item to test used to be a long process, but now my friend can make one quickly with his 3D printer. It seems incredible! I think I will buy one!

[posted @ 10:33 pm by kbb4210]

I agree. These sound great. The other day I ran ~~a friend into~~ *into a friend* when I was downtown. She does research on historical objects. She does a lot of work ~~to~~ *for* the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. In the past, she had to travel twice a month to examine the real objects at the Institution, but recently she also bought a 3D printer. Now the Institution sends ~~to~~ here the exact measurements of an object and she prints ~~out it~~ *it out* at home. It's great!

**Exercise 3 LISTEN & SPEAK, page 391**

**A**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. a computer disk notebook
2. to take notes/to reuse old disks
3. her uncle/her friends and family
4. by wanting to make something useful with old disks
5. yes, she couldn't figure out how to keep the disks and paper together
6. no

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 392**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

What is the problem/need?	people have too many passwords to remember
Who invented the product?	the Motorola company
How does it solve the problem?	You take the pill and it reacts with the acid in your stomach, which then sends an electronic signal, or "password," to your phone, laptop, or other digital device.
When is it useful?	every day; whenever you are online, using a digital device
Why is (or isn't) it a good idea?	The FDA has approved the pill for sale in the U.S., but many might not feel comfortable with the idea of sending information with their bodies.

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 393**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 393**

*Answers will vary*

**UNIT 15 Windows on the Past**  
**Passive Voice and Participial Adjectives**

**LESSON 1**  
**Passive Voice**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 397**

1. e
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 397**

**A**

1. are known
2. was found
3. were used
4. will be uncovered

**B**

Verb Form	Passive Voice: <i>Be</i> + Past Participle
Present	are known
Past	was found; were used
Future	will be uncovered

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 398**

1. P
2. P
3. A
4. P
5. A
6. P
7. P
8. A
9. P
10. P

**Exercise 5, page 399**

1. ruled
2. was discovered
3. weren't known

4. was found
5. believed
6. found
7. knew
8. were taken
9. was removed
10. found

**Exercise 6, page 400**

1. were used
2. was discovered
3. were removed
4. will be completed
5. is not owned
6. Are; displayed; are
7. will not be announced
8. was; prepared
9. are; kept
10. is not taught

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 7, page 400**

**A**

When team members find an artifact, they follow a standard procedure.

- A student assistant places the artifact in a special container.
- The assistant writes the information about the artifact on the container label.
- The assistant records the artifact in the project's database.
- Experts analyze the artifact at the laboratory.

**B**

1. is found
2. is followed
3. is placed
4. is written
5. is recorded
6. is analyzed

**C**

1. wasn't followed
2. were not labeled
3. Were; placed
4. were damaged

5. Were; recorded
6. was done
7. was found

**D WRITE & SPEAK**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 8 EDIT & SPEAK, page 402**

**A**

The temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia was ~~built~~ *built* in the 12th century by a Khmer king. It was the state temple and also the place where the king was buried. Many parts of the temple are damaged. Water and time have done much of the damage. But also, the temple *was* constructed in a way that has not lasted. Recently, restoration work on one important part of the temple was completed by a team of specialists. Restoration is when a damaged building *is* brought back to a good condition.

For this restoration, special techniques were required, and the Cambodian team was well trained for the job. Gradually, over a five-year period, important parts of the temple *were* cleaned and dangerous cracks were filled. The project was a big success, and the team plans to continue its work on other buildings at the site. Hopefully, all of Angkor Wat will *be* restored in an equally successful way.

**B**

1. was; built
2. was buried
3. was; damaged
4. Will; be restored

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 9, page 403**

**A**

I have chosen a woodworking drill. It was owned by my grandfather and was used in his work as a carpenter on ships. Sadly, my grandfather was lost at sea when my father was

a child, so I never knew him. His tools are kept carefully by my family. I like to do woodwork myself, so his drill is still used, and it works very well. I'm going to give the drill to my son. It's nice to think that my grandfather will be remembered through his tools.

**B**

	Item: Woodworking drill
Who was it owned by?	Paul's grandfather
How was it used?	for woodworking/in his work as a carpenter
Where was it used?	on ships
Other details	still used and will be kept in the family

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Passive Voice with Modals; Using the By Phrase**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 405**

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 405**

**A**

1. were loaded
2. could be used
3. was discovered
4. were recovered
5. can now be viewed

**B**

Passive without Modal: were loaded; was discovered, were recovered

Passive with Modal: could be used; can now be viewed

## LEARN

### Exercise 4, page 406

1. may be found
2. might be recovered
3. must be taken
4. may not be used
5. must not be moved
6. could be required
7. should be worn
8. can be consulted

### Exercise 5, page 407

The wreck of the SS *Republic* was discovered in 2003 by a private company called Odyssey Marine Exploration. The ship was found ~~by the company~~ at the bottom of the ocean 100 miles southeast of Savannah, Georgia.

The remains of the SS *Republic* were around 1700 feet (518 meters) deep. New high-tech equipment was used ~~by Odyssey~~ to aid in the exploration and recovery effort. For example, items were removed from the wreck by a robotic craft called ZEUS.

Over 51,000 gold and silver coins were recovered ~~by the Odyssey team~~ from the wreck. Everyday items such as shoes, cups, and bottles were also found ~~by the team~~. Photos of these artifacts are displayed on the company's website. Facts and details are also given ~~by the company~~ on the site for anyone who wants more information.

### Exercise 6 WRITE & SPEAK, page 408

#### A

1. Who was the SS *Republic* discovered by?
2. Who was the company started by?
3. Who was the new equipment bought by?
4. Who was the ocean searched by?

#### B

*Answers will vary.*

## PRACTICE

### Exercise 7, page 408

1. can be seen
2. can't be bought by groups
3. may not be parked
4. must not be used by adults
5. may be taken by children on school visits
6. should be left
7. might be changed
8. can be purchased

### Exercise 8 READ, WRITE & SPEAK, page 409

#### A

Theme – What can we learn from disastrous or mysterious events?

What to do

- Choose a historical event from any period.
- You can write about any country or culture.
- You can do the work alone or with a partner.

What to study

- Read accounts of the event soon after it happened.
- Study artifacts from the site.
- Research the opinion of archaeologists and anthropologists.

Resources to use

- Visit the college library.
- Use the Internet.
- Interview members of the faculty (for interview, by appointment).

Choose a topic – January 31: Professor Lopez has to approve all topics.

Complete outline – February 7: A faculty member must sign your outline before you begin your project.

Present project – February 26: Dr. Henderson will arrange exact times.

#### B

1. be chosen

2. be written
3. be done
4. be read
5. be studied; be researched
6. be used
7. be interviewed
8. be approved; Professor Lopez
9. be signed; a faculty member
10. be arranged; Dr. Henderson

### C

1. Who must the outline be signed by?
2. Can the work be done with a partner?
3. Whose opinions should be researched?
4. Can the Internet be used?
5. Who must the topic be approved by?
6. Who will the presentations be arranged by?

### D

*Answers will vary*

### Exercise 9 WRITE & LISTEN, page 410

#### A

1. by disaster
2. by Mount Vesuvius
3. by archaeologists
4. by millions of tourists

#### B

1. can be shared
2. can't; be believed
3. should be included
4. should be respected
5. might be shown
6. can be found
7. might be chosen
8. may not be approved

### Exercise 10 EDIT, page 412

I have chosen to research the mystery of the ship Mary Celeste. This famous story should ~~include~~ *be included* on any list of historical mysteries. In early November 1872, the ship left New York carrying goods to Italy. One month later, the ship was discovered in the Atlantic Ocean by another ship. There was no

one on board, but the goods that the Mary Celeste was carrying were still on the ship.

There was no sign of trouble, but the sailors, the captain, and his family could not *be* found. The ship's lifeboat was missing, and a long rope was attached to the back of the ship. Some versions of the story say that a fully prepared meal could ~~see~~ *be seen* on the table, so maybe everyone left in a hurry. This, however, cannot be confirmed. Even now we don't understand exactly what happened, and the truth may never ~~know~~ *be known*.

In my opinion, the evidence should be examined again ~~by people~~. New information might ~~discover~~ *be discovered* using modern technology. Many people don't agree with me, though. They think some things just can't be explained.

### Exercise 11 APPLY, page 412

*Answers will vary*

### LESSON 3

#### Participial Adjectives

#### EXPLORE

### Exercise 2 CHECK, page 414

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a

### Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 414

#### A

1. disturbing
2. interested
3. carved
4. fascinated; entertaining

#### B

- 1, 3, 5

#### LEARN

### Exercise 4, page 415

#### A

1. qualified for
2. frightened of
3. involved in
4. surprised by
5. satisfied with
6. exhausted
7. excited about
8. sold out
9. interested in
10. disappointed with

**B**

1. for
2. in
3. with/by
4. of
5. by/at
6. about
7. with/by

**Exercise 5, page 416**

1. amazing
2. interesting
3. fascinating
4. disappointing
5. exciting
6. boring
7. exhausting
8. entertaining

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 6, page 417**

1. buried
2. exciting
3. carved
4. known
5. made
6. interesting
7. disappointed
8. worried
9. amusing
10. boring

**Exercise 7 LISTEN, WRITE & SPEAK, page 418**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

1. disgusted
2. annoyed
3. interesting
4. boring
5. exciting
6. satisfied
7. excited
8. surprising

**C**

1. Why is Jesse disgusted?
2. Why is Tom annoyed?
3. Why does Sue think the work is interesting?
4. Why does Dave think studying garbage is boring?
5. Why would Dave like to do something more interesting?
6. Why isn't Rick satisfied with the amount of work they have done?
7. Why is Angela excited?
8. Why does Rick think their information is surprising?

**D**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 8 EDIT, page 419**

Most people think garbage is not very interesting, but archaeologists are ~~fascinating~~ *fascinated* by it. When archaeologists found 2000-year-old waste from Rome, they were excited about it. The waste taught them about the diet and daily life of people in ancient Rome. You can learn a lot about a culture by studying its trash.

Garbology can be described as the study of garbage to learn about a culture. Professor William Rathje and his students in Arizona invented the term when they were studying waste in modern America. Rathje and his students studied a number of landfill sites. Sorting through garbage can be a ~~tired~~ *tiring* and sometimes ~~disgusted~~ *disgusting* activity,

but when the information from their research was collected, they were not ~~disappointing~~ *disappointed* with the results. The project led to some ~~interested~~ *interesting* discoveries. It was clear that some popular ideas about modern American garbage were mistaken. For example, the team discovered that almost half of the garbage in the landfills is paper—a fact that many people found ~~surprised~~ *surprising*.

**Exercise 9 APPLY, page 419**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 420**

1. should be supported
2. was made; was filmed
3. gave
4. must be completed
5. might finish
6. Is the mail delivered/Will the mail be delivered
7. must not be left
8. can obtain
9. can't be repaired
10. do you keep

**Exercise 2 EDIT, page 420**

The giant stone balls of Costa Rica are one of the most ~~fascinated~~ *fascinating* human artifacts. The balls *were* made in prehistoric times and are perfectly round. The stone comes from local mountains. It's likely that stone tools were used to make the balls. The biggest ball is eight feet across and it is ~~weighed~~ *weighs* 16 tons.

Unfortunately, we may never ~~be discovered~~ *discover* the true purpose of the stones, since only a small number of stones can be studied in context. Many of the stones were removed from their original place.

Archaeologists are ~~annoying~~ *annoyed* about this situation. They say that when artifacts are found by members of the public,

they must not be moved. Photos can ~~take be taken~~, but the artifacts should not be picked up.

**Exercise 3 WRITE & LISTEN, page 421**

**A**

1. Where were the first public baths built?
2. When was the first moon landing completed?
3. Where were scissors invented?
4. When was the first airplane flown?
5. Who was popcorn invented by?
6. When were the first CDs sold?

**B**

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

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 4 WRITE & SPEAK, page 421**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 422**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

Passive Voice	Agent in text (necessary information)	Agent not in text (clear from context)
1. fountain pens were used		✓ (by people)
2. his name was engraved		✓ (by someone)
3. his mother was killed		✓ (by someone or something)
4. he was raised	✓ by his father	
5. his stories can ... be enjoyed	✓ by people all over the world	

**C**

*Answers will vary. Sample answer:*

	Event: Receiving gift from grandfather
What is the memory?	Receiving a special pen from my grandfather
Why is this event important?	the pen was a gift for his 10th birthday; felt a connection with my grandfather
Details	grandfather is a writer; is rarely without his pen; the pen is very sentimental; I was stunned and incredibly happy

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 423**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 423**

*Answers will vary*



**UNIT 16 Exploration**  
**Noun Clauses and Reported Speech**

**LESSON 1**  
**Noun Clauses with *That***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 DISCOVER, page 427**

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 427**

**A**

Subject	Verb	Clause with <i>That</i>
Stories	suggest	that some of these places are lost beneath the sea.
His work	has shown	that these lost places can be found.
Historians	thought	that Thonis and Heracleion were two separate cities
Historians	think	that the city was founded in the 8th century B.C.
Experts	believe	that the city was hit by several natural disasters ...

**B**

2

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 428**

1. Explorers always hope that <sup>S</sup> they <sup>V</sup> will make discoveries.

2. Goddio decided that <sup>S</sup> he <sup>V</sup> wanted to look for Heracleion.

3. He thought that <sup>S</sup> he and his team <sup>V</sup> could find the city.

4. They discovered that <sup>S</sup> the city <sup>V</sup> was near the coast.

5. The team realized that <sup>S</sup> the ruins <sup>V</sup> were very old.

6. The divers noticed that <sup>S</sup> the ruins <sup>V</sup> contained statues and jewelry.

7. Archaeologists know that <sup>S</sup> the site <sup>V</sup> is very important.

8. They believe that <sup>S</sup> it <sup>V</sup> will help our understanding of ancient Egypt.

**Exercise 5, page 428**

1. The students found out that the lecture on ancient Egypt was canceled.
2. Archaeologists learned that the city was important.
3. Scientists discovered that the statues were over 2000 years old.
4. I dreamed that I found a lost city.
5. Some explorers hope that their discoveries will be famous.
6. I believe that her book has information on ancient Greece.

**Exercise 6 WRITE & SPEAK, page 429**

**A**

1. it is under the sea
2. they are the same
3. it was a little boring
4. it has improved a lot

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. I remember that Heracleion was hit by many natural disasters.
2. I learned that Thonis was the Egyptian name and Heracleion was the Greek name.
3. I thought that it was interesting.
4. I've realized that it takes time to learn a language.

**Exercise 7, page 430**

Ben: Is it true that you're leading the search tomorrow?

Lucia: Yes, it is. I'm surprised that you know about it already.

Ben: News travels fast! Anyway, I'm glad that you've been chosen. You'll be a great team leader. Dave doesn't have enough experience. I was afraid that we were going to get lost today.

Lucia: I know. I was worried that someone might get lost when he split us up into pairs. In my opinion, we should all stay together.

Ben: Yes, I agree. Professor Kim is disappointed that we haven't found any sign of the city yet. He's sure that we're in the right place, though.

Lucia: Well, it's true that people have been looking for it for years...

**Exercise 8 SPEAK, page 430**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE****Exercise 9 READ, WRITE & SPEAK, page 431****A**

Professor: Great dive, everyone! So what do you think after seeing the Yonaguni monument for yourselves? Do you think it's natural or man-made? It is a pile of rocks or the remains of an ancient civilization?

Kenji: Well, I can understand all the excitement. It's true the rocks look like they have been carved. The edges are so straight...

Pam: I agree. And I'm sure I saw some steps. They seemed to lead to the top of the monument.

Michaela: Hmm. I'm not sure I agree. The rocks looked natural to me.

Kenji: What about the head-shaped rock? Did you see that, Michaela?

Michaela: No, I had to go back to the surface because I had a problem with my diving equipment. I was afraid I didn't have enough air.

Pam: I'm sorry you didn't see it.

Kenji: I know there are some Japanese scientists who agree with us, Pam.

Michaela: But the Japanese government doesn't agree. Don't forget the monument is officially considered a natural site.

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. (that) Yonaguni was made by man
2. (that) it is natural, not man-made
3. (that) the head-shaped rock means it is not natural
4. (that) the site is man-made
5. (that) his students thought about how the monument was formed
6. (that) the dive went well
7. *Answers will vary.*
8. *Answers will vary.*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 10 LISTEN & WRITE, page 432****A**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. early morning/late afternoon
2. Sunday, fewest visitors

3. as early as possible; the number of tickets is limited
4. yes—there is only one road; it takes 2–4 days to walk the trail
5. bus (walking takes too long: 2–4 days)

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 433**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 2**

**Noun Clauses with *Wh-* Words and *If/Whether***

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 435**

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. c

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 435**

**A**

1. where
2. where
3. how

**B**

1. questions
2. statement

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 436**

1. Polynesia is
2. Thor Heyerdahl was
3. the *Kon-Tiki* was built
4. Heyerdahl sailed
5. Heyerdahl was
6. he was trying
7. the *Kon-Tiki* sailed to
8. the new research shows

**Exercise 5, page 436**

**A**

1. when people started
2. where the islands are
3. how many days the *Kon-Tiki* took
4. what the DNA results showed
5. who you believe

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 6, page 438**

1. period
2. question mark
3. period
4. period
5. question mark
6. question mark

**Exercise 7, page 438**

**A**

1. Diego speaks Japanese?
2. I turned the TV off.
3. Alex is on vacation.
4. Joanne was at the lecture.
5. the bus goes to the park.
6. the concert is tonight?
7. Shari left.
8. they are happy.

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 8, page 439**

1. where the Gateway of India is
2. if/whether there is time
3. if/whether it is a long way
4. how we can get
5. if/whether we will be able to see
6. which street goes
7. where Crawford Market is
8. if/whether we need

**Exercise 9 LISTEN & WRITE, page 440**

**A**

1. a

2. b

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**D**

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

**Exercise 10 WRITE & SPEAK, page 441**

**A**

1. where the zoo is?
2. how I can get to the theater?
3. if there is a good bookstore near here?
4. when the bus to the castle leaves?
5. what time the stores close?
6. whether the museum is open today?

**B**

*Answers will vary. Sample answers:*

1. The zoo is just outside of Castletown on Highway 15.
2. The Main Street Theater is on the corner of Main St. and 7th Ave.
3. Yes, the Old Towne Bookstore is on the corner of Main Street and 4th Ave.
4. The bus leaves every hour, starting at 10 a.m.
5. The bookstore closes at 8 p.m.
6. Yes, it's Tuesday, so the museum is open until 6 p.m.

**Exercise 11 APPLY, page 441**

*Answers will vary*

**LESSON 3**

**Quoted and Reported Speech**

**EXPLORE**

**Exercise 2 CHECK, page 443**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False

**Exercise 3 DISCOVER, page 443**

**A**

1. My grandmother told me that it was an incredible moment.
2. ... Neil Armstrong said, “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”
3. ..., scientists tell us that we have learned a lot from space travel.
4. Some people even say the survival of humankind may depend on space exploration.
5. Carl Sagan said, “We have a basic responsibility to our species to venture to other worlds.”

**B**

1. 2, 5
2. 1, 3, 4

**LEARN**

**Exercise 4, page 444**

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

**Exercise 5, page 445**

**A**

1. Julie said, “I’d love to be an astronaut.”
2. “Why is that?” Hector asked.
3. Julie said, “I want to see the Earth from space.”
4. Hector said, “Yes, that must be an amazing sight.”
5. “Are you worried about the dangers?” Ratna asked.
6. “It’s worth the risk,” Julie said.

- Ratna said, "I don't like the idea of spacewalks."
- "I think they sound amazing," said Hector.

**B**

- "I'd love to be an astronaut," Julie said.
- Hector asked, "Why is that?"
- "I want to see the Earth from space," Julie said.
- "Yes, that must be an amazing sight," Hector said.
- Ratna asked, "Are you worried about the dangers?"
- Julie said, "It's worth the risk."
- "I don't like the idea of spacewalks," Ratna said.
- Hector said, "I think they sound amazing."

**Exercise 6, page 446**

- he was coming
- if the assignment was due on Friday
- there was going to be a storm
- he was doing
- she was too busy
- he had too much work
- she wasn't enjoying the movie
- he didn't think so

**Exercise 7 SPEAK, page 447**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 8, page 447**

- asked/asked me
- replied
- told me
- said
- told me/said
- asked
- answered
- asked him

**Exercise 9, page 448**

- Will asked Mei what she was watching.
- Mei said (that) it was a video from the space station.
- Will asked who was talking.

- Mei said (that) the mission commander was giving a report.
- Will asked why the woman's hair was like that.
- Mei said (that) it was because of zero gravity.

**PRACTICE**

**Exercise 10, page 449**

**A**

- , "What are you watching?"
- "It's a video about insects in space,"
- , "Are you serious?"
- , "Yes, astronauts sometimes take spiders and ants into space."
- "Oh, why do they do that?"
- , "They study their movements and feeding habits."

**B**

- what she was watching.
- it was a video about insects in space.
- if she was serious.
- astronauts sometimes took spiders and ants into space.
- why they did that.
- they studied their movements and feeding habits.

**Exercise 11 SPEAK, page 450**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 12 EDIT, page 451**

For this assignment, I watched an interview with Ellen Ochoa, who became the first Hispanic American woman in space in 1991. She went on to make several more flights and has spent over 950 hours in space.

When the interviewer asked her what ~~was~~ NASA training *was* like, Ochoa replied that everything was harder in training than in space. Next, the interviewer asked Ochoa how ~~did it feel~~ *it felt* to float in zero gravity. She replied that it was fun to be weightless. She ~~told~~ *told the interviewer/said* there was really nothing to compare it to on Earth. She said the

closest activity was probably swimming. Ochoa ~~said her~~ *told her/said* that astronauts had to prepare for all sorts of problems and accidents. The interviewer then asked the former astronaut ~~did she miss if/whether she missed~~ her family when she was in space. Ochoa said it ~~is~~ *was* difficult. She ~~said~~ *told* the interviewer she used e-mail to communicate with her husband when she was in space.

**Exercise 13 LISTEN, page 451**

**A**

1. asked
2. was reading
3. asked if
4. said that
5. why it
6. replied
7. if
8. answered

**B**

1. , “How is your research going?”
2. , “Great. I’m reading about the Voyager 1 space probe.”
3. “It is a useful article for the assignment?”
4. , “Yes, the mission is at a very exciting stage.”
5. , “What’s happening?”
6. “The probe is no longer in the solar system,”
7. “Does that mean a man-made object is flying around the galaxy?”
8. , “Yes. It’s the first time in history.”

**Exercise 14 APPLY, page 452**

*Answers will vary*

**REVIEW THE GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1, page 453**

1. when/whether
2. that
3. the city.”
4. I’m not sure
5. I believe/I believe that
6. said

7. if/how
8. whether
9. that
10. asked/asked them

**Exercise 2 LISTEN & WRITE, page 453**

**A**

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

**B**

*Answers will vary*

**C**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 EDIT, page 455**

Often, we ask ourselves why ~~we~~ *we* are ~~we~~ here. This semester, I have learned a lot about this question. After learning about fossils from different parts of the world, I am convinced that humans began a great journey out of eastern Africa around 60,000 years ago. Evidence shows that early humans explored all areas of the globe. How did they survive? Scientists say ~~us~~ that these early humans discovered plants and animals to eat and found ways to stay warm. But, they are not certain how ~~did they move~~ *they moved* across wide oceans and over rough terrain. I’m sure many didn’t survive.

The question is why they did it~~?~~. I believe the reason is that humans have an innate desire to explore, learn, and take risks. The author T.S. Eliot said, “~~only~~ *Only* those who will risk going too far can possibly find how far one can go.” This suggests that being an explorer and taking risks helps us to survive and succeed. We should all ask ourselves,

“What ~~I am~~ *am I* doing to improve life for the people who will live after me?”

**Exercise 4 WRITE & SPEAK, page 455**

*Answers will vary*

**CONNECT THE GRAMMAR TO WRITING**

**Exercise 1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR, page 456**

**A**

*Answers will vary*

**B**

*Answers may vary. Sample answers:*

1. I also learned that we had a lot of work to do./I wanted to believe that I could be that strong.
2. I was surprised that many of them could still laugh./I was amazed that complete neighborhoods were flattened.
3. My friend Bo asked me if I wanted to take a trip to Illinois./He said that some volunteers at the university were going to help people affected by a terrible tornado.
4. One man said, “My family is safe; nothing else really matters.”/An older woman said, “Life is too short to be sad for too long. We will rebuild and make new memories.”

**C.**

Where did she go?	to Illinois, to a town hit by a horrible tornado
What did she do?	cleared broken furniture, bricks, papers and pieces of cars and household appliances; moved branches and fallen trees; talked with people whose homes were gone
What did she learn?	She learned that some things are more important than others.
Quotes	“My family is safe; nothing else really matters.” “Life is too short to be sad for too long. We will rebuild and make new memories.”

**Exercise 2 BEFORE YOU WRITE, page 457**

*Answers will vary*

**Exercise 3 WRITE, page 457**

*Answers will vary*