Unit 1 Simple Present
Are You Often Online?

Simple Present

1 page 2
2. don’t/do not live
3. live
4. aren’t/are not
5. stays
6. communicates
7. sends

8. don’t/do not go
9. are
10. don’t/do not travel
11. sees
12. see
13. miss

2 A pages 2–3
Possible answers
3. How many children do Ben and Ellen have?; They have three children.
4. Who practices yoga?; Na practices yoga.
5. What does Ben do twice a week?; He swims twice a week.
6. Does Na like reality shows?; Yes, she does.

B page 3
Answers will vary.

3 A page 4
Possible answers
3. Lisa and Tom often read the news online.
4. How often do Lisa and Tom watch TV programs online?
5. Eric hardly ever pays bills online.
6. How often does Eric read the news online?
7. Tatiana seldom watches TV programs online.
8. How often does Tatiana compare prices online?

B page 5
Answers will vary.

Time Clauses and Factual Conditionals

1 page 5
2. before
3. If
4. As soon as
5. when
6. After

2 page 6
2. Ted and Ana want the best prices, they compare prices at different sites; Ted and Ana compare prices at different sites; they want the best prices
3. Stacy doesn’t/does not need a product quickly, she doesn’t pay extra for fast shipping; Stacy doesn’t pay extra for fast shipping; she doesn’t need a product quickly

4. David isn’t/is not sure about a product, he reads the return policy first; David reads the return policy first; he isn’t sure about a product
5. Bill doesn’t/does not have enough information, he calls the store; Bill calls the store; he doesn’t have enough information
6. Karen uses a credit card, she makes sure the site is secure; Karen makes sure the site is secure; she uses a credit card

3 page 6
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 7
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b

2 page 7
I’m a community college student, but I amn’t in a classroom. I doesn’t live near the college campus. Where do I take my classes? They are all online, so I take classes at home on my computer. As soon as one of my teachers posts a lesson online, I get an e-mail about the assignment. When I finish the assignment, I send my homework to my teacher in an e-mail. She doesn’t usually see her students, but she interacts with us online.

Sometimes, I don’t understand an assignment, so I talk to her online. We also have a discussion board where we post comments to other students. I really don’t miss going to classes on campus. This is so much more peaceful! I amn’t so tired after class this way.

Self-Assessment pages 8–9
1. c 4. a 7. c 10. a 13. b
2. b 5. b 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. c 6. a 9. b 12. c 15. a
Unit 2 Present Progressive and Simple Present

Brainpower

Present Progressive

1 page 10
2. are studying 6. are making
3. are sending 7. are improving
4. is producing 8. are exercising
5. is growing

2 pages 10–11
Possible answers
2. Is Yesenia eating breakfast? Yes, she is.
3. Is Yesenia walking to work? Yes, she is.
4. Is Yesenia watching TV in the evenings? No, she isn’t.
5. Is Yesenia doing crossword puzzles? Yes, she is.
6. What’s/What is Yesenia doing before bed? She’s brushing her teeth.

3 page 11
2. I am learning Portuguese.
3. Glenn and Bruce are writing with their opposite hands.
4. Greg is driving on a different road to work.
5. Ingrid and I are playing board games.
6. Natalya is studying yoga and meditation.
7. Luis is playing Bingo these days.
8. Dustin and Sharon are reading a lot more.
9. We are enjoying our new hobbies.

4 page 12
Answers will vary.

Simple Present and Present Progressive Compared

1 A page 12
2. is learning 7. are getting
3. speak 8. sings
4. want 9. sing
5. talks 10. is reading
6. uses 11. agree

B pages 12–13
Possible answers
2. She speaks Spanish to Sofia.
3. What does Diego speak to Sofia?
4. Paula and Diego are getting her ready for bed.
5. What does Diego often do?
6. She is reading Sofia a story in Spanish.
7. Do scientists agree that these are good ways for children to learn two languages?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 13
2. is 6. knows
3. want 7. wants
4. is looking 8. believe
5. is thinking 9. love

2 page 14
Are you behaving differently than you normally do? Are you experiencing sudden changes in mood now? Are you having trouble with decisions? Are you wanting someone else to make decisions for you? If you answer yes to these questions, maybe your memory is getting worse. Doctors are thinking a few simple changes in lifestyle can help improve your memory. It is working for Joe Jones. These days, he is eating more fruit and vegetables. He is sleeping more than before. Also, he is enjoying life more. He often connects with friends on social networking sites. He is 63 years old, and his brain and body are in excellent condition.

Self-Assessment pages 14–15
1. c 4. a 7. c 10. a 13. a
2. b 5. b 8. a 11. c 14. c
3. c 6. b 9. c 12. b 15. c

Unit 3 Imperatives

What’s Appropriate?

Imperatives

1 page 16
3. Dress 7. Don’t/Do not chew
4. Don’t/Do not forget 8. Ask
5. Be 9. Thank
6. Listen 10. Send
2. Before your child uses the site, talk about cyberbullying with him or her.
3. When your child posts a photo, check that it doesn’t show personal information.
4. If you are worried about your child’s safety, buy an app that monitors him or her.
5. When your child reads gossip, explain that gossip can hurt people.
6. If you see something inappropriate on your child’s page, talk to your child about it.

Answers will vary.

Let’s . . .

1. Let’s not arrive
2. Let’s find a site for our blog.
3. Let’s wrap
4. Let’s use
5. Let’s not forget
6. Let’s eat

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. 6.
10. 9.
11. 12. b
12. 13. a
13. c
14. a
15. b

Unit 4 Simple Past

Entrepreneurs

Simple Past

1. Design; designed
2. Employ; employed
3. Move; moved
4. Start; started
5. Study; studied
6. Try; tried
7. Work; worked

Irregular Verbs

1. Begin; began
2. Find; found
3. Get; got
4. Go; went
5. Leave; left
6. Meet; met
7. Teach; taught

2. Attended
3. Graduated
4. Did; study
5. Majored
6. Changed
7. Didn’t/did not like
8. Wanted

3. How old were they? They were 12 and 15 years old.
4. Where did they live? They lived in Denver, Colorado.
5. Did Elise and Evan sell to family and friends? Yes, they did.
6. Did Elise design the company website? No, she didn’t.

Simple Past of Be and There Was / There Were

1. Were
2. Was
3. Was
4. Wasn’t
5. Was
6. Wasn’t
7. Was
8. Was
9. Weren’t
10. Was
11. Didn’t/did not like
12. Wanted
A pages 24–25
2. there were 7. There were
3. there was 8. there wasn’t
4. there was 9. there was
5. there were
6. there weren’t

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 25–26
2. b 6. c
3. b 7. a
4. c 8. a
5. a

2 page 26
Television personality Rachael Ray grew up around food. Her family owned several restaurants in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and later her mother worked as a food supervisor for some restaurants in upstate New York.

Rachael also had several jobs in the food industry. One job was in a gourmet grocery store in Albany, New York. She noticed that people didn’t buy many groceries because they didn’t want to cook. They were working people, and there wasn’t enough time in their busy day for cooking.

Rachael started cooking classes. In these classes, Rachael cooked meals in thirty minutes. The classes were very popular. She wrote her first cookbook in 1999. There were many more cookbooks after that. The cookbooks were popular because the recipes were quick and easy to make.

Self-Assessment pages 26–27

1. b 4. c 7. c 10. a 13. a
2. a 5. c 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. b 6. b 9. b 12. c 15. b

Unit 5 Simple Past, Time Clauses, Used To, and Would
Science and Society

Time Clauses and the Order of Past Events

1. page 28
2. she thought of ideas, she wrote them down
3. she talked to her friends, she wrote about her idea
4. she described her idea to friends, she got feedback from them
5. She thought of a name for her invention; she wrote the instructions for making it
6. She searched for similar ideas on the Internet; she realized that her idea was unique

2 page 29
2. Until the Industrial Revolution, most people lived on farms.
3. Before new machines made clothing in factories, people made their own clothing.
4. After people invented these machines, workers made products faster than before.
5. As soon as the factories produced the same goods, people didn’t make their own things.
6. As soon as entrepreneurs built more factories, they needed more workers.
7. When people moved to the cities, the cities grew quickly.

3 A page 30
1; 4; 2; 3; 5

B page 30
Answers will vary.

Past with Used To and Would

1. page 30
2. used to love 6. used to be
3. used to live 7. used to know
4. used to be 8. used to have
5. would; wait

2 page 31
2. took / used to take; didn’t/did not take or didn’t/did not used to take
3. waited / used to wait / would wait; didn’t/did not see
4. slept / used to sleep / would sleep; loved

3 page 31
Answers will vary.
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 32
   2. b 6. a
   3. c 7. c
   4. a 8. a
   5. a

2. page 32
   How did people used to live before Thomas Edison invented the incandescent electric lightbulb? For one thing, it wasn’t very safe to travel after dark. When it got dark, businesses used to close. People would use candles when they needed light at home. However, candles burned quickly, so people used them carefully. As a result, people didn’t use to stay up late. They went to bed soon after sundown. Before the lightbulb became popular, people used to sleep 9 to 10 hours a night. After it became more available, people only got around 6 hours of sleep. Another change is that before electric lights, people didn’t use to pay electric bills. Now they do. Overall, electric lights are a very welcome and useful invention.

Self-Assessment pages 32–33

1. c 4. a 7. c 10. b 13. a
2. b 5. c 8. a 11. a 14. b
3. c 6. b 9. b 12. c 15. b

Unit 6 Past Progressive

Memorable Events

Past Progressive

1. page 34
   2. were gathering 6. were expecting
   3. was forming 7. were cheering
   4. were hoping 8. was giving
   5. were meeting

2. page 35
   3. What were you doing
   4. I wasn’t/was not feeling
   5. My mom wasn’t/was not working
   6. My dad was driving
   7. Was it snowing
   8. The snow wasn’t/was not coming
   9. the wind was blowing
   10. She was watching
   11. she was thinking
   12. people were giving

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 39
   2. a 6. b
   3. b 7. b
   4. c 8. c
   5. a

2. page 40
   On July 21, 2011, Duane and Emma Wilson were sitting in front of the television in their home in Dallas, Texas. They were watching the space shuttle Atlantis coming back to Earth after 12 days in space. While the Wilsons were watching TV, Atlantis was landing in Florida. Other people were watching from the ground in Florida.
Why were so many people watching? Atlantis was the last U.S. space shuttle. When the shuttle landed, people were talking about the end of the space flight program. People were celebrating the shuttle's return, but they were also sad. This wasn't the end of space exploration, though. NASA was already making plans to travel to Mars when Atlantis landed.

Self-Assessment pages 40–41

1. b 4. b 7. a 10. b 13. b
2. c 5. a 8. b 11. a 14. b
3. c 6. c 9. b 12. a 15. a

Unit 7 Count and Noncount Nouns

Privacy Matters

Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns

1 page 42

Noncount nouns:
2. garbage 6. respect
3. help 7. software
4. information 8. trust
5. privacy 9. work

Count nouns and their plural forms:
2. bill; bills 5. number; numbers
3. card; cards 6. page; pages
4. computer; computers 7. site; sites

2 page 43

2. messages 6. websites
3. a suggestion 7. privacy
4. My son 8. My advice
5. a computer

3 page 43

2. an account; C 6. furniture; NC
3. questions; C 7. security; NC
4. a credit card; C 8. safety; NC
5. a big mistake; C

Noncount Nouns: Determiners and Measurement Words

1 page 44
2. any 9. many
3. a lot of 10. piece of
4. Many 11. some
5. enough 12. a good
6. any 13. some
7. a piece of 14. your
8. a lot of

2 page 45

List A
2. cups of; packets of
3. pieces of
4. a bowl of

List B
1. a bag of 5. loaves of
2. a gallon of 6. cans of
3. bars of 7. a box of
4. a pound of 8. a tube of

3 page 46

Possible answers
2. I don't spend much time on the Internet at work/school. OR I spend a lot of time on the Internet at work/school.
3. I spend too much time on social networking sites. OR I spend a little time on social networking sites.
4. My boss/college has some control over my Internet use. OR My boss/college has a lot of control over my Internet use.
5. I think people should make a few personal phone calls at work. OR I think people should not make many personal phone calls at work. OR I don't think people should make many personal phone calls at work.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 46–47
2. a 6. b
3. c 7. a
4. c 8. c
5. b

2 page 47

In 1974, the U.S. government passed the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). This is a law that protects the privacies of students. The law explains what details schools can give about students. The FERPA law says that there are two kinds of an information about
students—“directory information” and “non-directory information.” “Directory information” includes facts such as your name, your address, your phone number, and your major. Schools can share these things about a student without a permission. As a result, people can learn much information about you. Some students worry that this could threaten their security. If you don’t want your school to give “directory” details about you, you can ask the school not to share knowledge they have about you. “Non-directory information” includes things such as your social security number, your student identification number, your grades, and details about your schedule. Schools can’t give this information without permission.

Self-Assessment pages 48–49

1. c 4. c 7. c 10. a 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. a 11. c 14. b
3. a 6. c 9. b 12. b 15. b

Unit 8 Articles

The Media

Articles

1 page 50
2. the 7. the
3. a 8. the
4. the 9. the
5. the 10. the
6. a 11. the

2 pages 50–51
2. Ø 7. a
3. Ø; a 8. A; Ø; Ø
4. Ø 9. Ø
5. A 10. Ø/The
6. a

3 page 53
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 53–54
2. a 6. a
3. b 7. c
4. b 8. b
5. c

2 page 54

These days, people are getting the news in new ways. A lot of people read blogs, but now they can also listen to the news or watch it on their digital devices. They can also subscribe to get podcasts. Podcast is a sound file. Users download podcasts from websites on the Internet. When you go to a website, you sometimes see a download button. If you click on download button, you can download the podcast. Then you can listen to podcast on a computer or other digital devices. Podcasts are often free. Then the website automatically downloads podcast to a program, such as iTunes. Podcasts give the information on many different topics, including sports, environment, the entertainment, politics, and the health.
Self-Assessment  pages 54–55

1. b  4. c  7. c  10. b  13. b
2. c  5. a  8. b  11. c  14. b
3. a  6. b  9. a  12. a  15. c

Unit 9  Pronouns; Direct and Indirect Objects

Challenging Ourselves

Pronouns

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Determiner</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive Pronoun</th>
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<td>your</td>
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<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
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</table>

2 pages 56–57

2. he
3. It
4. his
5. him
6. them
7. They
8. it

3 page 57

2. hers
3. themselves
4. herself
5. mine

4 page 58

2. ones
3. one or ones; ones
4. one
5. one

5 page 58

2. myself; herself; ourselves
3. each other
4. yourself
5. each other
6. each other; themselves
7. each other
8. each other
9. herself

Direct and Indirect Objects

1. page 59
2. The coach told the team the good news.
3. The school gave the team a check to buy new equipment.
4. The team showed their new equipment to the crowd at the next game.
5. The parents gave a party for the team.

2 page 59

3. X
4. X
5. for
6. X
7. X

3 pages 59–60

Possible answers

2. Diana sent invitations to a going-away party to all her friends.; Diana sent them invitations to a going-away party.
3. Jeff paid rent to his/the landlord.; Jeff paid him/her rent.
4. Diana gave textbooks to Paul.; Diana gave him textbooks.
5. Jeff sold a car to Ivan.; Jeff sold him a car.
6. Diana gave clothes to Tina.; Diana gave her clothes.
7. Jeff sent an e-mail with his new address to his friends.; Jeff sent them an e-mail with his new address.
8. Jeff offered a video game console to Ben.; Jeff offered him a video game console.

4 page 60

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 61

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

2 page 61

Six years ago, Marta Ortiz moved from Guatemala to the United States with her children. Her and her children did not speak very much English, so life was hard at first. Soon the children started school, and they made friends. When they did not know a word, their friends taught them the word. They learned quickly. At work, Marta’s co-workers spoke Spanish, so it was a challenge to learn English. When her children brought home a letter from school, they would
Sometimes Marta needed to make a phone call in English. Her son did it for her. The children wanted to help her. They made for themselves dinner so that their mother could take an English class in the evenings. Marta liked her classmates. She liked to speak English, and she started to learn. Now Marta is taking an advanced English class. Her teacher gives her good grades. He gives advice for her about colleges. Her daughter and son are very proud. Soon her English will be as good as theirs.

Self-Assessment pages 62–63

1. b 4. b 7. c 10. a 13. a
2. c 5. a 8. b 11. c 14. b
3. c 6. b 9. b 12. c 15. c

Unit 10 Present Perfect
Discoveries

Present Perfect

1 page 64
2. have asked 8. has sent
3. have built 9. have studied
3. have collected 10. have decided
5. has sent 11. have started
6. have learned 12. have identified
7. have found

B page 65
2. has taught 7. has; traveled
3. has decided 8. has discovered
4. has looked 9. has shown
5. has worked 10. has published
6. has sent

A page 65
2. has taught 7. has; traveled
3. has decided 8. has discovered
4. has looked 9. has shown
5. has worked 10. has published
6. has sent

B page 65
2. Why has he decided not to retire for several years?
3. Who has he worked for?
4. How often has the U.S. Coast Guard sent Professor Marks to the South Pole?
5. What has he discovered (in the ice core samples from Greenland)?
6. Where has Professor Marks published articles?

Present Perfect or Simple Past?

1 page 66
2. have studied 6. realized
3. has been 7. continued
4. discovered 8. found
5. spent 9. Have; heard

2 pages 66–67
2. have looked 8. loved
3. have found 9. was
4. started 10. did
5. have been 11. have become
6. appeared 12. Have; seen
7. used

3 page 67
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 67–68
2. b 6. a
3. a 7. b
4. a 8. c
5. b

2 page 68
Scientists have studied the night sky for centuries. Astronomers have spent countless hours studying the sky for new objects. When astronomers have discovered new objects, though, they have not always agreed what these objects are.

An example of this is the discovery of Pluto. In the early twentieth century, astronomers have started to suspect that there was a planet beyond Uranus. Then, in 1930, they discovered Pluto, and it became the ninth planet. However in 2008, astronomers have announced that Pluto was no longer a planet. Why they have done this?

Pluto is smaller than any of the other planets. Therefore, astronomers have created a new category: “Dwarf Planets.” They are looking for more dwarf planets and have seen several. So far, they have found nine.

Self-Assessment pages 68–69

1. c 4. a 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. c 5. c 8. c 11. c 14. a
3. b 6. b 9. b 12. b 15. c
Unit 11 Adverbs with Present Perfect; For and Since

Unsolved Mysteries

Adverbs with Present Perfect

1. have never heard
2. have already done
3. have not proven; yet
4. have recently been
5. have been studying lately
6. Have; recently discovered
7. have already determined
8. Have; ever learned
9. haven't/have not ever figured
10. Has; ever become
11. has recently become
12. has just opened

2. However, they have recently learned how to destroy the virus in a lab.
3. They have already discovered some remedies for the common cold.
4. Research has just shown that taking the mineral zinc can help prevent colds.
5. My friend has recently told me that eating chicken soup helps.

3 A page 72
2. Joe has not gotten driving directions to the area yet.
3. Sue has already placed the laptops in the truck.
4. Sue hasn't/has not filled the gas tank of the truck with gas yet.
5. Bob has already prepared food.
6. Sue and Bob have not checked the equipment yet.

B pages 72–73
2. Has Sue put the video cameras in the truck yet? No, she hasn’t.
3. Have Bob and Joe already organized the truck? Yes, they have.
4. Has Bob replaced the batteries in flashlights yet? Yes, he has.
5. Have Sue and Joe already packed their cell phones? No, they haven’t.
6. Has Bob already bought a first-aid kit? Yes, he has.

4 page 73
Answers will vary.

Present Perfect with For and Since

1. page 74
2. since
3. since
4. for
5. for
6. since
7. since
8. for

2 A page 74
2. since
3. since
4. since

B pages 74–75
2. How long has Alex been married? He's/He has been married for eight years.
3. How long have Alex and his wife lived in their house? They've/They have lived there for five years.
4. How long have Alex and his wife played music together? They've/They have played music together since 2009.

3 page 75
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 75–76
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. b

2 page 76
Imagine that just you have walked into a building for the first time. You have never been there before. Suddenly, everything feels familiar. You feel like you have already been already to this place. We call this feeling déjà vu, and it is quite common. Déjà vu is a French expression. It means that you have already seen something, and people use it to talk about experiences they feel they have already had. Seventy percent of the people in surveys say, “Yes, I have experienced it before.” Some people also experience déjà vu since they were teenagers. Authors have written about this feeling in books for hundreds of years, but scientists have not have ever explained it. Researchers try to study this feeling for a long time, but they have been made it happen in a laboratory. As a result, they have not have not been able to understand the déjà vu experience yet.
Self-Assessment pages 76–77
1. c 4. c 7. a 10. a 13. b
2. c 5. b 8. b 11. a 14. c
3. a 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. b

Unit 12 Present Perfect Progressive
Cities

Present Perfect Progressive

1 page 78
2. has been increasing
3. have been creating
4. have been using
5. have been placing
6. have been taking
7. have been sending
8. haven't/have not been driving

2 pages 78–79
2. has; been developing; has been developing
3. have; been coming; have been coming
4. has; been advertising; has been advertising
5. have; been staying; have been staying

3 page 79
Answers will vary.

Present Perfect Progressive or Present Perfect?

1 A pages 79–80
2. have been riding / have ridden
3. has been building
4. has not completed
5. have understood
6. have used / have been using
7. has hired
8. has been

B page 80
2. Have people in Amsterdam been driving cars to reduce pollution? OR Have people in Amsterdam driven cars to reduce pollution?; No, they haven't.
3. Has New York City completed a new subway line?; No, it hasn't.
4. Have people in Curitiba used their public bus system? OR Have people in Curitiba been using their public bus system?; Yes, they have.
5. Has Curitiba hired a shepherd and his sheep?; Yes, it has.
6. Has Vancouver been a leader in the use of hydroelectric power?; Yes, it has.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 82
2. a 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. c 8. b
5. a

2 page 82
Kevin Banks has been helping homeless people in his city for a long time. He has been a volunteer at the local homeless shelter for 15 years. He is serving meals there since he was a teenager. The number of homeless people has recently been increasing. More people are losing jobs since last year. The trend is disturbing. For a long time, Kevin has believed the city has not been doing enough to solve the problem. Now the city has been starting new projects to do more. City workers have been building permanent housing for the homeless. The city has finished more than 300 new apartments for the homeless.

Self-Assessment pages 82–83
1. a 4. b 7. c 10. b 13. c
2. b 5. c 8. a 11. c 14. a
3. c 6. a 9. a 12. b 15. b

Unit 13 Adjectives
A Good Workplace

Adjectives

1 page 84
2. They often have part-time jobs.
3. They earn low wages.
4. They don't work long hours.
5. Their work schedules are short.
6. Their job training is usually simple.
7. Their jobs are usually not stressful.
8. Their workplace is usually safe.
2. a safe computer company
3. comfortable offices
4. dangerous equipment
5. a 35-hour work week
6. overtime pay
7. free training
8. satisfied employees

3. business; clothes
4. running; shoes
5. work; uniform

4. new glass
5. nice large
6. beautiful blue Chicago
7. round black wooden
8. super black leather
9. free five-hour training

5. Answers will vary.

More About Adjectives

1. surprising
2. boring
3. bored
4. happy
5. anything negative

2. but my boss tells really funny ones
3. or at a casual one
4. but her roommate has friendly ones
5. even though the older one is more qualified
6. She’s looking at some noise-canceling ones
7. the wood one better

3. ones
4. something delicious
5. anything negative

4. Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. a

5. Answers will vary.

Self-Assessment pages 90–91

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. a

Unit 14 Adverbs of Manner and Degree

Learn Quickly!

Adverbs of Manner

1. fast
2. late
3. alone
4. well
5. quickly
6. wrong
7. carefully
8. nervously
9. right
10. suddenly
11. high
12. easily
13. politely
14. early
15. terribly
16. hard
17. low
18. usually

2. late
3. properly
4. carefully
5. quickly
6. differently
7. deeply
8. slowly
9. efficiently
10. well
Adverbs of Degree

1 page 94
2. She was seriously worried about failing English.
4. She was dangerously close to dropping the course.
5. The teachers at the Writing Center have been amazingly helpful.
6. They are wonderfully supportive.
7. Her progress was good enough to pass the test.
8. She is incredibly proud of herself.

2 page 95
2. too quickly
3. good enough
4. too short

3 page 95
2. The professor is really/so intelligent.
3. Marc’s study group is pretty serious.
4. Marc has been doing pretty well in the class.
5. He is pretty proud of his writing.
6. Marc is kind of / sort of surprised that he likes world history.
7. He is kind of / sort of serious about his history studies.
8. Marc’s grades are really / so good in both world history and English.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 96
2. c 6. b
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. c
5. c

2 page 96
A comfortable classroom environment is important for students to learn a language. When students don’t feel very/extremely/quote somewhat correctly well, they disagree. In an effective classroom, both the teacher and the students want each other to do well.

Self-Assessment pages 96–97

1. c 4. b 7. c 10. b 13. b
2. b 5. b 8. b 11. c 14. c
3. c 6. a 9. a 12. a 15. a

Unit 15 Prepositions

Food on the Table

Prepositions of Place and Time

1 page 98
2. at
3. on
4. in / near
5. In
6. in

2 pages 98–99
2. under
3. in
4. For
5. in
6. at

3 pages 99–100
2. in the refrigerator
3. on the table
4. at Food Place
5. behind the truck
6. in the afternoon
7. on the shelf
8. in a box
9. next to the tomatoes

4 page 100
Answers will vary.

Prepositions of Direction and Manner

1 page 101
2. to 5. for
3. across 6. around
4. with 7. of

2 page 101
2. from 6. for
3. across 7. to
4. to 8. from
5. of
**Phrasal Prepositions and Prepositions After Adjectives**

1 A page 102
2. to 7. of
3. of 8. of
4. as 9. as
5. to 10. of

6. to

B page 102
2. such as 6. Instead of
3. close to 7. outside of
4. in front of 8. next to
5. up to

2 A page 103
2. for 5. with
3. of 6. from
4. about 7. to

B page 103

*Answers will vary.*

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1 pages 103–104
2. c 6. b
3. c 7. b
4. a 8. a
5. c

2 page 104

Author Michael Pollan has written about local food for many years. He lives in California in the United States. He grows his vegetables in his garden. He believes that Americans do not eat enough fruit and vegetables. He also believes some health problems are due from bad food choices. He says that we have been eating bad food too long. However, many Americans say that they are too busy to spend much time thinking about their food choices. They work long hours. Sometimes they work on Saturdays and Sundays or on holidays. They do not have time to cook all of their meals. They do not have time to go to farmers’ markets on Saturdays. They eat quick and easy food that is not good with them. Michael Pollan writes about food to get people excited in healthier ways to eat.

**Unit 16 Future (1)**

**Life Lists**

**Be Going To, Present Progressive, and Simple Present for Future Events**

1 page 106
2. are; going to do
3. ’re/are going to create
4. are; going to make
5. are; going to put
6. ’re/are going to list
7. are; going to get
8. are going to submit
9. ’m/am going to meet
10. are going to find
11. Are; going to show
12. ’m/am not going to show

2 page 107
2. Are; going
3. leave
4. Are; going to visit
5. are; going to do
6. ’m/am spending
7. are having
8. ’m/am going to rest
9. are; doing
10. ’m/am; working

3 page 107
2. arrives / is arriving / is going to arrive
3. is going to be
4. are going to learn
5. is giving / is going to give
6. begins
7. are going to sell
8. are going / are going to go
9. leaves / is leaving / is going to leave

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1 page 108
2. a 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. b 8. c
5. c

2 page 108

Researchers at James University are going to study how students organize their time next week on campus. They are going to interview students about the ways that they keep organized. One question in the interview is going to be, “What are you going to do this week?” Another question is, “How are you going to plan your day today?” The interviews
are going to be in Building B. If you are interested, please sign up at the Student Services Center. Students are going to receive payment for their time. The researchers are not going to tell the students the goal of the research. They are going to share their results in a report.

Self-Assessment pages 108–109

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Unit 17 Future (2)

Getting Older

Future with Will

A page 110
1. will definitely not disappoint
2. will certainly not be
3. will take
4. will begin
5. will land
6. will travel
7. will fly
8. will probably not meet
9. will possibly see
10. will return

B page 111

Possible answers
3. Where will the tour go?
4. When will they land at Darwin International Airport?
5. How will they travel?
6. What will they (probably) see in the park?
7. Where will the tour go next?
8. When will they return to the United States?

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 114–115
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a

Welcome to eldersrus.cambridge.org. This site will help you enjoy your later years. In the future, the world’s population will get older. By 2050, about 20 percent of the world’s people will be 70 or older. Some people say an older society is going to be a problem. At eldersrus.org, we disagree. We predict that older people will help society. In the future, older people in workplaces will help companies make better decisions. Certainly, tomorrow’s older population is going to need more health care. In the future, there will perhaps be better health care for everyone of all ages. Active, healthy seniors can change the world. Click
here to read more about eldersrus.cambridge.org. In the future, you will **to** be happy you did!

**Self-Assessment** pages 116–117

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

**Unit 18 Future Time Clauses and Future Conditionals**

**Learning to Communicate**

**Future Time Clauses**

1. page 118

Once a word becomes popular, people will expect a dictionary to include it. However, not every word is good enough for the dictionary. A word will have to pass many tests before it gets into the dictionary. For example, here is how one well-known dictionary normally adds new words. After the editors see a new word, they will put it on a list of interesting words. The editor will make a note about the word as soon as it appears anywhere. What does it mean? Who is using it? Where do people use the word? Usually, until the editors have hundreds of notes for the word, they will not think about it very much. When they have a large number of notes, the editors will make a special card for the word. When the company plans a new dictionary, a person called the head reader will review all the information from the editors. After the head reader considers thousands of words, he or she will choose the best words. Then the company’s managers will discuss those choices. As soon as the managers name the lucky new words, writers will write definitions for them. Finally, we will find them in the dictionary.

2. As soon as Ana starts to speak, Gabriel and Julia will teach her the names of things in Portuguese and English.
3. When Gabriel talks to Ana, he will use only English.
4. Until Ana seems to understand, Gabriel will repeat words in English.
5. Before Ana goes to bed, Julia will read her a story in Portuguese.
6. Once Ana is four years old, Julia will find day-care with Portuguese and English speakers.

**Future Conditionals; Questions with Time Clauses and Conditional Clauses**

1. A page 120
   1. want  
   2. will; teach  
   3. want  
   4. will push  
   5. is  
   6. will share  
   7. take  
   8. will learn  
   9. show  
   10. will

   11. show  
   12. will remember  
   13. sees  
   14. hears  
   15. will; learn  
   16. put  
   17. will choose  
   18. have  

2. If your dog is like Bobby, will you teach new words to him?
3. When Dr. Brown teaches Bobby a new word, will she say the word?
4. Will she show him a thing if she wants him to learn the word?
5. If Bobby learns a word now, will he remember it later?
6. Will Bobby learn a word once he hears it?
7. If listeners have dogs, will they try to teach them new words?

**Avoid Common Mistakes**

1. pages 121–122
   1. c  
   2. a  
   3. a  
   4. a  
   5. a  

   6. b  
   7. c  
   8. c

2. If some birds will be well trained, they will speak. If Gus, a parrot, will hear you say “hi,” he will say “hi.” Brian Green of Western University says, “If Gus will see a new thing, he will make up new words for it.” “Yesterday, Gus saw a plum and called it ‘cherry apple.’ In the future, if I show him something similar to what he knows, I listen for Gus’s new name for it.” If most parrots will hear a name, they will repeat it. Gus does more. As soon as Gus hears a new person’s name, he will make a sentence, like “Hi, Susan,” if Gus continues to talk so well, he changes the way we think about bird communication.
Self-Assessment pages 122–123

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Unit 19 Ability

Amazing Science

Ability with Can and Could

1 page 124
2. can't prepare
3. can make
4. can take
5. can't learn
6. can fly
7. can't go
8. can fly
9. can
10. can't learn
11. can give
12. can't stop
13. can't
14. can
15. can't

2 page 125
2. couldn't
3. could
4. can
5. can't
6. couldn't

3 A page 125
Possible answers
2. I can use a smartphone. OR I can't use a smartphone.
3. I can understand a GPS navigator. OR I can't understand a GPS navigator.
4. I can make video chat calls. OR I can't make video chat calls.

B page 125
Possible answers
2. I could use a smartphone ten years ago. OR I couldn't use a smartphone ten years ago.
3. I could understand a GPS navigator five years ago. OR I couldn't understand a GPS navigator five years ago.
4. I could make video chat calls last year. OR I couldn't make video chat calls last year.

4 page 126
2. Storm warnings couldn't reach them.
3. They thought that it couldn't happen.
4. No, a lot of people couldn't go to work or school.
5. He can't see any clouds in the satellite pictures.
6. Yes, people can ride their bikes today.
7. He can predict rain for tomorrow.

Be Able To

1 page 127
2. was able to reach
3. are able to use
4. were able to use
5. wasn't/was not able to see

2 A page 128
2. b 5. a
3. b 6. a
4. a

B pages 128–129
Possible answers
2. They are able to keep their house clean because they have Rosie the robot.
3. Yes, they are able to get food when they press a button.
4. He is able to dress for work by standing in a machine.
5. They are able to fly because they use cars that fly and jetpacks.
6. They are able to take vacations on the moon.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 129
2. a 6. c
3. c 7. c
4. b 8. a
5. a

2 page 130
In my high school, we were not able to do experiments. We did not have a lab. I was sad, because you cannot become an inventor without a lab. My parents told me to build my own lab in our garage, so I did. I could build a pretty good one. Now, at City College, I am able to use one of the best labs in the world. When I have an idea for an invention, I am able to build it. Here's my advice to young people: Go to a school where you are able to use a good lab. Computers are good, but you cannot really invent things with them alone. Remember: A good inventor is able to use his or her hands.

Self-Assessment pages 130–131

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Unit 20  Requests and Offers

Good Causes

Permission

1 page 132
Dear Dr. Lance,

As you know, I’m the president of the Student Service Club. I’m writing to ask your permission to organize some activities in our community. Every year, we have made a holiday dinner for homeless people. Can we do that again? May I contact the newspaper about this? They might write an article about it. Also, do you mind if we have a 3-mile race to raise money for our projects? Finally, could we use the school parking lot in May for our car wash? It raises money to send kids to summer camp. Thanks for your time.

Freyza Entep

Dear Freyza,

Thank you for your e-mail. I’m glad that our Service Club is so active. About the holiday dinner: Sure. No problem. Sorry, but please don’t tell the newspaper about it. We can serve only about 100 people. I’m afraid I don’t like the idea of the race. If someone gets hurt, we might get into trouble. You can certainly do the car wash. We do this every year, right? I think it’s a great activity.

Dr. John Lance

2 page 133
2. Do you mind  6. Do you mind if
3. Not at all  7. Can I
5. Can I please

3 page 133
Answers will vary.

Requests and Offers

1 page 134
2. Yes. Of course.  6. Could
3. Would  7. Could
4. Certainly.  8. I’m sorry
5. Would

2 pages 134–135
2. I’m sorry  6. Certainly
3. I’ll  7. can
4. That would be great  8. would
5. Could

3 page 135
Possible answers
2. Can I drive the children to the art center after school?;  Answers will vary
3. May I explain the project to the children?;  Answers will vary
4. I can clean the tables with Dan after the class.;  Answers will vary
5. I could get more volunteers at my college.;  Answers will vary

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 136
2. b  6. c
3. a  7. b
4. b  8. a
5. c

2 page 136
This Saturday, we’ll have our office’s charity car wash. Can you please help? Could we share the work? Could our marketing department bring towels? We need buckets to carry water. Will the salespeople bring some? Advertising department, can you direct cars into the car wash? We need lots of help. Would you ask your family and friends to help? The technology team said, "Yes, we would." Thanks in advance. People have asked, "Could the managers bring pizza?" Yes, we could!

Self-Assessment  pages 136–137
1. b  4. b  7. c  10. b  13. a
2. a  5. c  8. a  11. b  14. c
3. c  6. a  9. b  12. a  15. b

Unit 21  Advice and Suggestions

The Right Job

Advice

1 page 138
2. shouldn’t train
3. should ask or ought to ask
4. should do or ought to do
5. should think or ought to think
6. should; think
7. shouldn’t worry
8. Should; be
9. should make or ought to make or had better make

2 page 139
3. Where should I look
4. Should I come
5. Should he get
6. Who should he send
7. When should he e-mail
2. had better not quit until he gets a new job
3. should post his résumé online
4. should call the company to find out how to apply
5. ought to listen to him and help him
6. should get some job training
7. ought to find some interviewing tips on the Internet
8. shouldn’t/should not buy a house now

4 pages 140–141
2. You should / ought to focus on jobs that require your special skills.
3. You shouldn’t waste time on jobs that don’t sound interesting.
4. You should / ought to / had better be sure that you have a good résumé, or you may not attract good companies.
5. You should / ought to find out about free or low-cost training programs.
6. You should / ought to tell everyone you know that you are looking for a job.
7. You shouldn’t / had better not put untrue statements on your résumé or you may get into trouble later.

Suggestions
1 page 141
2. You might want to
3. Why not
4. You might want to
5. Why don’t I
6. might not want to

2 pages 142–143
2. you might not
3. why don’t
4. You could
5. you might not
6. Why don’t you

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 143
2. c 6. a
3. a 7. a
4. c 8. c
5. b

2 page 144
When you look for a job, you should better be prepared. Here are five things to think about. First, why not thinking about what you do best? You should get a job that lets you do that. Next, ask yourself, “Can I be happy with this company?” If the answer is “no,” you should better not take a job there. Third, you should better tell interviewers the truth. You had better not lie in a job interview, or you might lose your job later. Also, why not to act like a professional? You might not want to could not talk or dress the way you do with your friends.

Pay close attention to your clothes. Why not to buy new clothes just for job interviews? Finally, you should better stay positive, even if you do not get the job. There are other jobs out there. You had better look for one that is even better.

Self-Assessment pages 144–145

1. b 4. b 7. a 10. c 13. a
2. a 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. c
3. c 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. c

Unit 22 Necessity, Prohibition, and Preference

How to Sell It

Necessity and Prohibition

1 page 146
2. must spend
3. do; need to do
4. have to advertise
5. Do; need to pay
6. don’t/do not need to pay
7. does; have to look
8. has to check
9. does; need to think
10. must not forget

2 page 147

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3 page 147
2. have to
3. must not
4. must not
5. has to
6. don’t have to
Preference

1 page 148
2. a 7. c
3. b 8. a
4. c 9. b
5. b 10. c
6. b

2 page 149
2. would prefer to study
3. I’d like to give
4. would rather not watch
5. would prefer to watch
6. would rather see
7. would rather hear
8. would rather listen
9. than listen

3 page 150
2. Would; rather
3. do; prefer
4. Do; prefer
5. would like

4 page 150
Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 151
2. c 6. b
3. b 7. c
4. a 8. b
5. c

2 page 151
We asked our customers what they would rather see. Most would rather to see ads that are funny. Many customers said ads don’t have to be expensive. Ads don’t have to have great art, they said. They would rather to see inexpensive ads with good jokes and good music. The music in an ad doesn’t have to be famous. Customers prefer to hear music that is happy and easy to sing instead of famous songs. About 60 percent of our customers, rather see ads after a TV show than during the show. About 80 percent of them said they would rather not to see “pop-up” ads on the Internet – ads that come on the screen suddenly while you’re looking at something else.

Self-Assessment pages 152–153

1. b 4. c 7. a 10. c 13. c
2. a 5. a 8. c 11. a 14. b
3. b 6. b 9. b 12. a 15. c

Unit 23 Present and Future Probability
Life Today, Life Tomorrow

Present Probability

1 page 154
2. might
3. can’t
4. shouldn’t
5. must

2 page 155
2. must be
3. might
4. must not
5. might not be

3 page 155
2. must be very proud of her
3. might be at school
4. must not / might not have her phone on
5. must not / can’t be serious
6. must not / might not have enough money

Modals of Future Probability

1 page 156
2. will
3. can’t
4. should
5. may
6. could
7. shouldn’t

2 pages 156–157
2. The number of bike riders could/should/might increase.
3. The number of traffic accidents shouldn’t increase.
4. There should/might be fewer cars on the streets.
5. Rents could/might go up.
6. The population should increase.
7. New companies might move into the city.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 157
2. b 6. c
3. b 7. a
4. c 8. b
5. c
Cars can not be part of our future. Instead, we maybe flying around in tiny private planes. In the future, gasoline will become hard to get. As a result, the kind of car we have today will become harder to use. Gasoline must become very expensive. Will other types of cars become common? Yes, they might become. Also, researchers think that small airplanes may be common in the future. It’s possible that these airplanes can run on power from the sun. They couldn’t need any power at all. Who knows? If tiny personal planes become common, will houses have little home airports instead of garages? Yes, they might have.

Self-Assessment pages 158–159

1. b  4. a  7. c  10. a  13. a
2. b  5. c  8. a  11. c  14. b
3. c  6. b  9. c  12. b  15. c

Unit 24 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs; Verbs and Prepositions

Getting Along at Work

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

1 page 160
2. T  8. I
3. I  9. T
4. T  10. T
5. T  11. T
6. T  12. I
7. T

2 page 160

When I arrive at the office each morning, I walk to the kitchen. I make a cup of coffee and say hello to my co-workers. After that, I take my coffee to my desk and turn on my computer. During the day, I type reports on my computer. I play music while I work. I always make sure to keep the volume low. That way if someone knocks, I can still hear them. I eat lunch with my co-workers. In the summer, we eat outside.

Everyone in my office gets along well. We don’t fight or argue. It helps that there are only four of us! I work in a very small office. It’s easy for us to like each other.

3 page 161
2. near a guy
3. clearly
4. to my office
5. loud music

Verb + Object + Preposition Combinations

1 page 162
2. learn; from
3. explains; to
4. get; from
5. ask; for
6. remind; about
7. ask; for

2 page 162

2. His co-workers help him with difficult tasks.
3. He asks them for advice.
4. He gets good feedback from them.
5. They explain company policies to him.
6. He discusses problems with them.

Verb + Preposition Combinations

1 page 164
2. for
3. about
4. for
5. on
6. with
7. to
8. for
9. about
10. on

2 pages 164–165

2. for  7. with
3. about  8. to
4. for  9. for
5. at 10. about
6. on 11. on

3 page 165

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 165–166
2. b  6. a
3. b  7. c
4. a  8. b
5. b
Do noises distract you? Is it hard for you to deal with noisy co-workers? What can solve the problem? A set of PrivaPhones can solve it. Just wear them at work. You’ll ask yourself, “What happened to the noise?” With PrivaPhones, you won’t hear it. This lets you work with hard at your job. PrivaPhones depend on new technology to protect your ears. Your PrivaPhones are waiting for you today!

Self-Assessment pages 166–167

1. b 4. a 7. a 10. c 13. c 2. a 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. c 3. c 6. c 9. b 12. b 15. a

Unit 25 Phrasal Verbs
Money, Money, Money

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

1. page 168
2. eat out 7. went out
3. went ahead 8. ran out
4. look out 9. hang on
5. watch out 10. give up
6. go on

2. page 169
2. out 7. in
3. on 8. on
4. down 9. back
5. away 10. in
6. up

3. pages 169–170
2. watch out 8. give up
3. stand up 9. sets in
4. work out 10. hangs on
5. got along 11. run out
6. went on 12. come back
7. grown up

Transitive Phrasal Verbs

1 A page 170
2. It will add up. I
3. Everyone should set up a bank account. T
4. That helps to build up your savings. T
5. You can take your money out of the account at any time. T

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. page 173
2. b 6. a 3. a 7. c 4. c 8. a 5. b

2. page 174

Smart parents save money from their income for their children’s college education. A smart parent puts it away in a college savings plan. This is a priority. A college savings plan will only work if you start early. You have to find out a good savings plan. You have to set it up before your child grows up. You cannot build it up if you start too late. To decide how much money you need, find out how much a year of college costs now. Experts point out, that the price of a college education rises up by about 8 percent every year. Do the math. The cost will grow up over the years.

Self-Assessment pages 174–175

1. b 4. c 7. a 10. c 13. a 2. a 5. a 8. b 11. c 14. c 3. c 6. b 9. a 12. b 15. a
Unit 26 Comparatives
We Are All Different

Comparative Adjectives and Adverbs

1. better
2. older
3. harder
4. more likely
5. younger
6. weaker
7. more adventurous
8. freer
9. better
10. stronger
11. more important

2. A
2. less easygoing
3. more confident
4. nicer
5. more independent
6. less successful
7. smarter
8. more educated
9. more intelligent
10. better
11. worse
12. better

2. B
2. can help one twin become more confident than the other
3. Can one twin be smarter than the other
4. one twin doesn’t usually have a better brain than the other
5. a better diet can affect the brain

Comparatives with As . . . As

1. as athletic as
2. as fast as
3. as skilled as
4. as experienced as
5. as well as
6. as creative as

2. A
2. not as short as
3. as much as
4. as dark as
5. as big as
6. not as small as
7. as high as
8. as interested in sports as

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. A pages 180-181
2. b, c
3. b, b
4. c, a
5. b

2. B
The president’s office announces a new admissions policy for the families of current students at Jacob County Community College. It will now be easier for siblings of current students to apply. The application form for these siblings is much shorter than the normal application. Also, siblings of current students can apply earlier than usual.

The college’s president, Wayne Roberts, said, “We want to be as open as possible to the families of our students.” He explained that “legacy admissions” – special procedures for student’s relatives – are becoming more common at colleges. Roberts explained that the college’s approval of sibling applications does not take as long as usual.

“Siblings are alike in many ways,” he said. “If a student is already doing well here, brothers or sisters will probably succeed too.” The college hopes the new policy will make admissions simpler and quicker.

Self-Assessment pages 182–183

1. b, 4, a, 7, c, 10, c, 13, c
2. c, 5, b, 8, b, 11, a, 14, a
3. c, 6, a, 9, a, 12, b, 15, b

Unit 27 Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs
The Best and the Worst

Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

1. pages 184–185
2. the worst
3. the most dangerous
4. The highest
5. the most honest
6. The strongest
7. the most intense
8. The most violent
9. The weakest
10. the lowest

2 page 185
2. the scariest ones
3. the least interesting ones
4. occur (the) most quickly
5. happen (the) most frequently
6. the most predictable natural disasters
7. forecast; (the) most easily
8. avoid; (the) most easily
9. avoid; (the) least easily
10. the least scary natural disaster
11. the most terrifying natural disaster
12. worked (the) hardest
13. the best grade
14. the most interesting subject

3 pages 186–187
Possible answers
2. Tornadoes happen (the) least often in Alaska.
3. May 2003 had the largest number of tornadoes.
4. Tornadoes happen (the) most often in May.
5. The largest number of tornadoes in one day was 147.
6. The width of the widest tornado was 2.5 miles.
7. The fastest wind speed in a tornado was probably about 300 mph.
8. The highest amount of property damage from one tornado was perhaps $1 billion.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 187
2. c 6. c
3. a 7. c
4. b 8. c
5. a

2 page 188

When we talk about the topic of the weather, we should not forget snowstorms. One of the baddest snowstorms in history hit the United States and Canada in March 1993. At its strongest point, the storm reached from Canada to Central America. The eastern United States was hit the worst. The storm affected the most seriously that area. The most surprising snowfall was in Florida, which got about four inches. The storm dumped the heaviest snow — 69 inches — on the town of Mount LeConte, Tennessee. Tornadoes were one of the most dangerous aspects of the worst storm. They hit the hardest Florida. Because it was the most violent storm in more than 100 years, many people in the eastern United States call it “The Storm of the Century.”

Self-Assessment page 188–189

1. b 4. b 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. a 5. b 8. b 11. c 14. b
3. c 6. c 9. c 12. a 15. b

Unit 28 Gerunds and Infinitives (1)
Managing Time

Verbs Followed by Gerunds or Infinitives

1 page 190
2. to increase
3. to measure
4. to use
5. using
6. to calculate
7. to measure
8. to be
9. to follow

2 page 191
2. I plan to start working as a volunteer at a kitchen for homeless people.
3. It will involve spending about four hours a week with a team at the shelter.
4. I decided to do this because homeless people are really just like you and me.
5. Many people need help while they keep looking for work.
6. They need to spend their time on job searches, not on searches for food.
7. They want to be independent.
8. I can’t refuse to give a few hours every week.
9. If you want to donate some of your time, I can give you the shelter’s number.
10. I think you will enjoy helping these people.

3 page 192
2. getting 8. trying
3. to be 9. spending
4. to change 10. being
5. having 11. to deal
6. to solve 12. to study
7. seeing 13. to see

Verbs Followed by Gerunds and Infinitives

1 pages 192–193
2. remembered asking
3. tried to plan
4. forgot to set
5. love to play OR love playing
6. remember to change
7. stop making
8. tried taking

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 page 194
2. a 6. a
3. b 7. b
4. a 8. c
5. c

2 page 194
Hi Sam,

I wanted to write to you last week, but I didn’t have time. Sorry, but I got really busy and forgot writing. I enjoy to work in San Diego, but I don’t have much time for fun. I expected to work working only eight hours yesterday, but I kept to work working at the office for eleven hours. Every day, I finish to do doing one thing, and then I have to do another. Last Sunday, I had some free time, so I decided to take a bus to a beach just north of San Diego. I expected to see see sand, but it was very rocky and really pretty. Well, I should stop to write writing now. If you get the time, come visit!

Love,

Kate

Self-Assessment pages 194–195
1. b 4. b 7. c 10. c 13. a
2. c 5. c 8. b 11. b 14. c
3. a 6. a 9. a 12. c 15. b

Unit 29 Gerunds and Infinitives (2)
Civil Rights

More About Gerunds

1 page 196
2. hiring
3. losing
4. working
5. being
6. doing
7. reading
8. giving

2 A page 196
2. of
3. about
4. for
5. in
6. on
7. about
8. about
9. about

More About Infinitives

1 A page 198
The main goal of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is to prevent discrimination against disabled persons. An important purpose of the law is to make sure that entrances include ramps and elevators so that disabled persons can enter the buildings. This law benefits the American economy in several ways. One way is to let disabled persons contribute their skills to companies. Another benefit is to allow disabled persons to support themselves.

B page 198
Researchers have conducted many studies to understand left-handedness better. A left-handed person uses the left hand, not the right, to do most everyday tasks. However, only about 11 percent of the world’s people are left-handed. They face a kind of discrimination because most products are made to be convenient for the right-handed majority. Supporters of left-handers’ rights have written to many manufacturers in order to get more scissors, keyboards, guitars, and other products for left-handers.
Possible answers
2. to live in a nice neighborhood
3. to find him houses
4. to help people find homes in Linden
5. to keep him out of Linden
6. to change people's minds about discrimination

Answers will vary.

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 199–200
2. a 6. a
3. b 7. b
4. c 8. a
5. a

2 page 200

Working for civil rights is everyone's duty. The College Rights Club invites all students to be involved in ending discrimination. Please join us at our next meeting on October 7 in the Student Union. We will talk about planning this year's activities. Last year, we worked hard for it to protect the rights of people on campus. We believed it was important to get better access to campus buildings for disabled persons. Supporting workers on local farms was also an important project. We succeeded in setting up a Farm Workers’ Aid Center to provide day-care for workers’ children. This year, we will keep on helping all members of our community to be treated fairly and respectfully. We hope you believe it is important for us to be part of this effort. Join us!

Self-Assessment pages 200–201
1. b 4. b 7. b 10. a 13. a
2. a 5. a 8. a 11. b 14. c
3. c 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. b

Unit 30 Subject Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns)

Sleep

Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 202
1. who/that study
2. who/that are
3. who/that have
4. that/which doesn't/does not have
5. who/that are
6. who/that are
7. who/that are
8. that/which look
9. that/which happen

2 pages 202–203
2. There are some kinds of food that/which help people sleep.
3. Turkey is one example of a kind of food that/which makes people sleepy.
4. Scientists who study food say turkey contains tryptophan.
5. Tryptophan is a chemical that/which leads to sleepiness.
6. Researchers who study sleep problems say other kinds of food can keep you awake.
7. Chocolate is one kind of food that/which can make you stay awake.

More About Subject Relative Clauses

1 page 203
1. that/which meets weekly
2. who/that have walked in their sleep or who/that have been walking in their sleep
3. who/that take medication
4. who/that prefer a more natural approach
5. that/which concerns a lot of the group
6. that/which has current information

2 page 204
2. whose uncle sleeps only five hours a night
3. whose co-worker studies her dreams
4. whose brother talks in his sleep
5. whose daughter sometimes sleepwalks
6. whose friends like to stay up all night

3 A pages 204–205
2. who/that
3. whose
4. who/that
5. that/which
6. who/that
7. who/that
8. whose
9. that/which
Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 205–206
2. a 5. a 8. c
3. c 6. c 4. b 7. b

2 page 206

Josh Parker is a teacher which often works late. He drives home on a dark road which has no lights. A long workday, the late hour, and the dark road are a combination that it could be dangerous. Josh could fall asleep while driving and get into a bad accident. He admits that he is sometimes too tired to drive. “I am a guy who usually puts safety first. I don’t drink and drive, and I never drive at a speed which is dangerous. Still, when I’m tired, I’m like a guy whose brain isn’t working right.” Josh has a problem who is very common. Like other people who are really tired, he sometimes makes bad decisions. When he feels tired, he should not drive by himself. He should drive with a friend whose role is to keep him awake.

Self-Assessment pages 206–207

1. b 4. a 7. a 10. b 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. c 11. a 14. a
3. b 6. c 9. a 12. c 15. c

Unit 31 Object Relative Clauses
(Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Pronouns)

Viruses

Object Relative Clauses

1. pages 205–207
2. who/that is British
3. that/which causes long sleep periods
4. who/that stayed awake for 11 days
5. whose sleep deprivation was part of a science project
6. that/which affect your mind
7. who/that played football
8. whose sleep deprivation comes from diseases

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 209–210
2. a 5. a 8. c
3. c 6. c 4. b 7. b

2 page 210

The CDC hires many people that/whom the organization wants to investigate health problems.

3. In the United State, 76 million people each year get sick from the food that/which they eat.

4. In 2010, hundreds of people became sick from a food that/which no one could identify.

5. Many of the sick people that/whom health officials investigated were from one state.

6. The health officials took the shopper cards that these people used at grocery stores.

7. The shopper cards all had one food in common that investigators identified as the source of the problem.

3. pages 211–212
2. that/which viruses cause
3. who most viruses infect
4. that other viruses cause
5. that doctors think are serious
6. whose discovery of a virus in 1989 helped or whose discovery in 1989 of a virus helped
7. that medicines could not cure
8. which doctors have developed recently

Avoid Common Mistakes

1. pages 211–212
2. that/which doctors have identified
3. that/which most people experience
4. that/which you will get over in two or three days
5. that/which you may have for seven to ten days
6. that/which you can still use without a lot of pain
7. that/which you feel
8. that/which the flu can lead to

Final exam week is a time who students worry about.

Are you a student whom feels both worried AND tired? If so, you are like most of the other students who tired faces you see around you. There are ways to beat the tiredness
who exam week brings. Sleep who you miss is like food that you don’t eat. All-night study sessions that you depend on them are not good for you. The facts that you remember them at midnight will be gone by noon. Instead, set a study schedule whom you can follow without missing sleep. For your health, remember: Before an exam, any eight hours of sleep whom you get is better than eight hours of late-night study.

Self-Assessment pages 212–213

1. b 4. c 7. a 10. a 13. c
2. c 5. b 8. b 11. a 14. a
3. a 6. c 9. c 12. c 15. b

Unit 32 Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses

Special Days

Conjunctions

1 page 214
2. but 6. but 10. and
3. so 7. and 11. and
4. and 8. yet 12. and
5. and 9. and

2 A page 215
2. , but 4. , so 6. , but
3. and 5. , and

B page 215
2. , so 4. , or 6. , yet
3. , yet 5. , or 7. , so

C page 216
Possible answers
2. in February or March
3. Mardi Gras, yet/but the best and largest celebration is in New Orleans
4. wear costumes and/or masks
5. the parades in New Orleans and/or on the Internet or the parades in New Orleans, or you can see them on the Internet
6. to New Orleans each year for Mardi Gras, so it is very crowded
8. struck New Orleans in 2005, but/yet the city still celebrated Mardi Gras in 2006

Adverb Clauses

1 A pages 216–217
2. Although 4. because
3. because 5. although

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 218–219
2. b 5. c 8. b
3. a 6. a
4. b 7. a

2 page 220

Answers will vary.

3 page 218

Unit 32 Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses

Special Days

Conjunctions

1 page 214
2. but 6. but 10. and
3. so 7. and 11. and
4. and 8. yet 12. and
5. and 9. and

2 A page 215
2. , but 4. , so 6. , but
3. and 5. , and

B page 215
2. , so 4. , or 6. , yet
3. , yet 5. , or 7. , so

C page 216
Possible answers
2. in February or March
3. Mardi Gras, yet/but the best and largest celebration is in New Orleans
4. wear costumes and/or masks
5. the parades in New Orleans and/or on the Internet or the parades in New Orleans, or you can see them on the Internet
6. to New Orleans each year for Mardi Gras, so it is very crowded
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Adverb Clauses

1 A pages 216–217
2. Although 4. because
3. because 5. although

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 218–219
2. b 5. c 8. b
3. a 6. a
4. b 7. a

2 page 220

Answers will vary.

3 page 218

Unit 32 Conjunctions and Adverb Clauses

Special Days

Conjunctions

1 page 214
2. but 6. but 10. and
3. so 7. and 11. and
4. and 8. yet 12. and
5. and 9. and

2 A page 215
2. , but 4. , so 6. , but
3. and 5. , and

B page 215
2. , so 4. , or 6. , yet
3. , yet 5. , or 7. , so

C page 216
Possible answers
2. in February or March
3. Mardi Gras, yet/but the best and largest celebration is in New Orleans
4. wear costumes and/or masks
5. the parades in New Orleans and/or on the Internet or the parades in New Orleans, or you can see them on the Internet
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Adverb Clauses

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1 pages 218–219
2. b 5. c 8. b
3. a 6. a
4. b 7. a

2 page 220

Answers will vary.

3 page 218

Adverb Clauses

1 A pages 216–217
2. Although 4. because
3. because 5. although

Avoid Common Mistakes

1 pages 218–219
2. b 5. c 8. b
3. a 6. a
4. b 7. a

2 page 220

Answers will vary.