

5. A: *When* does vacation start?
B: ... wants to know when vacation starts.
C: On June 3rd [= third].
6. A: *Why* did Sue leave class early?
B: ... wants to know why Sue left class early.
C: Because she didn't feel well.
7. A: *How* long is the movie going to last?
B: ... wants to know how long the movie is going to last.
C: Two hours and ten minutes
8. A: *Who(m)* did Mary call?
B: ... wants to know who(m) Mary called.
C: Jim
9. A: *Who* called Jim?
B: ... wants to know who called Jim.
C: Mary.
10. A: *What* did Alice talk to the teacher about?
B: ... wants to know what Alice talked to the teacher about.
C: The test.
11. A: *Who(m)* did Alice talk to about the test?
(*Formal*: To whom did Alice talk about the test?)
B: (...) wants to know who(m) Alice talked to about the test. (*Formal*: (...) wants to know to whom Alice talked about the test.)
C: The teacher.
12. A: *Who* talked to the teacher about the test?
B: (...) wants to know who talked to the teacher about the test.
C: Alice.
13. A: *When/At what time* will Sue's plane arrive?
B: (...) wants to know when/at what time Sue's plane will arrive.
C: At 8:05.
14. A: *How many* students will be absent from class tomorrow?
B: (...) wants to know how many students will be absent from class tomorrow.
C: Two.
15. A: *How many* lakes are there in Minnesota?
B: (...) wants to know how many lakes there are in Minnesota.
C: 10,000.
16. A: *How far/How many miles* is it to Springfield from here?
B: (...) wants to know how far/how many miles it is to Springfield from here.
C: 25.
17. A: *What* did Jane do last night?
B: (...) wants to know what Jane did last night.
C: Studied.
18. A: *Which* book are we supposed to buy?
B: (...) wants to know which book we're supposed to buy.
C: This book.
19. A: *What kind of* ice cream does Ann like the best?
B: (...) wants to know what kind of ice cream Ann likes the best.
C: Chocolate.
20. A: *What* color is a robin's egg?
B: (...) wants to know what color a robin's egg is.
C: Turquoise blue. [TURQUOISE is pronounced /tərkwoiz/]
21. A: *Who* is that woman?
B: (...) wants to know who that woman is.
C: Mrs. Anderson.

22. A: *Who* is talking on the telephone?
B: (...) wants to know who is talking on the telephone.
C: Mr. Anderson.
23. A: *Whose* notebook is that?
B: (...) wants to know whose notebook that is.
C: Sam's.
24. A: *Whose* car was stolen?
B: (...) wants to know whose car was stolen.
C: Jessica's.

◆ PRACTICE 5, p. 119.

1. A: he's looking for
B: are you looking for
2. A: did he decide
B: he decided
3. A: is this
B: it is
4. A: did he buy
B: he bought
5. A: John's tutor is
B: is John's tutor
6. A: didn't you study
B: I didn't study

◆ PRACTICE 6, p. 120.

1. if/whether it will rain
2. when it will rain
3. if/whether Sam is
4. where Sam is
5. if/whether Jane called
6. what time she called
7. why the earth is called
8. how far it is
9. if/whether Susan has ever been
10. if/whether she speaks
11. who Ann played
12. who won
13. if/whether Ann won
14. if/whether all creatures, including fish and insects, feel
15. if/whether birds can communicate
16. how birds communicate
17. where the nearest post office is
18. if/whether there is a post office

◆ PRACTICE 7, p. 122.

1. where to buy
2. whether to stay ... go
3. how to fix
4. whether (or not) to look
5. where to get
6. whether (or not) to go
7. what time to pick
8. who to talk
9. whether to take ... to do
10. how to solve
11. where to tell
12. how long to cook
13. what to wear
14. how much coffee to make
15. which essay to use
16. whether to take ... travel ... (to) keep ... save

◆ PRACTICE 8, p. 123.

1. It is surprising that no one stopped to help Sam when he had car trouble.
That no one stopped to help Sam when he had car trouble is surprising.
2. It is unfortunate that people in modern cities are distrustful of each other.
That people in modern cities are distrustful of each other is unfortunate.
3. It is still true that people in my village always help each other.
That people in my village always help each other is still true.
4. It is undeniably true that people need each other and need to help each other.
That people need each other and need to help each other is undeniably true.
5. It seems obvious to me that people have a moral duty to help others in need.
That people have a moral duty to help others in need seems obvious to me.
6. It is a pity that people today are afraid to help strangers.
That people today are afraid to help strangers is a pity.
7. It seems strange to me that people in cities live in densely populated areas but don't know their neighbors.
That people in cities live in densely populated areas but don't know their neighbors seems strange to me.

◆ PRACTICE 9, p. 123.

1. *Regardless of the fact that I studied for three months for the examination, I barely passed.*
2. *There's nothing we can do about the fact that Jim lost our tickets to the concert.*
3. *The fact that we are going to miss one of the best concerts of the year because of Jim's carelessness makes me a little angry.*
4. *In view of the fact that we can't go to the concert, let's plan to go to a movie.*
5. *Except for the fact that I couldn't speak a word of Italian and understood very little, I had a wonderful time visiting my Italian cousins in Rome.*
6. *When I first visited Florida, I was surprised by the fact that many people living in Miami speak only Spanish.*
7. *The fact that Bobby broke my grandmother's antique flower vase isn't important.*
8. *The fact that he lied about it is what bothers me.*
9. *At first, some of us objected to the fact that Prof. Brown, who had almost no teaching experience, was hired to teach the advanced physics course, but she has proven herself to be one of the best.*
10. *I am impressed by the fact that that automobile has the best safety record of any car manufactured this year and would definitely recommend that you buy that make.*

◆ PRACTICE 10, p. 124.

1. The athlete said, "Where is my uniform?"
2. "I can't remember," Margaret said, "where I put my purse."
3. Sandy asked her sister, "How can I help you get through this difficulty?"

4. "I'll answer your question later," he whispered. "I'm trying to hear what the speaker is saying."
5. As the students entered the room, the teacher said, "Please take your seats quickly."
6. "Why did I ever take this job?" Barry wondered aloud.
7. After crashing into me and knocking all of my packages to the ground, the man stopped abruptly, turned to me, and said softly, "Excuse me."
8. "Do we want four more years of corruption and debt?" the candidate shouted into the microphone. "No!" the crowd screamed.
9. The woman behind the fast-food counter shouted, "Who's next?"
"I am," three people replied at the same time.
"Which one of you is really next?" she asked impatiently.
"I was here first," said a young woman elbowing her way up to the counter. "I want a hamburger."
"You were not!" hollered an older man standing next to her. "I was here before you were. Give me a chicken sandwich and a cup of coffee."
"Wait a minute! I was in line first," said a young man. "Give me a cheeseburger and a chocolate shake."
The woman behind the restaurant counter spotted a little boy politely waiting his turn. She turned to him and said, "Hi, Sonny. What can I get for you?"

◆ PRACTICE 11, p. 126.

1. was
2. needed
3. was having
4. had finished
5. had finished
6. would arrive
7. was going to be/would be
8. could solve
9. might come
10. might come
11. had to leave
12. had to leave
13. should go
14. ought to go
15. to stay
16. not to move
17. was
18. had arrived

◆ PRACTICE 12, p. 126.

1. if/whether she was planning
2. what time the movie begins
3. if/whether we could still get
4. how he can help
5. if/whether he could help
6. when the final decision would be made
7. where she had been
8. what Kim's native language is
9. what the problem was
10. if/whether I was doing
11. when this terrible drought is going
12. what time he had
13. who(m) she should give the message to
14. (that) we would be leaving
15. why we hadn't called

◆ PRACTICE 13, p. 127.

1. knew ... had known ... wanted
2. still smoked ... had tried ... didn't seem
3. what the capital of Australia was/is ... wasn't ... thought it was
4. would be ... would ... left
5. was pouring ... had better take ... would stop ... didn't need
6. was going ... was ... asked/invited ... would like ... had ... had ... was ... could ... were
7. The passenger sitting next to me on the plane **asked** me where I **was** from. I **told** her I **was** from Chicago. She **said** that she **was** from Mapleton, a small town in northern Michigan. She wondered if I **had heard** of it, and I told her that I **had**. [British: *had done*] I went on to say that I thought Michigan **was** a beautiful state and explained that I **had been** there on vacation many times. She **asked** me if I **had been** in Michigan on vacation this year. I replied that I **hadn't (been)** and **told** her that I **had gone** far away, to India. Then she asked me if it **was** a long drive ...

◆ PRACTICE 14, p. 129.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. organize | 6. take |
| 2. be divided | 7. be |
| 3. call | 8. be mailed |
| 4. be told | 9. obey |
| 5. open | 10. be given |

◆ PRACTICE 15, p. 130.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. whenever | 6. who(m)ever |
| 2. wherever | 7. whichever |
| 3. whatever | 8. Whoever |
| 4. whichever | 9. whatever |
| 5. whatever | 10. wherever |

◆ PRACTICE 16. Test A, p. 131.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. B |
| 2. C | 12. A |
| 3. B | 13. D |
| 4. D | 14. D |
| 5. A | 15. D |
| 6. A | 16. B |
| 7. D | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. C |
| 9. A | 19. A |
| 10. B | 20. B |

◆ PRACTICE 17. Test B, p. 133.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. D |
| 2. C | 12. D |
| 3. D | 13. B |
| 4. D | 14. D |
| 5. C | 15. A |
| 6. B | 16. D |
| 7. B | 17. B |
| 8. C | 18. C |
| 9. C | 19. A |
| 10. A | 20. C |

Chapter 13: ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

◆ PRACTICE 1, p. 135.

1. a. that are marked with a small red dot
b. which are marked with a small red dot
2. a. who sits at the first desk on the right
b. that sits at the first desk on the right
3. a. that I bought
b. which I bought
c. I bought
4. a. that I met at the meeting
b. who(m) I met at the meeting
c. I met at the meeting
5. a. we listened to last night
b. that we listened to last night
c. which we listened to last night
d. to which we listened last night
6. a. I told you about
b. who(m) I told you about
c. that I told you about
d. about whom I told you
7. whose parents you just met
8. who played at the concert last night
9. a waiter has to serve
10. Bob recommended
11. whose book on time and space has been translated into dozens of languages
12. who lives next door to us

◆ PRACTICE 2, p. 136.

1. who(m)/that/Ø
2. who/that
3. which/that/Ø
4. which
5. who(m)/that/Ø
6. who/that
7. whose
8. whom
9. which/that

◆ PRACTICE 3, p. 137.

1. which/that
2. who/that
3. which/that
4. which/that
5. who/that
6. which/that/Ø
7. who(m)/that/Ø
8. which/that/Ø
9. which
10. which/that/Ø
11. whom
12. who(m)/that/Ø

◆ PRACTICE 4, p. 138.

1. Louis knows the woman *who/that* is meeting us at the airport.
2. The chair *which/that/Ø* Sally inherited from her grandmother is an antique.
3. The bench *which/that/Ø* I sat on was wet. OR: The bench *on which* I sat was wet.
4. The man *who(m)/that/Ø* I hired to paint my house finished the job in four days.

5. I miss seeing the old woman *wholthat used to sell flowers on that street corner.*
6. The architect *who(m)/that/Ø Mario works with* is brilliant. OR: The architect *with whom Mario works* is brilliant.
7. Mary tutors students *wholthat need extra help in geometry.*
8. I took a picture of the rainbow *which/that appeared in the sky after the shower.*

◆ PRACTICE 5, p. 138.

1. Do you know the man *whose car is parked over there?*
2. I know a woman *whose name is May Day.*
3. The people *whose home we visited* were very hospitable.
4. The school principal walked down the hallway to find the boy *whose parents had been injured in an automobile accident.*
5. Mrs. Lake is the teacher *whose class I enjoy the most.*
6. Any company *whose employees are in constant fear of losing their jobs* is stifling the creativity of its workforce.

◆ PRACTICE 6, p. 139.

1. That is the room where we have class.
2. That is the restaurant where we ate dinner.
3. That is the building where Anna works.
4. That is the year when I was born.
5. That is the cafeteria where you eat lunch.
6. That is the month when the monsoons arrive.
7. That is the street where Alex lives.
8. That is the island where you spent your vacation.
9. That is the lake where you went swimming.
10. That is the town where you grew up.
11. That is the day when the space flight to Mars is scheduled to leave.
12. That is the country where the earthquake occurred.
13. That is the room where the examination will be given.
14. That is the city where you lived until you were ten years old.
15. That is the time when you felt the happiest.

◆ PRACTICE 7, p. 139.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. A, D | 5. D | 9. B, C, D |
| 2. B, C, D | 6. B, C | 10. B |
| 3. C, D | 7. A | 11. A |
| 4. B | 8. C, D | 12. A |

◆ PRACTICE 8, p. 140.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. speak | 8. have |
| 2. speaks | 9. are |
| 3. are ... don't | 10. state ... wish |
| 4. offers are | |
| 5. measures ... walks | |
| 6. suffer | |
| 7. have | |

◆ PRACTICE 9, p. 140.

1. NO
2. YES ... I made an appointment with Dr. Raven, who is considered an expert on eye disorders.
3. NO

4. NO
5. YES ... Bogota, which is the capital of Colombia, is a cosmopolitan city.
6. YES ... They climbed Mount Rainier, which is in the state of Washington, twice last year.
7. YES ... Emeralds, which are valuable gemstones, are mined in Colombia.
8. YES ... The company offered the position to John, whose department performed best this year.
9. YES ... On our trip to Africa we visited Nairobi, which is near several fascinating game reserves, and then traveled to Egypt to see the pyramids.
10. NO
11. NO
12. YES ... Larry was very close to his only brother, who was a famous social historian.
13. NO
14. NO
15. YES ... A typhoon, which is a violent tropical storm, can cause great destruction.
16. NO

◆ PRACTICE 10, p. 141.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. A | 6. B | 11. A, D |
| 2. A, D | 7. A | 12. A |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. C, D, E |
| 4. A | 9. A, D | |
| 5. A, B, D, E | 10. A | |

◆ PRACTICE 11, p. 142.

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

◆ PRACTICE 12, p. 143.

1. YES ... Thirty people, two of whom were members of the crew, were killed in the ferry accident.
2. NO
3. YES ... Over 500 students took the entrance examination, the results of which will be posted in the administration building at the end of the month.
4. NO
5. NO
6. YES ... The new supervisor was not happy with his work crew, none of whom seemed interested in doing quality work.
7. YES ... My oldest brother, in whose house I lived for six months when I was ten, has been a father to me in many ways.
8. YES ... Tom is always interrupting me, which makes me mad.
9. YES ... To express the uselessness of worrying, Mark Twain once said, "I've had a lot of problems in my life, most of which never happened."

◆ PRACTICE 13, p. 143.

1. ... offers, **neither of which** I accepted.
2. ... three brothers, **two of whom** are professional athletes.
3. ... business ventures, **only one of which** is profitable.

4. ... fifty states, **the majority of which** are located ...
5. The two women, **both of whom** are changing careers, have already dissolved ...
6. ... success, **much of which** has been due to hard work, but **some of which** has been due to good luck.

◇ PRACTICE 14, p. 143.

1. Only a few of the movies *shown at the Gray Theater* are suitable for children.
2. We visited Madrid, *the capital of Spain*.
3. The couple *living in the house next door* are both college professors.
4. Astronomy, *the study of planets and stars*, is one of the world's oldest sciences.
5. Only a small fraction of the eggs *laid by a fish* actually hatch and survive to adulthood.
6. Jasmine, *a viny plant with fragrant flowers*, grows only in warm places.
7. Arizona, *once thought to be a useless desert*, is today a rapidly growing industrial and agricultural state.
8. Simon Bolivar, *a great South American general*, led the fight for independence early in the 19th century.
9. In hot weather, many people enjoy lemonade, *a drink made from lemon juice, water, and sugar*.
10. I was awakened by the sound of laughter *coming from the room next to mine at the motel*.
11. Few tourists ever see a jaguar, *a spotted cat native to tropical America*.

◇ PRACTICE 15, p. 144.

1. A national holiday has been established in memory of Martin Luther King, Jr., the leader of the civil rights movement in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s.
2. Neil Armstrong, the first person to set foot on the moon, reported that the surface was fine and powdery.
3. Mark Twain is an author known far and wide as one of the greatest American humorists. (*no commas*)
4. Susan B. Anthony, one of the first leaders of the campaign for women's rights, worked tirelessly during her lifetime to gain the right to vote for women.

◇ PRACTICE 16, p. 144.

1. Louisville, the largest city in Kentucky, was founded in 1778.
2. John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, was born on July 11, 1767.
3. Two languages, Finnish and Swedish, are used in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.
4. The Washington National Monument, a towering obelisk made of white marble, is a famous landmark in the nation's capital.
5. Honolulu, best known to the traveler for Waikiki Beach, has consistently pleasant weather.
6. Libya, a country in North Africa, is a leading producer of oil.

◇ PRACTICE 17, p. 145.

1. None of the pedestrians *walking up and down the busy street* stopped to help or even inquire about the elderly man *slumped in the doorway of an apparently unoccupied building*.

2. Food *passing from the mouth to the stomach* goes through a tube *called the esophagus*.
3. Animals *born in a zoo* generally adjust to captivity better than those *captured in the wild*.
4. The children attended a special movie program *consisting of cartoons featuring Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse*.
5. One of the most important foodstuffs in the world is flour, *a fine powder made by grinding wheat or other grains*.
6. Nero, *Emperor of Rome from A.D. 54 to 68*, is believed to have murdered both his mother and his wife.
7. The conclusion *presented in that book* states that most of the automobiles *produced by American industry in the 1960s and '70s* had some defect.
8. Pictures *showing the brutality of war* entered the living rooms of millions of TV watchers on the nightly news.
9. The Indians *living in Peru before the discovery of the New World by Europeans* belonged to the Incan culture.
10. My uncle Elias, *a restaurant owner*, often buys fish and shellfish from boats *docked at the local pier*. Customers come from miles around to dine on a seafood feast *considered to be the best in all of the northeastern United States*.
11. Hundreds of volunteers went to a northern village yesterday to reinforce firefighters *trying to save a settlement threatened by a forest fire*. The fire started when a cigarette ignited oil *leaking from a machine used to cut timber*.
12. Researchers have developed a way to mark genes so that they glow in the dark, *a technique that scientists can use to follow specific genetic activity of cells within plants and animals*. This development, *announced by the National Science Foundation, the sponsor of the research*, should prove useful to scientists *studying the basic functions of organisms*.

◇ PRACTICE 18, p. 146.

1. ... a lot of people **waiting** in a long line ...
2. Students who **live** on campus ... OR: Students (*omit who*) **living** on campus ...
3. ... the librarian **who/that** sits at ... OR: the librarian **sitting** at ...
4. ... sister is Anna, **who** is 21 years old. OR: sister, Anna, is 21 years old.
5. ... in Sapporo, **which** is a city ... OR: ... in Sapporo, (*omit that is*) a city ...
6. Patrick, **who** is my oldest brother, is married and ... OR: Patrick, my oldest brother, **is** married and ...
7. The person **who sits/sitting** next to me is someone **who(m)/that/Ø** I've never met (*omit him*).
8. ... a small city (*omit is*) located ... OR: ... a small city **which/that** is located ...
9. Last Saturday, I attended a party **given** by one of my friends. My friend, **whose** apartment is in another town, was very glad that I could come.
10. Dr. Darnell was the only person **who(m)/that/Ø** I wanted to see.
11. There are eighty students **from** all over the world **studying** English at this school. OR: ... students from all over the world **who study** ... (*no commas*)
12. The people **who(m)/that/Ø** we met on our trip last May are going to visit us in October.

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 153.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. B |
| 2. B | 12. A |
| 3. A | 13. A |
| 4. A | 14. A |
| 5. B | 15. B |
| 6. B | 16. B |
| 7. A | 17. B |
| 8. B | 18. B |
| 9. B | 19. A |
| 10. A | 20. A |

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 154.

1. asked Jim to give
2. were warned not to park
3. reminded him to brush
4. are required to wear
5. advised me to consult
6. was ordered to leave
7. were expected to complete
8. reminded my husband to buy
9. advised me to get
10. were warned not to be
11. is permitted to use
12. asked her father to buy
13. encouraged our grandfather to write
14. was ordered not to shout

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. 155.

1. During the water shortage, the public *was asked to curtail* its use of water as much as possible.
2. Laura *reminded her roommate not to forget* to set her alarm clock for 6:00.
3. Mrs. Jones *allowed each of the children to have one* piece of candy.
4. The doctor *advised my father to limit* his sugar consumption.
5. My parents often *encouraged me to be* independent.
6. The children *were warned not to swim* in the lake without an adult present.
7. The police officer *ordered the reckless driver to pull over*.
8. Rose *invited Jerry to come* to her house Sunday night to meet her parents.

◇ PRACTICE 8, p. 156.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. B | 14. A, B |
| 2. A, B | 15. B |
| 3. A, B | 16. A |
| 4. A, B | 17. B |
| 5. A, B | 18. A |
| 6. B | 19. B |
| 7. A, B | 20. A |
| 8. B | 21. A |
| 9. A, B | 22. B |
| 10. A, B | 23. A |
| 11. A | 24. B |
| 12. B | 25. A, B |
| 13. A, B | 26. B |

◇ PRACTICE 9, p. 157.

(The answers are included in the Practice.)

◇ PRACTICE 10, p. 158.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. to refund | 14. singing |
| 2. to be | 15. avoiding |
| 3. to buy | 16. to count |
| 4. throwing | 17. painting |
| 5. to get | 18. to get |
| 6. to wear | 19. paying |
| 7. to visit | 20. to keep |
| 8. to be | 21. taking |
| 9. thinking | 22. to know |
| 10. to attend | 23. moving |
| 11. to leave | 24. to watch |
| 12. to cut | 25. to keep |
| 13. to ignore | |

◇ PRACTICE 11, p. 160.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. to operate | 14. to see |
| 2. to shoot | 15. to go |
| 3. having | 16. taking |
| 4. to go | 17. to speak |
| 5. getting | 18. receiving |
| 6. to attend | 19. to meet |
| 7. to come | 20. getting |
| 8. to turn | 21. staying |
| 9. to tell | 22. to apologize |
| 10. practicing | 23. to obey |
| 11. to clean | 24. seeing |
| 12. reading | 25. to take |
| 13. sending | |

◇ PRACTICE 12, p. 161.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. A | 11. B |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. B |
| 3. A | 8. B | 13. A |
| 4. A | 9. A | 14. B |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. B |

◇ PRACTICE 13, p. 162.

1. playing
2. (someone) to save
3. telling
4. to get
5. someone to take
6. staying
7. (someone) not to buy
8. giving
9. going
10. travel(l)ing
11. taking
12. (someone) to go swimming
13. being
14. hearing
15. to tell
16. being
17. eating
18. to know
19. to get
20. saying
21. seeing
22. (someone) to give
23. to hire someone to work

24. to tell someone to be/telling someone to be [with different meanings]
25. (someone) to practice speaking
26. (someone) to keep trying to call

11. very ... too
12. too
13. very
14. too
15. too

◇ PRACTICE 14, p. 163.

1. It is cruel to tease animals.
2. Finding their house wasn't difficult.
3. It is important to vote in every election.
4. Meeting the king and queen was exciting.
5. It would be interesting to hear the other side of the story.
6. Seeing Joan awake early in the morning is unusual.
7. If you know how, floating in the water for a long time is easy.
8. It takes time and patience to master a second language.
9. It will take us ten hours to drive to Atlanta.
10. Diving into the sea from a high cliff takes courage.

Chapter 15: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES, PART 2

◇ PRACTICE 1, p. 164.

1. Ø
2. in order
3. in order
4. in order
5. Ø
6. Ø
7. in order
8. in order
9. Ø
10. in order
11. in order
12. Ø ... Ø

◇ PRACTICE 2, p. 165.

Possible completions:

1. to get
2. to find out
3. to be
4. to fight
5. to go
6. to stay ... (to) read
7. to help
8. to learn
9. to slip
10. to walk
11. to walk
12. to be
13. to see
14. to hear

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. 165.

1. very
2. too
3. too
4. very
5. too
6. too
7. very
8. too
9. very
10. very

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. 166.

1. I didn't have enough time to finish my work yesterday.
2. Linda isn't well enough to go back to work.
3. Scissors are too sharp for very young children to use.
4. The streets in the old part of the city are too narrow for two-way traffic.
5. Jimmy isn't old enough to ride on the bus by himself.
6. Jules had to rewrite his composition because he made too many careless mistakes in grammar and spelling in the first one.
7. There aren't enough seats in the classroom for everyone assigned to this class.
8. We couldn't go to the musical because we waited too long to call the box office for tickets.

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 166.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. B |
| 2. A | 6. A |
| 3. B | 7. B |
| 4. B | |

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 167.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. A |
| 2. A | 6. B |
| 3. B | 7. B |
| 4. B | 8. A |

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. 167.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. A |
| 2. D | 7. B | 12. A |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. B |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. B |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. D |

◇ PRACTICE 8, p. 169.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 5. B |
| 2. D | 6. A |
| 3. D | 7. A |
| 4. C | |

◇ PRACTICE 9, p. 169.

1. to be told
2. having written (*also possible*: writing)
3. being asked/having been asked
4. to have been given
5. being photographed
6. to have had
7. to be sent
8. to be told
9. to have recovered ... to be
10. having had

◆ PRACTICE 10, p. 170.

1. My mother was angry about **my losing** (OR: **having lost**) my new watch.
2. We look forward to **their spending** their vacation with us.
3. No one can understand **Tony's failing** (OR: **having failed**) the economics test even though ...
4. I am upset about the **students being required** to pay an extra fee to use the laboratory.
5. The supervisor appreciated **Mary's working** (OR: **having worked**) late to finish the project.

◆ PRACTICE 11, p. 170.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. D |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. C |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. B |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. C |
| 5. A | 10. B | 15. A |

◆ PRACTICE 12, p. 172.

1. practice
2. prevent
3. win
4. arrive
5. emerge (*also possible: emerging*)
6. perform (*also possible: performing*)
7. climb (*also possible: climbing*)
8. chirp (*also possible: chirping*)
9. explain
10. melt

◆ PRACTICE 13, p. 173.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. C | 6. B |
| 2. A, B | 7. A |
| 3. A | 8. A, B |
| 4. A | 9. A |
| 5. C | 10. A |

◆ PRACTICE 14, p. 173.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. B |
| 2. A | 12. A |
| 3. B | 13. A |
| 4. C | 14. C |
| 5. C | 15. D |
| 6. D | 16. D |
| 7. D | 17. D |
| 8. B | 18. B |
| 9. B | 19. D |
| 10. C | 20. C |

◆ PRACTICE 15, p. 175.

1. to buy
2. opening
3. being asked
4. having
5. to wear ... dressing
6. jumping ... falling
7. being taken

8. to stop delivering ... to fill
9. gazing ... (in order) to cheer
10. having
11. being
12. to move
13. to help ... resolve/to resolve ... not to interfere
14. to apply
15. to learn ... to discover ... promoting
16. reminding ... to lock ... trying to remember
17. asking ... forgetting
18. not to sign
19. notifying ... to call
20. play
21. burning ... coming
22. to be ... (to) listen
23. thinking
24. tear
25. doing
26. going
27. to be admitted
28. take
29. translate
30. to say ... understand
31. to begin
32. to be done
33. to discover
34. put
35. feel ... to be intimidated
36. failing
37. twiddling
38. draw
39. laugh
40. open
41. sleeping
42. to pay
43. being ... to expect
44. lying

◆ PRACTICE 16, p. 178.

1. to have ... built ... to do
2. watch ... practice ... finding
3. hearing ... play ... forgetting ... making ... to relax ... enjoy
4. wasting ... to fail ... doing
5. Attending ... embarrassing ... to hide ... get [parallel infinitives] ... leave
6. recalling ... being chosen ... looking ... laughing ... acting ... playing ... being ... achieving
7. cleaning/to be cleaned ... sweeping/to be swept ... washing/to be washed ... dusting/to be dusted ... Reading ... doing
8. having been given ... forming ... to accept ... going ... being ... having been exposed
9. Finding ... to be ... being exposed ... staying ... to avoid ... to minimize ... getting ... to get ... eat [parallel infinitives] ... taking ... to prevent catching
10. being inconvenienced or hurt [parallel passive gerunds] ... to remind ... to remove ... to turn ... to buckle ["buckle up" = connect one's seat belt] ... to shut ... to fill ... to forget to do ... driving ... (to) avoid making ... being instructed ... to perform ... being reminded to carry

◇ PRACTICE 17. Test A, p. 181.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 11. B |
| 2. B | 12. D |
| 3. D | 13. B |
| 4. A | 14. B |
| 5. B | 15. C |
| 6. D | 16. C |
| 7. C | 17. D |
| 8. D | 18. C |
| 9. D | 19. A |
| 10. A | 20. B |

◇ PRACTICE 18. Test B, p. 183.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. D |
| 2. D | 12. A |
| 3. A | 13. C |
| 4. B | 14. D |
| 5. B | 15. A |
| 6. C | 16. C |
| 7. C | 17. D |
| 8. C | 18. C |
| 9. B | 19. A |
| 10. A | 20. D |

Chapter 16: COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

◇ PRACTICE 1, p. 185.

- fresh and sweet
- apples and pears
- washed and dried
- am washing and drying
- happily and quickly
- biting and tasting
- to bite and (to) taste
- delicious but expensive
- apples, pears, and bananas
- red, ripe, and juicy

◇ PRACTICE 2, p. 185.

- (no commas)
- Jack was calm, quiet,* and serene.
- (no commas)
- The children sang, danced,* and played games.
- (no commas)
- Tom, Tariq,* and Francisco joined in the soccer game.
- I told the children to sit down, be quiet,* and open their reading books.
- (no commas)
- (no commas)
- Our waitress's tray held two cups of coffee, three glasses of water,* and one glass of orange juice.
- (no commas)
- (no commas) [Answer to question: larger]

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. 186.

- I: for his intelligence, cheerful disposition, and honesty
- C: was a lawyer and a politician
- I: smoothly and quietly

- C: Barb studies . . . and works
- C: is plentiful and relatively inexpensive
- I: enjoy visiting Disneyland and touring movie studios
- C: are usually interested in but a little frightened by
- I: Fainting can result from either a lack of oxygen or a loss of blood.
- I: how to write . . . , organize . . . , and summarize
- C: not coffee but chocolate
- I: Not only universities but also many government agencies support medical research.
- C: explains why water freezes and how the sun produces heat
- C: need light, a suitable climate, and an ample supply (also possible: of water and minerals)
- C: With their keen sight, fine hearing, and refined sense of smell (also possible: hunt day or night) (also possible: of elk, deer, moose, or caribou)
- I: by telling jokes and making funny faces
- C: is always understanding, patient, and sensitive
- C: Not only the post office but also all banks close
- I: Walking briskly for 30 minutes or running for 15 minutes

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. 187.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 5. F |
| 2. A | 6. E |
| 3. B | 7. H |
| 4. G | 8. C |

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 187.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. knows | 5. know | 9. agrees |
| 2. know | 6. wants | 10. are |
| 3. knows | 7. like | 11. realizes |
| 4. know | 8. has | 12. think |

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 188.

- Many people drink **neither coffee nor alcohol**.
- Barbara is fluent in **not only Chinese but also Japanese**. OR: . . . not only in Chinese but also in Japanese.
- I'm sorry to say that Paul has **neither patience nor sensitivity** to others.
- She can **both sing and dance**.
- . . . you should talk to **either your teacher or your academic counselor**. OR: . . . talk either to your teacher or to your academic counselor.
- Diana is **both intelligent and very creative**.
- You may begin working **either tomorrow or next week**.
- Michael told **neither his mother nor his father** . . .
- . . . requires **not only balance and skill but also concentration and mental alertness**.

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. 189.

- . . . cooking. **My wife** . . .
- . . . cooking, (optional comma) but my wife . . .
- . . . that book. **It's** very good.
- . . . that book, but I didn't like it.

* The comma before **and** in a series is optional.

5. (Add no punctuation.)
6. ... the door. **My** sister answered
7. ... the door, (optional comma)
8. ... materials. **They** are found in rocks and soil.
9. ... are minerals. **They** are found in rocks, soil, and water.
10. ... by plane, (optional comma) or you can go
11. (Add no punctuation.)
12. ... all night, so he declined
13. ... invitation to dinner. **He** needed to
14. ... howling outside, yet it was warm
15. ... answer the phone, for I didn't want
16. ... went camping. **It** rained the entire time.
17. ... under construction, so we had to take
18. ... win the championship, yet our team won
19. ... at the theatre late, but the play had not yet begun. **We** were quite surprised.
20. ... from one central place. **Most** central heating systems service only one building, but some systems heat a group of buildings, such as those at a military base, a campus, or an apartment complex.

◆ PRACTICE 8, p. 189.

I spent yesterday with my brother. **We** had a really good time. **He's** visiting me for a couple of days, so I decided not to go to work yesterday. **We** spent the day in the city. **First** I took him to the waterfront. **We** went to the aquarium, where we saw fearsome sharks, some wonderfully funny marine mammals, (optional comma) and all kinds of tropical fish. **After** the aquarium, we went downtown to a big mall and went shopping. **My** brother doesn't like to shop as much as I do, so we didn't stay there long.

I had trouble thinking of a place to take him for lunch, for he's a strict vegetarian. **Luckily** I finally remembered a restaurant that has vegan food, so we went there and had a wonderful lunch of fresh vegetables and whole grains. I'm not a vegetarian, yet I must say that I really enjoyed the meal.

In the afternoon, (optional comma) it started raining, so we went to a movie. **It** was pretty good but had too much violence for me. I felt tense when we left the theater. I prefer comedies or dramas. **My** brother loved the movie.

We ended the day with a good homecooked meal and some good talk in my living room. **It** was a good day. I like spending time with my brother.

◆ PRACTICE 9, p. 190.

Some of the most interesting working women of the American West in the nineteenth century were African-American women. Mary Fields was one of them. **She** had been born a slave in the mid-1800s in the South but moved west to the Rocky Mountains as a free woman in 1884. **Her** first job

was hauling freight. **She** drove a wagon and delivered freight in the valleys and mountains of Montana. **She** was tall, strong, (optional comma) and fast on the draw. **She** didn't hesitate to protect her wagon of goods with her gun.

She drove a freight wagon for many years. Then in her late fifties, (optional comma) she opened a restaurant, but her business failed. In her sixties, (optional comma) she became a stagecoach driver carrying the U.S. mail. **Because** of outlaws, driving a mailcoach was dangerous, yet her mailcoach always arrived safely. In her seventies, (optional comma) she opened her own laundry business. **She** continued successfully in that business until her death in 1914.

Mary Fields deserves our respect and can be seen as a role model for young women, for she rose above unfortunate circumstances and became a determined, hardworking, (optional comma) and successful businesswoman.

Chapter 17: ADVERB CLAUSES

◆ PRACTICE 1, p. 191.

1. We'll all take a walk in the park after Dad finishes working on the car.
After Dad finishes working on the car, we'll all take a walk in the park.
2. Since Douglas fell off his bicycle last week, he has had to use crutches to walk.
Douglas has had to use crutches to walk since he fell off his bicycle last week.
3. Because I already had my boarding pass, I didn't have to stand in line at the airline counter.
I didn't have to stand in line at the airline counter because I already had my boarding pass.
4. Productivity in a factory increases if the workplace is made pleasant.
If the workplace is made pleasant, productivity in a factory increases.
5. After Ceylon had been independent for 24 years, the country's name was changed to Sri Lanka.
Ceylon's name was changed to Sri Lanka after the country had been independent for 24 years.
6. Ms. Johnson regularly returns her e-mail messages as soon as she has some free time from her principal duties.
As soon as Ms. Johnson has some free time from her principal duties, she regularly returns her e-mail messages.
7. Tariq will be able to work more efficiently once he becomes familiar with the new computer program.
Once Tariq becomes familiar with the new computer program, he will be able to work more efficiently.
8. When the flooding river raced down the valley, it destroyed everything in its path.
The flooding river destroyed everything in its path when it raced down the valley.

◇ PRACTICE 2, p. 191.

1. The lake was calm. Tom went fishing.
2. Because the lake was calm, Tom went fishing.
3. Tom went fishing because the lake was calm. **He** caught two fish.
4. Tom went fishing because the lake was calm and caught two fish.
5. When Tom went fishing, the lake was calm. **He** caught two fish.
6. The lake was calm, so Tom went fishing. **He** caught two fish.
7. Because the lake was calm and quiet, Tom went fishing.
8. The lake was calm, quiet, and clear when Tom went fishing.
9. Mr. Hood is admired because he dedicated his life to helping the poor. **He** is well known for his work on behalf of homeless people.
10. Microscopes, automobile dashboards, and cameras are awkward for left-handed people to use. **They** are designed for right-handed people. **When** "lefties" use these items, they have to use their right hand to do the things that they would normally do with their left hand.

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. 192.

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

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. 193.

1. My registration was canceled because I didn't pay my fees on time.
Because I didn't pay my fees on time, my registration was canceled.
2. Now that Erica has qualified for the Olympics in speedskating, she must train even more vigorously. Erica must train even more vigorously now that she has qualified for the Olympics in speedskating.
3. We decided not to buy the house on Fourth Street since it's directly below flight patterns from the nearby international airport.
Since the house on Fourth Street is directly below flight patterns from the nearby international airport, we decided not to buy it.

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 193.

1. even though
2. because
3. Because
4. Even though
5. Even though
6. Because
7. even though
8. because
9. even though
10. because
11. Even though
12. because
13. Even though ... because
14. even though ... because

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 194.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 4. C | 7. C |
| 2. C | 5. C | 8. C |
| 3. C | 6. C | 9. I |

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. 194.

1. Let's not go to the park if it will rain rains tomorrow.
2. (no change)
3. (no change)
4. I'll send you an e-mail if I will have have some free time tomorrow.
5. If we don't leave within the next ten minutes, we **are** will be late to the theater.
6. If we will leave leave within the next two minutes, we will make it to the theater on time.

◇ PRACTICE 8, p. 194.

1. doesn't approve ... approves
2. can afford ... can't afford
3. is raining ... isn't raining
4. don't understand ... understand

◇ PRACTICE 9, p. 195.

1. In case ... with me, I'll
2. **We'll** ... in case you need to call us.
3. In case you find that you need help with it, she'll be
4. **My** boss ... in case the company
5. In case I'm not back ... dinner, I put the
6. In the event that Janet ... tomorrow she will
7. **You'd** better ... in the event that you run out of cash.
8. **My** family ... the country in the event that there is civil war.
9. ... safe side, I always ... carry-on bag in the event that the airline loses my luggage.
10. **She** has already ... speech in the event that she wins it tonight.

◇ PRACTICE 10, p. 196.

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B

◇ PRACTICE 11, p. 196.

1. pass
2. not going to go
3. rains
4. only if
5. always eat
6. even if
7. won't
8. don't wake
9. if
10. Don't borrow

◆ PRACTICE 12, p. 197.

1. Only if you help me **can I finish** this work on time.
2. If you help me, **I can finish** this work on time.
3. Only if I am invited **will I go**.
4. If I am invited, **I will go**.
5. Only if I am hungry **do I eat**.
6. If I am hungry during the morning, **I usually eat** some fruit.
7. Only if you know both Arabic and Spanish **will you be considered** for that job.
8. Only if the refrigerator is empty **does John go** to the market.
9. Only if you promise not to get angry **will I tell** you the truth about what happened.
10. If you can't learn to communicate your feelings, **I won't marry** you.

◆ PRACTICE 13, p. 197.

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

Chapter 18: REDUCTION OF ADVERB CLAUSES TO MODIFYING ADVERBIAL PHRASES

◆ PRACTICE 1, p. 199.

1. Since opening
2. . . . before leaving the room.
3. While herding his goats
4. Before marching into battle,
5. After meeting/having met the movie star
6. . . . keys after searching through
7. When first brought
8. Since (being) imported into Australia many years ago, the rabbit

◆ PRACTICE 2, p. 199.

1. While Sam was driving to work in the rain, his car got a flat tire.
→ (no change)
2. While Sam was driving to work, he had a flat tire.
→ *While driving to work, Sam had a flat tire.*
3. Before Nick left on his trip, his son gave him a big hug and a kiss.
→ (no change)
4. Before Nick left on his trip, he gave his itinerary to his secretary.
→ *Before leaving on his trip, Nick gave*
5. After Tom had worked hard in the garden all afternoon, he took a shower and then went to the movies with his friends.
→ *After having worked hard in the garden all afternoon, Tom took*
6. After Sunita had made a delicious chicken curry for her friends, they wanted the recipe.
→ (no change)

7. Before a friend tries to do something hard, an American may say "Break a leg!" to wish him or her good luck.
→ (no change)
8. Emily always straightens her desk before she leaves the office at the end of the day.
→ *Emily always straightens her desk before leaving the office at the end of the day.*

◆ PRACTICE 3, p. 200.

1. a. leaving . . . b. left
2. a. invented/had invented . . . b. inventing/having invented
3. a. working . . . b. was working
4. a. flies . . . b. flying
5. a. studied/had studied . . . b. studying/having studied
6. a. learning . . . b. learned
7. a. is taken . . . b. taken
8. a. taking . . . b. take
9. a. was driving . . . b. driving

◆ PRACTICE 4, p. 201.

1. Not wanting to disturb his sleeping wife, Larry tiptoed out of the room.
2. (no change)
3. Misunderstanding the directions to the hotel, I arrived one hour late for the dinner party.
4. (no change)
5. Misunderstanding my directions to the hotel, the taxi driver took me to the wrong place.
6. Remembering that she hadn't turned off the oven, Ann went directly home.
7. (no change)
8. Living in the Pacific Northwest, where it rains a great deal, my family and I are accustomed to cool, damp weather.

◆ PRACTICE 5, p. 201.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 7. I |
| 2. J | 8. H |
| 3. A | 9. C |
| 4. G | 10. K |
| 5. B | 11. F |
| 6. L | 12. D |

◆ PRACTICE 6, p. 202.

1. arriving at the airport
2. reaching the other side of the lake
3. investigating the cause
4. learning the problem was not at all serious
5. being told she got it

◆ PRACTICE 7, p. 202.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. I | 6. I |
| 2. C | 7. I |
| 3. I | 8. I |
| 4. C | 9. I |
| 5. I | 10. C |

◇ PRACTICE 8. Test A, p. 204.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. D | 12. D |
| 3. C | 13. C |
| 4. C | 14. A |
| 5. C | 15. B |
| 6. A | 16. D |
| 7. D | 17. B |
| 8. B | 18. A |
| 9. C | 19. C |
| 10. D | 20. C |

◇ PRACTICE 9. Test B, p. 206.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. B |
| 2. B | 12. C |
| 3. A | 13. B |
| 4. D | 14. D |
| 5. C | 15. A |
| 6. C | 16. D |
| 7. D | 17. A |
| 8. B | 18. C |
| 9. B | 19. D |
| 10. A | 20. A |

**Chapter 19: CONNECTIVES THAT EXPRESS
CAUSE AND EFFECT,
CONTRAST, AND CONDITION**

◇ PRACTICE 1, p. 208.

- because of
- because
- because of
- because
- because of
- because
- because
- because of

◇ PRACTICE 2, p. 208.

- because
- Therefore
- Therefore
- because
- Because
- therefore

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. 209.

PART I.

- Because
- ... rained. Therefore, we ...
- because of
- ... town. Therefore, all ...
- because of
- Because the hurricane ... town, all ...
- because of

PART II.

- Due to his poor eyesight, John ...
- Since John has poor eyesight, he ...
- ... eyesight. Consequently, he ...
- ... heights. Consequently, she ...

- due to
- ... overweight. Consequently, his doctor ...
- Since a diamond ... hard, it can ...

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. 209.

- Edward missed the final exam. Therefore, he failed the course. (*also possible*: ... exam; therefore, he failed ...)
- (*no change*)
- Edward missed the final exam. He simply forgot to go to it. (*also possible*: ... exam; he simply ...)
- Because we forgot to make a reservation, we couldn't get a table at our favorite restaurant last night.
- The waitress kept dropping trays full of dishes. Therefore, she was fired. (*also possible*: ... dishes; therefore, she was ...)
- The waiter kept forgetting customers' orders, so he was fired.
- (*no change*)
- The needle has been around since prehistoric times. The button was invented about 2000 years ago. The zipper wasn't invented until 1890.
- It is possible for wildlife observers to identify individual zebras because the patterns of stripes on each zebra are unique. No two zebras are alike. (*also possible*: ... are unique; no two zebras ...)
- (*no change*)

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 210.

- such
- so
- so
- such
- such
- so
- so
- such
- so
- so

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 210.

- It was *such* a nice day *that* we took a walk.
- The weather was *so* hot *that* you could fry an egg on the sidewalk.
- She talked *so* fast *that* I couldn't understand her.
- It was *such* an expensive car *that* we couldn't afford to buy it.
- We're having *such* beautiful weather *that* I don't feel like going to class.
- Grandpa held me *so* tightly when he hugged me *that* I couldn't breathe for a moment.
- There were *so* few people at the meeting *that* it was canceled.
- The classroom has *such* comfortable chairs *that* the students find it easy to fall asleep.
- Ted was *so* worried about the exam *that* he couldn't get to sleep last night.
- Jerry got *so* angry *that* he put his fist through the wall.
- I have *so* many problems *that* I can use all the help you can give me.

12. The tornado struck with *such* great force *that* it lifted automobiles off the ground.
13. His handwriting is *so* illegible *that* I can't figure out what this sentence says.
14. David has *so* many girlfriends *that* he can't remember all of their names.
15. *So* many people came to the meeting *that* there were not enough seats for everyone.

◆ PRACTICE 7, p. 211.

1. Rachel turned on the TV *so that she could watch* the news.
2. Alex wrote down the time and date of his appointment *so that he wouldn't forget* to go.
3. Nancy is carrying extra courses every semester *so that she can graduate early*.
4. Jason is tired of work and school and is planning to take a semester off *so that he can travel in Europe*.
5. Suzanne lowered the volume on the TV set *so that she wouldn't disturb* her roommate.
6. Whenever we are planning a vacation, we call a travel agent *so that we can get* expert advice on our itinerary.
7. It's a good idea for you to learn how to type *so that you can type* your own papers when you go to the university.
8. Lynn tied a string around her finger *so that she wouldn't forget* to take her book back to the library.
9. Ed took some change from his pocket *so that he could buy* a newspaper.
10. I turned on the TV *so that I could listen* to the news while I was making dinner.
11. I unplugged the phone *so that I wouldn't be interrupted* while I was working.
12. Yesterday Linda was driving on the highway when her car started making strange noises. After she pulled over to the side of the road, she raised the hood of her car *so that other drivers would know* that she had car trouble.

◆ PRACTICE 8, p. 212.

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. C | 11. A |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. B |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. B |
| 4. D | 9. B | 14. C |
| 5. D | 10. C | 15. D |

◆ PRACTICE 9, p. 213.

1. Annie told the truth, but no one believed her.
2. Annie told the truth. However, no one believed her. (*also possible: ... the truth; however, no one ...*)
3. Even though Annie told the truth, no one believed her.
4. (*no change*)
5. Annie told the truth, yet no one believed her.
6. Annie told the truth. Nevertheless, no one believed her. (*also possible: ... the truth; nevertheless, no one ...*)
7. In spite of the fact that Annie told the truth, no one believed her.
8. (*no change*)

9. Even though all of my family friends have advised me not to travel abroad during this time of political turmoil, I'm leaving next week to begin a trip around the world.
10. Some people think great strides have been made in cleaning up the environment in much of the world. However, others think the situation is much worse than it was twenty years ago. (*also possible: of the world; however, others think ...*)

◆ PRACTICE 10, p. 213.

1. a. Even though
b. Despite
c. Despite
d. Despite
e. Even though
2. a. In spite of
b. Although
c. Although
d. In spite of
e. In spite of
3. a. Despite
b. Although
c. Despite
d. Although
e. Despite
4. a. In spite of
b. Even though
c. in spite of
d. even though
e. in spite of
f. even though
g. even though
h. in spite of

◆ PRACTICE 11, p. 215.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. H |
| 2. E | 7. A |
| 3. J | 8. G |
| 4. F | 9. I |
| 5. C | 10. D |

◆ PRACTICE 12, p. 216.

1. Red is bright and lively, *while* gray is a dull color.
OR
While red is bright and lively, gray is a dull color.
2. Jane is insecure and unsure of herself. Her sister, *on the other hand*, is full of self-confidence. (*also possible: ... of herself; her sister, on the other hand, is ...*)
OR
Jane is insecure and unsure of herself. *On the other hand*, her sister is full of self-confidence. OR
Jane is insecure and unsure of herself. Her sister is full of self-confidence, *on the other hand*.
3. A rock is heavy, *while* a feather is light. OR
While a rock is heavy, a feather is light.
4. Some children are unruly, *whereas* others are quiet and obedient. OR
Whereas some children are unruly, others are quiet and obedient.

5. Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex. Math and science courses, *on the other hand*, are difficult for him. (*also possible*: ... for Alex; math and science courses, *on the other hand*, are difficult ...) OR
Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex. *On the other hand*, math and science courses are difficult for him. OR
Language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex. Math and science courses are difficult for him, *on the other hand*.

6. Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions. *However*, strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy. (*also possible*: ... conditions; *however*, strikes can ...) OR
Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions. Strikes can also, *however*, cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy. OR
Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions. Strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy, *however*. OR
Strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions. Strikes can also, *however*, cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy.

◆ PRACTICE 13, p. 216.

1. even though/although
2. due to/because of
3. even though/although
4. Nevertheless/However
5. Even though/Although
6. In spite of/Despite
7. Therefore
8. on the other hand/however
9. because of/due to
10. Although/Even though
11. because/since
12. Even though/Although
13. because of/due to
14. Therefore
15. Although/Even though (*also possible*: While)
16. Because/Since

◆ PRACTICE 14, p. 217.

1. You should (had better/have to/must) eat less and get more exercise. Otherwise, you won't lose weight.
2. The children have to (had better/should/ must) finish all of their chores. Otherwise, they cannot watch TV tonight.
3. You have to (must/should/had better) speak up now. Otherwise, the boss will go ahead ...
4. You must (had better/should/have to) stop at the store on your way home from work. Otherwise, we won't have anything ...
5. You had better (have to/should/must) think it through very carefully. Otherwise, you won't come up ...
6. We have to (had better/should/must) catch fish this morning. Otherwise, we're going to have beans for dinner again.
7. You should (had better/have to/must) get someone to help you. Otherwise, it's going to be very ...

8. Maria had better (should/has to/must) find a way to convince the boss that the error was unavoidable. Otherwise, she'll probably lose her job.

◆ PRACTICE 15, p. 218.

1. passes
2. doesn't pass
3. passes
4. passes
5. doesn't pass
6. passes
7. doesn't pass
8. doesn't pass
9. must/has to pass
10. had better (must/has to) pass

◆ PRACTICE 16. Test A, p. 219.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 14. A |
| 2. A | 15. C |
| 3. C | 16. B |
| 4. C | 17. A |
| 5. A | 18. A |
| 6. C | 19. B |
| 7. C | 20. B |
| 8. B | 21. B |
| 9. D | 22. B |
| 10. A | 23. D |
| 11. B | 24. A |
| 12. C | 25. C |
| 13. B | |

◆ PRACTICE 17. Test B, p. 221.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 14. A |
| 2. A | 15. A |
| 3. D | 16. B |
| 4. B | 17. D |
| 5. C | 18. C |
| 6. D | 19. A |
| 7. C | 20. B |
| 8. C | 21. A |
| 9. C | 22. D |
| 10. B | 23. A |
| 11. C | 24. A |
| 12. B | 25. A |
| 13. B | |

Chapter 20: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AND WISHES

◆ PRACTICE 1, p. 223.

1. were ... would take
2. would accept ... were
3. will explode/explodes ... throw
4. were ... would call ... (would) talk
5. is ... will be canceled
6. consisted ... would be

◆ PRACTICE 2, p. 223.

1. had told ... would have given
2. wouldn't have gotten/got ... had remembered
3. had known ... wouldn't have voted
4. would have gotten/got ... had used

5. had written . . . wouldn't have lost
6. would you have taken . . . had known

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. 224.

1. had . . . wouldn't have to
2. Would people be . . . had
3. send . . . will arrive
4. had brought . . . wouldn't have had
5. felt . . . would drop
6. have . . . will always rise . . . flood OR: always rises . . . floods
7. discover . . . will call
8. had known . . . would have stayed up . . . (would have) finished

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. 225.

1. If I hadn't been sick yesterday, I would have gone to class.
2. If Alan ate breakfast, he wouldn't overeat at lunch.
3. Kostas wouldn't have been late to his own wedding if his watch hadn't been slow.
4. I would ride the bus to work every morning if it weren't always so crowded.
5. If Sara had known that highway 57 was closed, she would have taken an alternative route.
6. Camille could have finished unloading the truck if someone had been there to help her.

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. 225.

1. weren't raining . . . would finish
2. had eaten . . . wouldn't be
3. hadn't left . . . would have
4. would have answered . . . hadn't been studying
5. hadn't been shining . . . wouldn't have gone
6. wouldn't ache . . . hadn't played
7. wouldn't stop . . . weren't running
8. had eaten . . . wouldn't have to have
9. hadn't been playing . . . would have heard
10. weren't closing . . . wouldn't have to leave

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. 226.

1. If the wind **weren't blowing** hard, I **would take** the boat out for a ride.
2. I **wouldn't feel** better now if you **hadn't talked** to me about my problems last night.
3. If Ann **hadn't carried** heavy furniture when she helped her friend move, her back **wouldn't hurt** now.
4. If Paulo **weren't working** on two jobs right now, he **would have time** to help you with your remodeling.
5. If I **had been working** at the restaurant last night, I **would have waited** on your table.
6. If Diane **hadn't asked questions** every time she didn't understand a problem, she **wouldn't have** a good understanding of geometry now.
7. If a fallen tree **hadn't been blocking** the road, we **would have arrived** on time.
8. Rita **wouldn't be** exhausted today if she **had gotten** some sleep last night.
9. If Olga and Ivan **had been paying** attention, they **would have seen** the sign marking their exit from the highway.
10. If the doctor really **cared** about his patients, he **would have explained** the medical procedure to me before surgery.

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. 227.

1. Should you need
2. Were I you
3. Had I been offered
4. Should anyone call
5. Were I
6. had they known
7. were she
8. Had I not opened

◇ PRACTICE 8, p. 227.

1. Were I your age, I'd do things differently.
2. Should Bob show up while I'm away, please give him my message.
3. Had my uncle stood up to sing, I'd have been embarrassed.
4. Were she ever in trouble, I'd do anything I could to help her.
5. Should the manager question these figures, have her talk to the bookkeeper.
6. I wouldn't have known about your new job had I not talked to your mother. [*Had* and *not* are not contracted in the omitted-if pattern.]

◇ PRACTICE 9, p. 227.

1. . . . I hadn't forgotten to tell him that she needed a ride.
2. . . . I hadn't had your help.
3. If I hadn't opened the door slowly . . .
4. . . . he could have gotten/got time off from work.
5. . . . he had told his boss about the problem.

◇ PRACTICE 10, p. 228.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. C |
| 2. B | 12. A |
| 3. D | 13. B |
| 4. D | 14. D |
| 5. C | 15. C |
| 6. A | 16. B |
| 7. C | 17. B |
| 8. B | 18. B |
| 9. C | 19. A |
| 10. D | 20. C |

◇ PRACTICE 11, p. 229.

1. would have . . . hadn't spent
2. would have been hit . . . hadn't pulled
3. would have been (*also possible: could have been*)
4. would think
5. would have done (*also possible: could have done*)
6. wouldn't say . . . meant
7. would have graduated (*also possible: could have graduated*)
8. had been driving fast . . . would have been
9. travels . . . always spends

◇ PRACTICE 12, p. 230.

1. were
2. had been made
3. had . . . met
4. were
5. hadn't heard
6. didn't have/hadn't

7. didn't exist
8. had happened
9. were
10. were
11. had stopped
12. had appeared

◇ PRACTICE 13, p. 231.

1. were shining
2. had gone
3. had driven
4. could swim
5. would stop
6. had won
7. had gotten
8. hadn't quit
9. were
10. would sing
11. could bring
12. had offered

◇ PRACTICE 14, p. 232.

1. had not missed
2. A: would stop B: were shining
3. had gone ... could paint
4. hadn't moved ... had taken
5. would stop
6. hadn't paid
7. A: would hurry B: would relax
8. hadn't invited
9. B: hadn't been elected A: hadn't voted
10. A: could buy B: grew
11. A: weren't ... were B: were ... were
12. A: would meet B: disagreed ... could prove
13. had told
14. would go

◇ PRACTICE 15, p. 233.

1. had been run
2. would look
3. had had
4. hadn't been driving
5. wouldn't have slid
6. step ["step on the gas" = accelerate the car]
7. hadn't taken
8. wouldn't have lost
9. hadn't lost
10. would have had
11. had had
12. wouldn't have to pay
13. hadn't been driving
14. wouldn't have run into
15. wouldn't be
16. were/was
17. would take
18. stay
19. would stay
20. weren't/wasn't
21. could go
22. I'll fly
23. I'll take
24. could drive
25. would be

◇ PRACTICE 16. Test A, p. 235.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C |
| 2. C | 12. B |
| 3. C | 13. B |
| 4. A | 14. B |
| 5. C | 15. D |
| 6. B | 16. C |
| 7. D | 17. D |
| 8. B | 18. B |
| 9. D | 19. D |
| 10. A | 20. A |

◇ PRACTICE 17. Test B, p. 237.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. D |
| 2. D | 12. B |
| 3. A | 13. D |
| 4. C | 14. C |
| 5. B | 15. B |
| 6. A | 16. A |
| 7. D | 17. B |
| 8. B | 18. D |
| 9. A | 19. C |
| 10. C | 20. A |

Appendix: SUPPLEMENTARY GRAMMAR UNITS

◇ PRACTICE 1, p. A1.

S V O

1. Airplanes have wings.

S V O

2. The teacher explained the problem.

S V O

3. Children enjoy games.

S V O

4. Jack wore a blue suit.

S V O S V

5. Some animals eat plants. Some animals eat
O
other animals.

S

6. According to an experienced waitress, you
S V O
can carry full cups of coffee without spilling
them just by never looking at them.

◇ PRACTICE 2, p. A1.

VI

1. Alice arrived at six o'clock.

VT

2. We drank some tea.

VI

3. I agree with you.

VI

4. I waited for Sam at the airport for two hours.

5. They're staying at a resort hotel in San Antonio, Texas. VI
6. Chanchai is studying English. VT
7. The wind is blowing hard today. VI
8. I walked to the theater, but Janice rode her bicycle. VI VT
9. Amphibians hatch from eggs. VI
10. Rivers flow toward the sea. VI

◇ PRACTICE 3, p. A2.

1. Jim came to class without his books.
2. We stayed at home during the storm.
3. Sonya walked across the bridge over the Cedar River.
4. When Alex walked through the door, his little sister ran toward him and put her arms around his neck.
5. The two of us need to talk to Tom, too.
6. Animals live in all parts of the world. Animals walk or crawl on land, fly in the air, and swim in the water.
7. Scientists divide living things into two main groups: the animal kingdom and the plant kingdom.
8. Asia extends from the Pacific Ocean in the east to Africa and Europe in the west.

◇ PRACTICE 4, p. A2.

- S V O PP
1. Jack put the letter in the mailbox.
- S V PP
2. The children walked to school.
- S V O PP
3. Mary did her homework at the library.
- S V
4. Chinese printers created the first paper
- O PP
- money in the world.
- S V PP
5. Dark clouds appeared on the horizon.
- S V O PP
6. Mary filled the shelves of the cabinet
- PP PP
- with boxes of old books.

◇ PRACTICE 5, p. A2.

- ADJ ADV
1. Jack opened the heavy door slowly.
- ADJ ADJ
2. Chinese jewelers carved beautiful ornaments from jade.

- ADJ ADJ
3. The old man carves wooden figures
- ADV
- skillfully.

- ADJ ADV ADJ
4. A busy executive usually has short conversations on the telephone.

- ADJ ADV ADJ
5. The young woman had a very good time at the picnic yesterday.

◇ PRACTICE 6, p. A3.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. quickly | 9. well |
| 2. quick | 10. good |
| 3. polite | 11. gentle |
| 4. politely | 12. gently |
| 5. regularly | 13. annually |
| 6. regular | 14. annual |
| 7. usual | 15. bad |
| 8. usually | 16. badly |

◇ PRACTICE 7, p. A3.

1. Sue **always** takes a walk in the morning.
2. Tim **is always** a hard worker.
3. Beth **has always** worked hard.
4. Jack **always** works hard.
5. **Do you** always work hard?
6. Taxis **are** usually available
7. Youssef **rarely** takes a taxi
8. I **have often** thought about
9. Yuko **probably** needs some help.
10. **Have you ever** attended the show . . . ?
11. Al **seldom** goes out
12. The students **are hardly** ever late.
13. **Do you** usually finish your . . . ?
14. In India, the monsoon season **generally** begins in April.
15. . . . Mr. Singh's hometown **usually** receives around

◇ PRACTICE 8, p. A4.

- L. VERB + ADJ
1. Ø (no linking verb in the sentence)
 2. looked fresh
 3. Ø
 4. Ø
 5. tasted good
 6. grew quiet
 7. Ø
 8. Ø
 9. Ø
 10. smells delicious
 11. Ø
 12. got sleepy
 13. became rough
 14. Ø
 15. Ø
 16. sounded happy
 17. turns hot

- L. VERB + ADJ
18. Ø
19. Ø
20. appears certain
21. seems strange

13. Who opened the door?
14. Has the mail arrived?
15. Do you have a bicycle?
16. What does Alex have in his hand?
17. Do you like ice cream?
18. Would you like an ice cream cone?
19. What would Joe like?
20. Who would like a soft drink?

◇ PRACTICE 9, p. A5.

1. clean 9. well
2. slowly 10. fair
3. safely 11. terrible
4. anxious 12. good
5. complete 13. light
6. wildly 14. confidently
7. honest 15. famous
8. thoughtfully 16. fine

◇ PRACTICE 10, p. A6.

	Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb	Rest of question
1a.	Ø	Can	Bob	live	there?
1b.	Where	can	Bob	live	Ø?
1c.	Who	can	Ø	live	there?
2a.	Ø	Is	Don	living	there?
2b.	Where	is	Don	living	Ø?
2c.	Who	is	Ø	living	there?
3a.	Ø	Does	Sue	live	there?
3b.	Where	does	Sue	live	Ø?
3c.	Who	Ø	Ø	lives	there?
4a.	Ø	Will	Ann	live	there?
4b.	Where	will	Ann	live	Ø?
4c.	Who	will	Ø	live	there?
5a.	Ø	Did	Jack	live	there?
5b.	Where	did	Jack	live	Ø?
5c.	Who	Ø	Ø	lived	there?
6a.	Ø	Has	Mary	lived	there?
6b.	Where	has	Mary	lived	Ø?
6c.	Who	has	Ø	lived	there?

◇ PRACTICE 11, p. A7.

1. When are you going to the zoo?
2. Are you going downtown later today?
3. Do you live in an apartment?
4. Where does Sue live?
5. Who lives in that house?
6. Can you speak French?
7. Who can speak Arabic?
8. When did Olga arrive?
9. Who arrived late?
10. What is Ann opening?
11. What is Ann doing?
12. What did Mary open?

◇ PRACTICE 12, p. A8.

1. How long has Pierre been living here?
2. Which (city) is farther north, London or Paris?
3. Whose is it?
4. What have you been doing?
5. Who answered the phone?
6. How do they plow their fields?
7. How long have you had it?
8. What kind of bird is that?
9. Why were you late for work this morning? (OR: How come you were late for work this morning?)
10. How long did it take you?
11. What time/When did he finally get home?
12. How do you take it?
13. What is the population of the United States?
14. Which (coat/one) do you like better (, the red one or the black one)?
15. How did you get there?
16. Who(m) should I address it to? (*formal*: To whom should I address it?)
17. How far (How many miles) is it from here to Los Angeles?
18. Who is going to be at the meeting tonight?
19. How often (How many times a week) do people in your country have rice?
20. Where did you get that silly looking hat?
21. What does "apologize" mean?
22. How many edges are there on a cube? . . . How many edges are there on a pyramid?
23. What does he look like?
24. What is she like?

◇ PRACTICE 13, p. A10.

1. How do you take your coffee?
2. What kind of dictionary do you have? (have you?/have you got?)
3. What does he do for a living?
4. Who was Margaret talking to?/To whom was Margaret talking?
5. How many people showed up for the meeting?
6. Why could none of the planes take off?
7. What was she thinking about?/About what was she thinking?
8. How fast/How many miles per hour (OR: an hour) were you driving when the policeman stopped you?
9. What kind of food do you like best?
10. Which apartment is yours/Where is your apartment?
11. What is Oscar like? (*also possible*: What kind of person/man is Oscar?)
12. What does Oscar look like?
13. Whose dictionary fell to the floor?
14. Why isn't Abby here?
15. When will all of the students in the class be informed of their final grades?