

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 2, Sentence structure, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

■ **Exercise 1** Read the passage. Based on what you already know, underline the verbs.

The Marshmallow Experiment

Imagine that you are seven years old. You are participating in an experiment. A researcher greets you and shows you into a small room. In the room there is a marshmallow. The marshmallow is for you, but here is the interesting part: The researcher tells you that he is going to leave you alone in the room for a while. You can eat the marshmallow right away, or you can wait until he gets back. If you wait until he gets back, you will get a second marshmallow.

What do you do? Do you eat the marshmallow right away?

An experiment like this, known informally as the marshmallow experiment, was conducted decades ago at Stanford University. It turned out that some children ate the marshmallow right away, while others were able to wait. In other words, some sought instant self-gratification, and some delayed it.

Years later, the researchers followed up on the participants. They found that the children who delayed self-gratification were in general more successful than those who ate the marshmallow right away. By a variety of measures, including SAT scores, they appeared to be more competent.

Common sense tells us that the ability to delay self-gratification is a mark of maturity. The marshmallow experiment provides evidence that it may also correlate with success in life.

Notes:

- Many of these verb phrases consist of an auxiliary verb and a main verb. So, for example, “are participating” and “do...eat” are considered verb phrases.
- “is going to leave”: If we consider “is going to” a kind of auxiliary verb, then this is a verb phrase, just like “will leave.”
- “known as...”: If you underlined “known,” that’s fine. It is a verb. It is a *nonfinite* verb, unlike the other underlined verbs and verb phrases. (See Chapter 4.)

■ **Exercise 2** Underline the complete subjects in the sentences below, and double-underline the verbs that go with them. Identifying the subject means identifying the main word of the subject and the parts that modify it. (In the first sentence, the main word is in **boldface**.) When you underline the verb, include both auxiliary verbs and main verbs (as in the first sentence, with *was...used*).

In the 1960s and 70s, the term “generation gap” was often used to refer to the differences between young people in the U.S. and their parents’ generation. Many young people felt distant from their parents because of differences in ideas about politics, social issues, and popular culture. Since then, conflicts between generations have diminished in many ways. Child-rearing experts in the late 20th century encouraged parents to be like friends to their children. Thanks to technology, young people and their parents are able to contact each other easily at any time. On any college campus, the students you see texting or talking on cell phones are often communicating with Mom or Dad. Fifty years ago, closeness of this kind was less

common. In addition, the youth-centered nature of U.S. life has reduced many generational differences. In many families, parents and their teenaged children dress in similar ways, listen to the same music, and enjoy the same movies and videos on YouTube.

Notes:

You may or may not have underlined all of the words that together make up the subjects on many of the sentences. As you can see, subjects can be long and complex ("the students you see texting or talking on all phones"). In addition to identifying whole subjects, it's a good idea to try to identify the main word in each subject. The main word – in boldface above – determines whether the verb is singular or plural.

- 1 The best vacations are vacations that take you completely away from your work and other daily concerns, so that **you** don't even think about your responsibilities and problems. "Don't think" needs a subject.
- 2 I really like talking to strangers. People that I have never met before **they** have such interesting experiences. "People that I have never met before" is the subject. You don't need a second subject.
- 5 Growing up in a family with lots of brothers and sisters **they** helped me learn how to get along with others and speak up for myself. OR Growing up in a family with lots of brothers and sisters, I learned...
- 6 Are you the kind of person who likes following a routine, or do you prefer a life in which every day **is** different from every other day?
- 7 Knowing a second language will bring you lots of job opportunities. OR Knowing a second language, you will have....
- 8 Better employment opportunities **can help you get** a higher salary.

- 9 Full-time students who have part-time jobs may have difficulties. OR For a full-time student, having a part-time job might be difficult.
- 10 Writing a research paper *is not easy* and sometimes **you need to spend a lot of time at the library**. OR Writing a research paper is not easy and sometimes requires a lot of time....
- 17 The most challenging class I had in college was **taking** my first philosophy course. OR The most challenging experience I had in college was taking my first...

■ **Exercise 4** Correct the errors in subject-verb agreement. Only **three or four** of the sentences have errors. The rest are correct. **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 The cost of textbooks has risen a lot in recent years. OK. "Cost" is singular.
Most people are respectful of the police if the police **is** → are courteous.
People ARE, one person IS
Police ARE, one police officer IS
- 3 The most important news in the newspaper **is** usually on the first page. OK. "News" is **uncountable, so it goes with a singular verb.**
- 4 In the U.S., the average age at which young women get married **has** risen over the past several decades. OK. "Age" is singular.
- 5 These days when an employee **return** to work after a vacation, he or she often finds an in-box full of hundreds of email messages. "**An employee**" is singular.

■ **Exercise 5** (This exercise is the same as exercise 3 in Chapter 5.) Which underlined verbs have an object? Underline the objects.

Art was always important to Sarah Palmer, and so was nature. Wild animals fascinated her. Hats, too: she never went out without a hat. So when Sara died at the age of 101 in 2012, the residents of the small town where she lived honored her in a suitable way. They commissioned a statue by Evo Ard, a local sculptor. He finished the statue in 2014 and it now stands in the town square. At first glance, it appears to be a woman wearing a dress and a hat. When you look more closely, you see that in fact it is a chimpanzee, and the hat is just like one that Sara often wore. People remember Sarah for her sense of humor, so the statue would no doubt appeal to her. The old men who use the square every day as their own private front yard appreciate it too. As one remarked, "It's the best thing that ever happened to this town!"

Note:

You may have underlined some words that are not objects. Remember that if a preposition comes between a verb and a noun phrase, the noun phrase is not the object of the verb; it's the object of the preposition. Also, some verbs that are not underlined also have objects:

wearing" is a **dress and a hat**.

see **that in fact it is....** (a noun clause object)

that (Sarah often) wore ("That," a relative pronoun – see Chapter 8 – is the object of "wore.")

■ **Exercise 6** Add an object pronoun after each verb that needs one. If you are in doubt about a verb, assume that it requires an object. **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 ~ There was an interesting article on animal rights in today's paper. Did you read it? ~ I noticed it, but I wasn't planning to read it till later.
- 2 Chili is a kind of stew that is famous in lots of places, but people have different ideas about how to make it. Usually it includes beef, onions, tomatoes, chili peppers, and beans, but in Texas they make it without beans.
- 3 Children today lead more organized lives than children of earlier generations. In many families, the parents schedule their children's time strictly. Instead of playing freely with neighbor children, the kids have "play dates." The children don't ride their bikes to friends' houses; their parents drive them.
- 4 Relationships with neighbors are a key factor in making a neighborhood a good place to live. Your next-door neighbors can make your life more secure by keeping an eye on your house when you're not there. If you don't already know them, I suggest that you make friends with them as soon as you can.

■ **Exercise 7** Check your work by looking at 2.3.5.

■ **Exercise 8** The verbs on the right can fill the blanks – but which ones require a preposition? Using 2.3.4 – and maybe a dictionary – decide where prepositions are needed. If a verb does not appear in 2.3.4, assume that in the context below it does not require a preposition.

- 1 One difficult thing about adapting to a new culture is learning the rules of politeness. For example, how should you address a stranger politely? And if you're talking to your neighbors and you want to complain about their noisy music, how you can you do it politely?
- 3 We need to talk about your social life! Instead of staying in your room all weekend, call a friend! Even if you can't think of anything to do, maybe your friend can.
- 5 As a high school student, my goal was to attend Carleton College. To do that, I had to apply for a scholarship, and they asked me to write an essay about activities that I was participating in and clubs that I belonged to.

- 7 Mobile phones have changed how people think about punctuality. Why should you worry about being on time for an appointment if you know you can always text the person you are meeting and tell them that you're going to be late?
- 9 Last semester I registered for courses in art and music even though I'm majoring in mechanical engineering. Soon I'll be looking for a job, and I've heard that employers often value employees who have varied interests.
- 11 How long should you wait for a professor who doesn't doesn't come to class on time? If you ask professors and students this question, they might give you different answers.
- 13 When they are preparing for an exam, some students insist on silence. Noise distracts them. Others don't care about noise and may even prefer to listen to music.

Exercise 9 Add a preposition if one is needed. Omit prepositions that are not needed. In one or two of the sentences, no change is needed.

- 1 Most students spend a lot of time preparing for exams. (**They don't "prepare them."**
Preparing them is creating them, as teachers do.)
- 3 Ben is studying business because he considers it a practical choice. If he had chosen what he really loved, he would be studying for a degree in music. **You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study for a degree.**
- 5 If you pay for the student services fee, you have the right to use the Recreation Center.
- 7 Last weekend, my roommate and I both had to write argumentative essays. **OK.**

■ **Exercise 10** Check your answers by looking at 7.4.

■ **Exercise 11**

- 1 One difficult thing about adapting to a new culture is learning the rules of politeness. For example, how should you address a stranger politely? And if you're talking to your neighbors and you want to complain about their noisy music, how you can do it politely?
- 2
- 3 We need to talk about your social life! Instead of staying your room all weekend, call a friend! Even if you can't think of anything to do, maybe your friend can.
- 4
- 5 In high school, my goal was to attend Carleton College. To do that, I had to apply for a scholarship and write an essay about activities that I was participating in and clubs that I belonged to.
- 6
- 7 Mobile phones have changed how people think about punctuality. Why should you worry about being on time for an appointment if you know you can always text the person you are meeting and tell them that you're going to be late?
- 8
- 9 Last semester I registered for courses in art and music even though I'm majoring in mechanical engineering. Soon I'll be looking for a job, and I've heard that employers often value employees who have varied interests.
- 10
- 11 How long should you wait for a professor who doesn't come to class on time? If you ask professors and students this question, they might give you different answers.
- 12
- 13 When they are preparing for an exam, some students insist on silence. Noise distracts them. Others don't care about noise and may even prefer to listen to music.
- 14

Exercise 12 Add a preposition if one is needed. Omit prepositions that are not needed. In one or two of the sentences, no change is needed.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | Most students spend a lot of time preparing <u>for</u> exams. (They don't "prepare them." Preparing them is creating them, as teachers do.) | 2 |
| 3 | Ben is <u>studying</u> \emptyset <u>business</u> because he considers it a practical choice. If he had chosen what he really loved, he would be studying <u>for</u> a degree in music. You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study <u>for</u> a degree. | 4 |
| 5 | My brother is studying <u>for</u> an MBA at the Wharton school in Pennsylvania. You study a subject matter, like music or math; you study <u>for</u> a degree. | 6 . |
| 7 | Last weekend, my roommate and I both had to <u>write</u> \emptyset <u>argumentative essays</u> . | 8 |
| 9 | Young children are able to <u>learn</u> \emptyset <u>a language</u> without studying them. | 10 |

■ Exercise 13 Check your answers by looking at 2.5.

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1 | <i>access</i> | In rural parts of the country, people often have less <u>access</u> to information. Libraries and educational facilities are limited, and people may need to travel far from home just to <u>access</u> the internet. |
| 2 | <i>emphasize</i> | |
| 3 | <i>compare</i> | It's hard to <u>compare</u> two teaching methods because teaching involves so many variables. To be useful, you need to eliminate variables when you make a <u>comparison bewteen</u> two things. |
| 4 | <i>contact</i> | |
| 5 | <i>respect</i> | It's important for soldiers to <u>respect</u> their leaders. If soldiers have a healthy <u>respect</u> for their leaders, they are more likely to follow them. |
| 6 | <i>advise</i> | |
| 7 | <i>answer</i> | What's the <u>answer</u> to question 4? Were you able to <u>answer</u> that one? |
| 8 | <i>affect</i> | |
| 9 | <i>lack</i> | If you <u>lack</u> confidence, you are less likely to do well. The <u>lack of</u> confidence can hurt your performance by making you hesitant and indecisive. |
| 10 | <i>research</i> | |
| 11 | <i>influence</i> | In many ways, parents obviously <u>influence</u> their children a lot. However, a child's peers may have an even greater <u>influence on</u> the child's language development. |

12 *discuss* **Exercise 15a.**

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|
| 1 | give me more time | 2 |
| 3 | lend me a dollar | 4 |
| 5 | tell them a story | 6 |
| 7 | show them your license | 8 |
| 9 | make her a pirate costume | 10 |

■ **Exercise 16** Look for a mistake in **two or three** of the items below. Most of the items have no mistakes. In the sentences below, find verbs that appear in 2.5. Look for a mistake related to the patterns for these verbs in **two or three** of the sentences. Most of the sentences have no mistakes.

- | |
|--|
| 1. No mistake. |
| 3. If you tell someone something personal, you had better be prepared for what might happen if they tell it to someone else / if they tell someone else. |
| 5. |

Exercise 17 Read each item and look for problems in **verb completion** with the verbs *equal, influence, listen, look, focus* and *marry* (see section 2.4). In most of the items, there are no mistakes. Look for only one or two mistakes in the whole exercise.

1. Experts say that the first year of a dog's life equals about 15 human years, while the second equals about nine years and each year after that equals about five years. So in terms of development, the common idea that a "dog year" is equal to about seven human years is not really accurate. **No mistakes.**
2. To...
3. When you look at another person's face, exactly what do you look at? According to some studies, people from East Asian cultures look at the center of a face, while people from Westerners look alternately at the eyes and the mouth. **No mistakes.**
4. The...
5. Many history books focus on the actions of leaders like kings, presidents, and generals. In recent decades, however, more and more historians have focused on the lives of ordinary people. Some popular history books focus on commodities like oil, salt, or silver, while others focus on products of human ingenuity like clothing and houses. **No mistakes.**
6. Parents....

■ **Exercise 18 (2.7, 2.8)** Choose the best answer(s). More than one may be correct.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Henry Fonda was a famous actor. Two of his children __ actors as well.
a. became
b. came to | 2. |
|--|----|

c. became to be d. were become	
3. If you don't start paying more attention to your relationships with other people, you're going to __ with no friends at all! a. end being b. end to be <u>c. end up</u> d. end it	4.
5. In the novel I'm reading, one of the characters ____ a werewolf when the moon is full. a. <u>turns into</u> b. turns to c. becomes to be <u>d. becomes</u>	6.
7. The new office manager seems __ . a. <u>like a competent person</u> b. <u>competent</u> c. as a competent person d. being competent <u>Also correct: seems to be a competent person / seems to be competent</u>	8.
9. Scarlett doesn't look __ her mother, but they sound alike. a. alike to b. alike c. <u>like</u> d. like to	10

■ **Exercise 19** Using a dictionary if you need one, identify the phrasal verbs in the sentences below. Which ones have objects? Which ones appear to be separable? How do you know?

Phrasal verbs are underlined. Objects are in capital letters. If an object comes between the parts of a phrasal verb, that means it is separable.

1. If you miss a test, ask your professor if you can make IT up (take it later).
- 2.
3. Does your teacher usually go over (review) the homework in class after you hand IT in (submit it)?
- 4.
5. When Mary Kate introduces herself, she never leaves out (omits) HER MIDDLE NAME.
The object is not separated in the example above, but it can be: She leaves her middle name out. She leaves it out.
- 6.
7. We waited almost an hour, but the bus never showed up (appeared).
- 8.
9. We have to follow the rule. There's no way to get around IT (avoid it). (Not separable.)
- 10.
11. When you take on (accept the responsibility for doing) AN IMPORTANT PROJECT, it's important to see IT through (stay with it until the end).
The object of "take on" is not separated, but it can be: "take an important project on," "take it on."
- 12.
13. On weekends, I like to sleep in (sleep late), because on weekdays my alarm goes off (starts making noise) at 5.
- 14.

15. When Donald Trump began his run for the presidency, most experts didn't believe he could pull IT off (succeed in doing it). "Pull it off" is informal.

■ **Exercise 20** Complete each sentence by filling the blank.

1. Children should start learning a foreign language as soon as possible because it's obvious that language learning is easier at an early age.
- 2.
3. It's noon in New York, but in Chicago it's only 11:00 a.m.
- 4.
5. It's hot right now, but by evening it will be cool enough to take a run.
- 6.

■ **Exercise 21** Find and fix an error involving existential *there* in **three or four** of the sentences below. Most of the sentences have no mistakes.

1. There are about 218 bones in the human body. OK.
3. There is **no w** sound in the word *answer*.
5. I want to work in a city where there are lots of cultural amenities like educational institutions, museums, and theaters.
7. Before 1959, there were 48 states in the U.S. During that year, Alaska and Hawaii became states, so now they -> there are 50 states.
- 2.
- 4.
- 6.
8. .

Exercise 22

1	Is riding a motorcycle easy?	2
3	Does Sony make refrigerators? (What does Sony make?)	4
5	Did Shakespeare write novels? (What did Shakespeare write?)	6
7	Can lions swim?	8
9	Does it rain a lot in Los Angeles?	10

□ **Exercise 23** Complete the paraphrase of each sentence, with the negative element at the beginning. Remember to use inverted word order.

- 1 You will understand only when you are older. → Only when you are older will you understand. (Notice that there is no comma after the initial phrase.)
- 3 Women did not get the right to vote until 1920. → Not until 1920 did women get
- 2
- 4

the right to vote. (Notice that there is no comma after the initial phrase.)

- 5 A few years ago, a well-known financier cheated thousands of people out of their life's savings. So many people have never been deceived so thoroughly! → Never **have so many people been deceived so thoroughly!**

■ **Exercise 24** Answers will vary. Here are some possibilities.

1. Have you ever done anything like this before? Do you have any experience with children? How much experience do you have (have you had) with children? Do you like children? Do you like animals? Where do you live? Can you cook?
2. How
3. Why do you want to take Econ 1002 before Econ 1001? Have you studied economics before? Can't you take Econ 1001 next term and take Econ 1002 later?
4. Where
5. Last week you were out of town for a conference and you asked your cousin to stay in your apartment while you were gone. He asked if he could invite "a few friends" over and you said yes. When you got back, the place was a mess, and it smelled awful.
6. Who

Exercise 25 The mistakes and corrections:

9. How did your parents motivated you to do well in school? → did your parents motivate
19. Why you didn't like it? → Why *didn't you* like it?
26. What do you think will you be doing ten years from now? → What do you think *you will* be...

■ **Exercise 26**

- a. Complete the sentence below with appropriate pronouns, starting with *I* and then create five more sentences with *he*, *she*, *we*, *you*, and *they*.

When I was young, my parents always helped me with my homework.

When he was young, his parents always helped him with his homework.

When you were young, your parents always helped you with your homework.

When she was young, her parents always helped her with her homework.

When we were young, our parents always helped us with our homework.

When they were young, their parents always helped them with their homework.

- b. Complete the sentences by adding pronouns. To choose the right pronoun, look carefully at the rest of the sentence. There may be more than one way.

1. How can parents give their children a clear understanding of right and wrong? One of the most important things they can do is set an example through their own behavior. We all know that's the best way, but sometimes we have a hard time doing it.
2. A
3. The title of an article said, "Broke your left arm? Exercise your left. It might help." According to the article, exercising the muscles on one side of your body can keep the muscles on the other side strong, even if you do not move them.
4. To
5. My niece always wanted a big family. She said she didn't mind if she had boys or girls. Now she and her husband have five boys, and they are expecting another baby soon. They will love them all equally, but if the new baby is a girl, she will have a special place in their hearts.
6. A

Exercise 27

We can welcome automation, or we can view it with skepticism.

Of course, unemployed people still need an income, and no one is going to pay them...
(*But* also works, because there is a contrast between needing payment and not getting it.)

It is true that some jobs may seem to require a human touch, but machines are already doing some of those jobs. (*Yet* also works.)
The content of some types of articles is predictable and repetitive, so machines can produce them quite easily. (*And* also works, though it is less precise.)

■ **Exercise 28** (high priority) Compare the structures of the sentences below, focusing on the two things in each one that are joined with *and*. In the blanks, copy one word from the part before *and* which is "distributed" (2.28.3) to the words after *and*. The first item is done for you. The answers follow.

Notice that only the last one has a comma before *and*. Why?

1.	She asked us to read several books and poems.	<u>several</u> poems
2.	She asked us to read several books and one poem.	<u>read</u> one poem
3.	She asked us to read several books and prepare for a quiz.	<u>to</u> prepare for a quiz
4.	She asked us to read several books and gave us only three days to do it.	<u>She</u> gave us three days
5.	She asked us to read several books, and I thought "There goes the weekend!"	Nothing is "distributed," since the part after <i>and</i> is complete by itself.

Fix the problem in the sentence below. It is a problem because the part that is “distributed” does not go well with the part after *and*.

6. She asked us to read several books and poems, summarize them, and prepared for a quiz.

Answers: (2) read one poem, (3) to prepare for a quiz, (4) She gave. In (5) there is a comma before *and* (optionally) because the joined parts are both sentences (independent clauses). In (6), change *prepared* to *prepare* because *to* is the part that needs to be “distributed”: *She asked us to prepare*. (See also 2.2.3.)

■ **Exercise 29** *The underlined parts are the parallel elements.*

Walking provides good exercise and doesn't cost a dime. You don't have to pay for a health club membership or special equipment. You can walk <u>in your neighborhood, near your work place, or in a park.</u> If you walk in your neighborhood, <u>you'll notice what's going on</u> -- like a garage sale <u>or</u> remodeling project -- and you might run into neighbors you don't often see. It's a good way to <u>socialize with a co-worker and develop a relationship...</u> ...the bother of <u>inviting</u> the person to an event or <u>having</u> a party. If your neighborhood or work place isn't convenient... There you can not only <u>exercise your limbs</u> but <u>enjoy a calm atmosphere...</u>	<i>And</i> joins predicates. <i>Or</i> joins objects of the preposition <i>for</i> . <i>Or</i> joins prepositional phrases (place adverbials). <i>And</i> joins independent clauses. <i>And</i> joins phrases starting with a verb. <i>Have</i> is changed to <i>having</i> , parallel to <i>inviting</i> . <i>Or</i> joins subjects. <i>Not only...but</i> joins phrases starting with a verb after <i>can</i> .
And yes, traffic can be a hazard. (This is is an independent clause.) So if you walk where traffic is heavy, <u>keep alert</u> and <u>resist</u> the temptation to listen to music as you walk. ... <u>notice a careless driver or an obstacle in your path.</u>	<i>And</i> introduces a sentence. <i>And</i> joins independent clauses (2.15.2). <i>Or</i> joins objects of the verb <i>notice</i> .
... an opportunity <u>to reflect</u> and maybe even <u>solve</u> problems.	<i>Solving</i> is changed to <i>solve</i> , parallel to <i>reflect</i> . <i>And</i> joins infinitives. (<i>To does not have to be repeated</i> .)
Doing <u>nothing</u> (or <u>nearly nothing</u>) is a platform for creativity. ...that ideas <u>bubble up</u> , <u>invite you to inspect them</u> , and <u>strengthen themselves...</u> ...just as you strengthen <u>your legs, your heart, and your lungs.</u>	<i>Or</i> joins objects of the verb <i>Doing</i> . <i>And</i> joins predicates. <i>And</i> joins objects of the verb <i>strengthen</i> .

■ **Exercise 30** (high priority) Correct the faulty parallelism mistakes, one in each item. In different items, you may need to change a word form (see 2.2), omit words, reorder words, or add words. There may be more than one way.

- Everyone wants to be successful, healthy, and happy. (Everyone wants success, health, and happiness.)

2. When
3. This new product costs less, lasts longer, and works better.
4. This
5. Seeking input from experts, weighing alternatives wisely, considering consequences carefully, and learning from mistakes are all things we expect of a good leader.
6. A g
7. Careful driving reduces energy consumption and is less dangerous.
8. If
9. We need applicants who communicate well, know the local market, and have good teamwork skills.
10. If
11. As a job seeker, you need to identify companies you'd like to work for, find out what those companies value, and prepare/write/have different versions of your resume that match each company's needs.
12. When .
13. In your writing class, you will read articles, write and revise papers, keep a journal, and take weekly quizzes.
14. Teachers
15. Diligence, obedience to authority, and respect for elders are admirable qualities, but we also want students to be creative, tolerant, and resilient.

■ **Exercise 31** Look for words that come between a verb and the object of the verb. Change the word order so that each object comes directly after its verb. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1	I usually drink coffee with my breakfast, but I have sometimes tea. This morning I had tea. → but I sometimes have tea / sometimes I have tea / I have tea sometimes (V + object). ("This morning..." has no mistake.)	2	
3	The Language Center provides labs for classes. They have also a lab for independent work. → They also have a lab (V + Obj)	4	
5	I took in high school Latin, but since then I haven't taken any foreign language classes. Next term I might take Greek. → I took Latin in high school / In high school I took Latin (V	6	

	+ object). ("Next term..." has no mistake.)		
7	I couldn't finish last night my paper. I was too busy. I'll try to do it in this evening. → finish my paper last night. / Last night I couldn't finish my paper. (There is mistake in "I will try to do it this....")		

Student's Answer Key, Ch. 3, Transition Expressions and Sentence Flow, *Grammar Advantage*

For most items, this key does not include even-numbered items.

Exercise 1

Most school textbooks say that modern humans left Africa about 60,000 years ago. Recently, however, archaeologists have discovered stone tools in Sharjah Emirate in the Arabian peninsula, which suggests that it may have happened earlier. In fact, the dating of these tools indicates the presence of humans in the area more than 100,000 years ago. Other discoveries have shown that Arabia at that time was cooler, had a wetter climate and was much more fertile. As a result, there would have been more plants, grassland and animals to provide food for a human population.

“However” helps the reader by signaling that contrasting information will follow. “In fact” signals that an additional piece of evidence is to follow. “As a result” signals that what follows is a consequence.

- Exercise 2:**
- Recently, however,
 - In fact, the dating
 - fertile. As a result, there

Exercise 3

All of them are correctly formed except for these: as the result (→ as a result); another word (→ in other words); for examples (→ for example), in the other hand (→ on the other hand), infact (→ in fact).

Exercise 4

1. *Therefore, as a result, and consequently* are connectors of result. *Above all* marks addition.
2. *After that, afterward, and finally* are connectors of time. *After all* is not. (See Appendix C.)
3. *Moreover, furthermore, and in addition* are connectors of addition. *Thus* marks a result.
4. *However, nonetheless, and nevertheless* are connectors of contrast. *Meanwhile* is a connector of time. (It sometimes expresses contrast as well.)
5. *In sum, to begin with, and in conclusion* mark text structure. *In fact* marks addition or contrast.

Exercise 5 Odd answers only.

1. Our team had a difficult season. As a result of injuries, they even had to forfeit one game.
3. I'm starting a business. Instead of a boring job with some company, I want a job of my own creation.
5. I want to attend a school with a good recreation center. In addition to (Instead of) studying, I want to enjoy myself.

Exercise 6

1. Running exercises your heart and legs. However, swimming exercises your arms too.
Running exercises your heart and legs; however, swimming exercises your arms too.
Running exercises your heart and legs. Swimming, however, exercises your arms too.
Running exercises your heart and legs. Swimming exercises your arms too, however.
2. For most sports you need equipment. For example, running requires good shoes.
For most sports you need equipment; for example, running requires good shoes.
For most sports you need equipment. Running, for example, requires good shoes.
For most sports you need equipment. Running requires good shoes, for example.

Exercise 7 Odd answers only.

1. Joined with a coordinating conjunction: Dogs and cats are both popular pets, but cats are better suited to city living. Joined with a connector: Dogs and cats are both popular pets. Cats, however, cats are better suited to city living. / Dogs and cats are both popular pets. However, cats are better suited to city living. / Dogs and cats are both popular pets. Cats are better suited to city living, however. Joines with a subordinating conjunction:
Although dogs and cats are both popular pets, cats are better suited to city living.
3. Joined with a coordinating conjunction: Her new job pays better than her last job, and she finds the work more interesting. Joined with a connector: Her new job pays better than her last job. In addition, she finds the work more interesting.

Exercise 8 Odd answers only.

1. The earthquake survivors will need food and water first, and they'll need blankets and tents or material they can use for shelter.
3. Because raising animals requires vast resources, a diet that is heavy on meat will be more expensive than a vegetarian diet. OR Raising animals requires vast resources, so a diet...

Exercise 9

I got a good high school education. I took a wide variety of courses, I liked my teachers, and I benefited from friendly competition with my peers. I was well-prepared for the university. **However**, my old school has declined in quality since I was there. If I have children someday, I'm sorry to say I don't want them to go to the same school I went to.

Exercise 10 Answers will vary. These are examples.

1. You've done well in all your courses. For example, you got an A+ Advanced Fingerpainting. You've done well in all your courses. In addition, you've won a Nobel prize. You've done well in all your courses. However, you'll never do as well as your big brother. You've done well in all your courses. As a result, Google wants to hire you at \$300,000 a year. You've done well in all your courses. In other words, your parents can now stop complaining.
2. Jacob has money problems. For example, he can't tell the difference between a one-dollar bill and a \$20 dollar bill. Jacob has money problems. In addition, his hair is ridiculous. Jacob has money problems. However, they are nothing compared to his problems with women. As a result, he needs to move in with you for a few months. Jacob has money problems. In other words, he is like everyone else.
3. This is a convenient neighborhood. For example, the bus service is great. This is a convenient neighborhood. In addition, lots of celebrities live here. This is a convenient neighborhood. However, the cheapest apartment is \$2,000 a month. This is a convenient neighborhood. As a result, I want to live here until I die. This is a convenient neighborhood. In other words, you can live here and never have to travel more than 100 meters.

Exercise 11

The world's population is steadily expanding. Moreover, an increasing proportion of that population is living in cities. City-dwellers are richer and eat more. In particular, they eat more food that has been processed. They are also more likely to eat meat, which is the most expensive type of food to produce. In the past twenty years, population growth has slowed to about one and a half percent. The growth in rice harvests has declined by about fifty percent. In other words, we may not have as many new mouths to feed, but we won't have as many new supplies of food to share among them.

Exercise 12

Wheat is physically different from corn in two main ways. First, its genes are arranged in pairs of three, not single pairs. As a result, the wheat genome is much larger than the corn genome. Second, unlike corn, the reproductive parts of the wheat plant are close together, so wheat tends to self-pollinate.

Exercise 13

The main reason for famine in many poor countries is not a shortage of basic food. On the contrary, it is political divisions and patronage that often lie at the heart of the problem. In fact, during the Bengal famine of 1943, government agencies continued to export the results of a successful harvest from some areas. In other areas with bad harvests, however, people were starving to death. This type of problem could be solved by better distribution systems, yet there is often no political will to create such systems. Politicians in power tend not to devote resources to areas where there is opposition. Instead, they are more likely to feed their own supporters.

Exercise 14

1. Women are generally happier living alone than men are, but it's not because they are inclined to solitude. On the contrary, women are likely to have strong social networks, which enable them to live alone without being lonely. In contrast, men generally have fewer friends and close family members, so they are more at risk of withdrawing into isolation.
2. There is no evidence that a positive attitude prevents cancer or helps recovery. On the contrary, one study in which people were followed for almost 30 years found no significant association between any personality traits and the chance of developing or surviving cancer.
3. Who were the first European visitors to North America? Contrary to what is taught in many schools around the world, the Spanish, by Christopher Columbus, were not the first. Vikings from Scandinavia reached what is now Canada in about 500 years earlier.

4. Conventional business leaders look to their customers to find out what they want. In contrast, a visionary entrepreneur can create products that customers never knew they wanted.

Exercise 15

1. Punishing children physically is not effective in the long run. Granted / Of course, hitting a child will get his attention and stop him from misbehaving, but the main message is that violence is OK and that the strong have a right to make the weak suffer.
2. Most people would probably agree that soccer is the world's most popular sport. It is true that many other sports—including rugby, cricket, and basketball—are played all over the world. However, by most measures, soccer is far more popular as a sport to watch and to participate in than any other.
3. It is sometimes said that spices were introduced to Europe as a way of disguising the bad flavor of rotting meat. This is a myth. Of course / Granted, spices might have had the power to overcome the smell of rotting meat, but spices were very expensive. Anyone who could afford spices could afford fresh meat.

Exercise 16

Relatively cheap food in western countries has led to increased waste. Granted, some of this waste is perishable food that can't be saved or redistributed. All the same, it is clear that the way people treat food is directly tied to its cost. People must become better educated about food efficiency. Otherwise, the current abundance of food will not last. It may only take one disastrous wheat harvest in China to change everything. In that case, market forces would push the cost of wheat beyond reach for many poorer countries.

Exercise 17

- 1 As a result of industrial pollution, the atmosphere has changed.
- 2 In addition to small changes, such as butterflies moving north, and there are large changes, such as glaciers melting and flowing into the ocean.
- 3 In contrast to some countries with much higher temperatures, a few areas will experience substantially lower winter temperatures.

Exercise 18

- 1 Americans often complain about the U.S. Congress. However / Nevertheless, they tend to have a positive attitude toward their own representatives in Congress.
- 3 A number of stereotypes are associated with people from Minnesota. For one thing / For example, they are said to be reluctant to express strong opinions.
- 5 It's not surprising that one of the most popular boys' names in the US is *José*, a Spanish name. After all, Spanish-speaking people are the fastest-growing minority in the U.S.
- 7 Credit cards make it very easy to spend money you don't have. As a result / Consequently, many consumers are in debt.
- 9 Presidential candidates don't always need government experience to attract voters. On the contrary / In fact, it is often an advantage to have no government experience. Many voters like "outsiders."
- 11 For many years, labor-saving devices have resulted in reduced physical activity. Meanwhile / At the same time, the variety and availability of junk food have increased.
- 13 The public is often very critical of the media. Among other things / For one thing, they sometimes accuse media companies of bias.
- 15 People in North America tend to eat a lot of meat and fat. In contrast, the traditional Japanese diet includes more fish and vegetables.
- 17 What happens if you can't remember your password? Then / In that case you can usually just click a link and you'll be instructed to create a new one.
- 19 You need to save some money. Otherwise you won't be ready for a financial emergency.

Exercise 19

1. Productivity has increased a lot in recent years. Still, there are food shortages.
3. People in the United States might ask, "What should I have for dinner tonight?" In contrast, people in other parts of the world are asking, "Will there be anything for dinner tonight?"
5. Farming in China has increased substantially. As a result of increased in livestock farming, meat consumption has more than doubled in the last ten years.

Exercise 20

- 1 Although some countries have increased their agricultural output, they continue to import a lot of food.
- 2 Instead of (always) reacting to emergency food shortages, we should be working harder to prevent them.
- 3 Because the cost of chemical fertilizers is tied to the price of oil, rising oil prices now mean that fertilizers will cost more later.
- 4 In comparison to the United States, Brazil is a model of efficiency in biofuel production.

Exercise 21

- 1 There have been calls to reduce carbon emissions. Some countries don't want ~~however~~, these kinds of limitations ... → There have been calls to reduce carbon admissions. **However**, some countries don't want ... OR Some countries, **however**, don't want ... OR Some countries don't want these limitations placed on their productivity, **however**.
- 2 The cost of food is at the mercy of market forces. An example, the spike in food prices in 2007 was caused not by a shortage but by panic buying. → For example, the spike in food prices in 2007....[see 3.3]. As an example this effect, ... > As an example **of** this effect, ...
- 3 There are some reasons for optimism. To begin, certain major food crops ... > To begin **with**, certain ... [see 3.3]
- 4 India and China have joined the group already. ~~Besides~~, Brazil is expected to join ...

Exercise 22

It is now possible to sequence a human genome in about eight days, at a cost of about \$10,000. Researchers are working on ways to reduce both the time and cost of this process. The most promising way to develop faster, cheaper ways of sequencing is described as "nanopore sequencing." This involves pulling individual strands of DNA through tiny nanoscopic pores. Nanopores are holes about one thousand millionth of a meter wide.

How does nanopore sequencing improve on existing sequencing techniques? All current techniques have to label the DNA chemically and copy it in order to have enough to read it. As a result, the current state of the art technology requires between five and ten days just preparing the DNA. With nanopores, however, virtually no chemical pre-processing is required and no amplification. Instead, a single strand of DNA can be read, one base pair at a time, and without the need for labeling. Moreover, existing sequencing techniques involve breaking DNA into small chunks of less than 100 base pairs. These chunks then have to be sequenced many times to find identifiable overlaps so that they can be pieced together. Nanopore sequencing, on the other hand, can cope with much longer strands, which should help speed up the process.

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 4, Tenses, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include answers to even-numbered items.

Exercise 1 Should high schools start the day earlier?

- 1 In recent years, high schools in some U.S. communities have changed their schedules so that the school day now starts later. Other schools are considering making the same change. They are responding to research into the sleep needs of adolescents.

have changed: present perfect

starts: simple present

are considering, are responding: present continuous

- 2 Researchers at the University of Minnesota studied eight high schools before and after they moved to later start times. They found that later start times had benefits related to mental health, safety, and attendance. In some schools, later times correlated with better grades.

studied, moved, found, correlated – simple past

("Related" has no tense. It is a past participle in a reduced relative clause: "Benefits that are related.")

- 3 Research has also led to a better understanding of what kind of sleep schedule is most natural for a teenager. Through the release of the hormone melatonin, the human brain makes a person feel sleepy late in the day. But what does "late" mean? It means different things for people of different ages. The typical adult starts to feel sleepy around 10:00 pm, but teenagers generally don't feel sleepy until around 11:00. An early start the next morning—high schools typically start before 8:00—deprives them of the sleep they need. And, as a *New York Times* article about sleep research noted, the blue light of electronic devices sometimes "tricks the brain into sensing wakeful daylight, slowing the release of melatonin and the onset of sleep." Since electronic devices have become such an important part of kids' lives, many have them close at hand, in their bedrooms.

has...led – present perfect

is, makes, does...mean, means, starts, start, deprives, need – simple present

noted – simple past

tricks – simple present

have become – present perfect

have – simple present

(In "makes a person feel," the verb "feel" is a bare infinitive. In "slowing the release..." the form "slowing" is a participle in a reduced clause: "which slows" → "slowing.")

- 4 In spite of the possible benefits, the change to a later starting time is controversial. Many parents object because the current schedule fits better with their work schedules and with after-school activities like sports and part-time jobs.

is, object, fits – simple present

- 5 There is also a deep-seated belief that sleep deprivation is somehow admirable. According to one sleep expert, “It’s still a badge of honor to get five hours of sleep. It supposedly means you’re working harder.” And, of course, society values hard work.

is, is, ’s, means – simple present
’re working – present continuous
values – simple present

- 6 Still, the arguments in favor of a later start have convinced many skeptics, and the movement is gaining momentum in many communities. Whether it will catch on in a big way depends on practical factors like parents’ schedules as well as cultural attitudes about sleep and work.

have convinced – present perfect
is gaining – present continuous
will catch on - future

Exercise 2 Sleep well?

Last night I went to bed at 10:30, fell asleep right away and then woke up after midnight. I was unable to get back to sleep, so I got up and opened a document I had been working on. I started adding to it. It seemed like I was getting a lot done, so I kept it up for a couple of hours before going back to bed. But I feel bad when I do that. Healthy people don’t follow that type of schedule! Today I have plenty of energy and I’m working productively, but all day I’ve been telling myself, “Don’t do that again!” – Anne H., 26

went, fell, woke up, was, got up – simple past
had been working – past perfect progressive
started, seemed – simple past
was getting – past continuous
kept – simple past
feel, do, don’t follow, have – simple present
’m working – present continuous
’ve been telling – present perfect continuous

Does it sound familiar? Many people today worry about their sleeping habits. And don’t we all know that everyone requires eight hours of continuous sleep between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.?

does...sound, worry, don’t...know, requires – simple present

In fact, if we look at history, we find that people have not always followed the sleeping customs that most people in industrialized societies believe in today. For much of human history, people went to bed when it got dark. After four or five hours of sleep – their “first sleep” – they woke up and were active, by candlelight, for another few hours. Then they went back to bed for their “second sleep” and rose with the sun. The time between the two “sleeps” was valued as a productive period.

look, find – simple present
have not...followed – present perfect

believe in – simple past

went, got, woke up, were, went, rose, was valued (passive voice) – simple past

In an experiment conducted by Thomas A Wehr in the 1990s, people were deprived of artificial light for long periods. In the beginning, Dr. Wehr observed that the subjects slept through the night, but eventually they began waking up after midnight. They lay awake for a couple of hours and then drifted back to sleep. It seemed that their bodies had adapted to prefer a two-part sleep schedule just like that of their ancestors. Though it isn't considered normal to sleep in two phases today, this research suggests that is in fact natural.

were deprived (passive voice), observed, slept, began, lay, drifted, seemed – simple past

had adapted – past perfect

isn't considered (passive voice), suggests, is – simple present

The problem, of course, is that sleeping in two phases does not work well on a regular basis if a person doesn't go to bed with the sun. If you go to bed at 10 and get up at 6, with an active period in between, you will not get enough sleep—and most people do need close to eight hours, whether they are continuous or not.

is, does not work, doesn't go, go – simple present

will not get – future

do need (emphatic), is – simple present

Exercise 3 See exercise 2.

Exercise 4

Why didn't you answered → Why didn't you answer? (5)

...I will have call every number on this list → will have called (11)

Exercise 5: Tense chart with negatives and questions

Complete the chart by writing the negative form and the question form of each verb phrase, as in the shaded boxes. For help, see Appendix xxx.

	Simple VERB + s / VERB	Continuous BE + VERBing	Perfect HAVE + past participle	Perfect continuous HAVE been + VERBing
Present	<i>He calls his parents Mom and Pop.</i> Negative: does not call Question: Does he call...?	<i>Sara is calling all her friends with the news.</i> Negative: is not calling Question: Is she calling?	<i>Ben has my number but he has never called me.</i> Negative: has not called Question: Has he called?	<i>Lee has been calling hotels to ask about their rates.</i> Negative: has not been calling Question: Has she been calling?
Past	<i>I called yesterday, but no one answered.</i> Negative: did not call Question: Did you call?	<i>I was calling your number when I realized I couldn't remember why.</i> Negative: was not calling Question: Were you calling?	<i>Last night an emergency vehicle drove up next door. Our neighbor had called 911.</i> Negative: had not called Question: Had s/he called?	<i>I finally reached my lawyer. I had been calling all afternoon.</i> Negative: had not been calling Question: Had you been calling...?
Future	<i>I will call you right back.</i> Negative: will not call Question: Will you call?	<i>We will be calling you "Grandpa" soon.</i> Negative: will be calling Question: Will we be calling...?	<i>By the end of the day, I will have called every number on this list.</i> Negative: will not have called Question: Will you have called...?	<i>By the end of the day I will have been calling potential customers for 10 hours straight.</i> Negative: will not have been calling Question: Will you have been calling...?

Exercise 6 Use the verbs in appropriate tenses.

When an American says “Thank you,” the other person replies “You’re welcome.” That is what I learned in my first English class. But now I live in the U.S., and I do not hear “You’re welcome” very often. When I thank my roommate for something, she usually answers “No problem.” Sometimes she says “No worries.” Many people say “You bet.” From older people, sometimes I hear “My pleasure.” My experience shows that language in real life does not always match the language that a student learns in class.

Exercise 7 – Odd answers only

- 1 They say that everyone makes mistakes but only a fool makes the same mistake twice.
- 2 -
- 3 A person who doesn't believe in God is called an *atheist*.
- 4 -
- 5 An ambassador represents his or her national government in another country.
- 6 -
- 7 The writer Stephen King always washes his hands before going to bed. He doesn't know why.
- 8 -
- 9 Do women live longer than men?
- 10 -

Exercise 8

My mother is driving to work. She almost always leaves just before 7.

My four-year-old sister is still sleeping.

Exercise 9 Imagine the activities of some people you know well who are far away at this moment: family (as in the exercise above) or friends. Write a description using present continuous verb phrases and verbs in other tenses as needed.

Exercise 10 Imagine that the paragraphs below are a message from a friend. Fill the blanks with appropriate forms of the verbs. Do not use present continuous if the verb is stative.

I started my new job last week, and so far things are going well. Everything is new to me, but I am learning a lot every day, and my coworkers are helpful. I am still looking for an apartment; I don't have my own place yet. For now, I am living in an apartment that belongs to a friend of my boss who is backpacking around Europe this summer.

Unfortunately, my car is not working very well. The engine is making a strange noise. I am taking it to a mechanic this weekend. How are you? Get back to me soon. I am not coming home for a visit until next month, and I want to know what is happening in your life.

Exercise 11 See exercise 8.

Exercise 12

- 1 Like most people, Ted lives near his work place, but this week he is visiting a friend two hours away.
- 2 -
- 3 All of our representatives are assisting other callers. Please stay on the line. We value your business.
- 4 -
- 5 Hurry up! Everyone is waiting for you. Why are you spending so much time on your hair?
OR Why do you spend so much time on your hair (always)?
- 5 -

- 7 We have a copy machine, but it isn't working today. When that happens, most of us use the copy center in the library.
- 8 -
- 9 Did Matt find a job, or is he still looking? My cousin's company is hiring new employees this month.
- 10 -
- 11 This isn't funny. I don't understand why you are laughing.
- 12 -
- 13 ~ What's wrong with Sarah? She seems irritable.
~ She's just nervous about a big project she is working on.
- 14 -
- 15 Because so many people are out of work these days, petty crime is increasing "Petty" means "not serious," but people are still concerned about it.
- 16 -

Exercise 13 Using the phrases, create a sentence like the examples, using an expression like "usually" and simple present in one clause and present continuous with a phrase like "this week" in the other clause. You don't need to imagine any words, but remember to add -s when you need it, and remember that each verb phrase needs a subject.

- 1 Usually she prefers (She usually prefers) science fiction, but this summer she is reading romance novels.
- 2 -
- 3 Today it is running late. Usually it runs (It usually runs) on time.
- 4 -
- 5 Often they take (They often take) a vacation, but this year they are not going anywhere.
- 6 -
- 7 This semester she is taking French, but usually she takes (she usually takes) only science classes.
- 8 -
- 9 My cat and dog usually do not do anything, but right now they are running around like crazy.
- 10 -
- 11 Generally it takes (It generally takes) me 15 minutes, but today it is taking forever.
- 12 -
- 13 Usually it works (It usually works) fine, but now it's making a strange noise
- 14 -
- 15 Generally he learns (He generally learns) fast, but today he's not doing very well.

Exercise 14 Complete the texts with the appropriate forms of the verbs. Some are irregular.

One January day, I was waiting for the subway. When the F train arrived I got on, and then watched as a young woman ran up and jumped on just before the doors closed. Unfortunately, when she looked out the window, she realized that she had dropped one of her gloves on the platform. What she did next surprised me. With a sorry look on her face, she stepped up to the window and threw the other glove out. It landed just a few inches from its mate. She didn't have any use for a single glove, but maybe someone else needed a pair.

Generosity

Before Christmas a year ago, I was in New York City on the subway. At West Fourth Street, a young man entered the train with a boombox. He said loudly, “I’m trying to stay out of trouble tonight, so I’m offering you a dance, like we do it in the Bronx.” Most of the passengers didn’t look at him.

Then he plugged his iPhone into the boombox and started (began) to dance his heart out. His performance included back flips and body spins on the floor with just one hand. By this time everyone was watching in amazement. When the performance ended, several passengers gave the young dancer dollar bills, five-dollar bills, and even ten-dollar bills. Their generosity impressed me.

Just then, at the other end of the car, an older man got on and began (started) asking for money. He was dirty and poorly dressed and didn’t have any dance routine or musical act to offer. All he had was a wish for kindness, but he didn’t get a dime.

Then just before the next stop, the dancer went up to the old man and gave him all those dollar bills, fives, and tens. “Merry Christmas, man,” he said.

Peanut butter

I was shopping at a supermarket on 116th Street recently. I found / had found everything on my list except for one item. I approached a young man who was putting cans on a shelf and said, “I’m looking for peanut butter.” He looked up and answered “Oh, she doesn’t work here anymore. She quit about a month ago.”

The stories were adapted from the New York Times Metropolitan Diary feature.

Exercise 17

Many people say “You bet.” Sometimes I hear “No problem.”
...but I didn’t learn how Americans really talk in daily life.

Exercise 18

- 1 We were driving to Chicago on highway 94 when we saw four-car accident.
- 2 -
- 3 The little girl walked into the men’s restroom, but her parents didn’t notice because they were looking at their phones.
- 4 -
- 5 ...Janet didn’t hear it because the people around her were making (the people around her made) too much noise.
- 6 -

Exercise 19 When “off” means “on”

I was teaching a class one morning when the fire alarm sounded. Of course my students and I immediately left the building. After a few minutes, the alarm stopped and we went back inside.

To get back on track, I asked my students, “OK, what were we doing when the alarm went off?” I thought someone would say “We were talking about verbs” or “We were looking at page 165.” Instead, someone said, “We were waiting outside.” For a moment I was confused, but then I understood the problem. They didn’t understand the meaning of “go off.” To them, “off” meant “not operating,” as when we say “The lights went off.” But in fact when we say an alarm “goes off” it means the alarm *starts*. In other words, when it “goes off” it really goes on!

Exercise 20

- 1 People used to go to bed with the sun. Now almost no one goes to bed that early.
- 2 -
- 3 Almost everyone has a mobile phone these days. People used to depend on landlines.
- 4 -
- 5 In industrialized societies today, families are smaller than they used to be.
- 6 -
- 7 about a third of marriages in the U.S. end in divorce.
- 8 -
- 9 Most people don't write letters very often. Letters used to be an important way of keeping in touch.

Exercise 21

... older children would sometimes teach younger children. Today children attend (usually attend) schools large enough to allow kids to be separated by age...

Exercise 22 Has the world become less violent?

Steven Pinker, a professor at Harvard, is the author of “The Better Angels of our Nature,” in which he argues that the world has become less violent over the course of history. He writes:

This book is about what may be the most important thing that has ever happened in human history. Believe it or not—and I know that most people do not—violence has declined over long stretches of time, and today we may be living in the most peaceable era in our species’ existence. The decline, to be sure, has not been smooth; it has not brought violence down to zero; and it is not guaranteed to continue. But it is an unmistakable development, visible on scales from millennia to years, from the waging of wars to the spanking of children. – Steven Pinker, preface to *The Better Angels of our Nature*

Pinker acknowledges that traditions of family and religion have grown weaker with the advance of individualism and science, but he argues that the changes have resulted in a less violent world.

To support his thesis, he examines numerical evidence related to violence: wars, crime, and even physical punishment of children by parents. For example, he notes that between the Middle Ages and the 20th century, European countries experienced “a tenfold to fiftyfold decline in rates of homicide.” In the home, increased respect for women’s rights has contributed to an overall decline in domestic violence. Worldwide, more and more people have come to regard corporal punishment of children as unacceptable.

Of course, it is easy to point to find examples of terrible violence in today's world, but Pinker's point is that, overall, violence in all areas of life has declined.

Pinker's book is optimistic. As he puts it, "The belief that violence has increased suggests that the world we made has contaminated us, perhaps irretrievably. The belief that it has decreased suggests that we started off nasty and that the artifices of civilization have moved us in a noble direction, one in which we can hope to continue."

Exercise 23

Has the world become less violent throughout the course of human history? Stephen Pinker argues that in fact violence has decreased. Though traditions of family and religion have grown (have become) weaker, this has resulted in a more peaceful world, according to Pinker. He notes that violent practices such as executions and the beating of children has become less widespread, and that no wars between major nations have taken place since the middle of the 20th century. Pinker argues that changes in many aspects of life—politics, economic life, technology, and communications, and more—have contributed to this change.

Exercise 24

- 1 For thousands of years, people have used dogs for hunting.
- 2 -
- 3 Toyota has been the world's number 1 producer of automobiles for several years. (Note: This means that Toyota is still number 1.)
- 4 -
- 5 I haven't seen them for for five years. We haven't talked on the phone for a year.
- 6 -
- 7 We have not had any rain for a month. The fields have been dry since June.
- 8 -
- 9 Her teachers have always encouraged her to believe in herself.
- 10 -
- 11 In my ten years here, I have never been bored.
- 12 -
- 13 They have lost every game since 1999.
- 14 -

Exercise 25

- 1 How many times have the Brazilians won the World Cup?
- 2 -
- 3 Have you lost weight since the last time I saw you?
- 4 -
- 5 Since the 1950s, more and more women have joined the labor force.
- 6 -
- 7 Since they stopped using bagpipes, the Hipsters have become the most popular band in town.
- 8 -

9 Todd is writing a song titled “Since we met, I have fallen in love (with someone else).”

Exercise 26

Have you ever visited a Disney Park?
Have you ever tasted horsemeat?
Have you ever watched a boxing match?
Have you ever played ping-pong?
Have you ever hiked ten miles?
Have you ever prepared a meal for some friends?
Have you ever talked with a celebrity?
Have you ever stayed in a houth hostel?
Have you ever played chess?
Have you ever performed in a play?
Have you ever belonged to a musical group?
Have you ever dreamed about being famous?
Have you ever competed in a tournament?
Have you ever wanted to quit school?
Have you ever owned a dog or cat?
Have you ever lived in a high-rise apartment?
Have you ever voted in a national election?
Have you ever appeaared on TV?
Have you ever applied for a job you didn't want?
Have you ever dropped a class?
Have you ever planted a garden?
Have you ever borrowed someone's car?
Have you ever started an organization?
Have you ever lied about your age?
Have you ever worked on homework all night?
Have you ever argued with your parents?
Have you ever memorized a poem?
Have you ever worked in a restaurant?
Have you ever stayed awake all night?
Have you ever walked in your sleep?

Exercise 27

Have you ever gotten sick at school?
Have you ever found some money?
Have you ever ridden a horse?
Have you ever worn a cowboy hat?
Have you ever written a research paper?
Have you ever gotten lost in an unfamiliar city?
Have you ever fallen asleep in class?
Have you ever lost your keys?
Have you ever bought a lottery ticket?
Have you ever spoken win front of a large group?

Have you ever slept all day?
Have you ever gone shopping without any money?
Have you ever won a prize?
Have you ever broken an arm or leg?
Have you ever swum in the ocean?
Have you ever gone to a movie alone?
Have you ever read a novel in English?
Have you ever eaten at a famous restaurant?
Have you ever known a person older than 100?
Have you ever done a crossword puzzle?
Have you ever fallen off a bike?
Have you ever taken a four-hour exam?
Have you ever slept in a tent?
Have you ever made a cake?
Have you ever left home without your keys?
Have you ever flown in a hot-air balloon?
Have you ever made popcorn?

Exercise 28

- 1 This is the most romantic movie I have ever seen.
- 2 -
- 3 This is the most dependable car I have ever driven.
- 4 -
- 5 How old was the oldest person you have ever met?
- 6 -
- 7 This is the most delicious pizza I have ever eaten.
- 8 -
- 9 This is the most difficult class I have ever taken.
- 10 -
- 11 This is the most crowded city I have ever lived in.
- 12 -
- 13 You're the most generous person I have ever known.
- 14 -
- 15 This is the nicest hotel I have ever stayed in.

Exercise 29

- 1 Alaska became part of the U.S. in 1867. The state has developed a big oil industry since then.
- 2 -
- 3 Noah has worked for some great companies. He worked for Apple before it became famous.
- 4 -
- 5 Ever since I was 15, I have wanted to go to this school, and last fall I started my first year.

Exercise 31 (T14) Underline the present perfect continuous verb phrases.

My aunt has had an interesting life and she has always loved writing, so she's been writing a book of anecdotes about her experiences. She's been working on it for a month, and she recently told me this story that she plans to include. She found herself in an elevator with Mike Wallace, a TV journalist who had a very famous program, *Sixty Minutes*. They were alone and stood in silence as the elevator went higher and higher. As she was getting out on her floor, she said, "Mr. Wallace, I've been watching you for 20 years, and you're terrific!" He smiled and said, "I've been watching you for two minutes, and you're terrific too!"

Exercise 32

- 1 She has been playing a lot with her father.
- 2 -
- 3 Strange things have been happening with my laptop since I installed it.
- 4 -
- 5 He has been recovering from a serious illness.
- 6 -
- 7 Cars and highways are safer now. As a result, traffic fatalities have been declining.
- 8 -
- 9 They have been dying out as a result of environmental devastation.
- 10 -
- 11 Terry's favorite sport is rugby. He has been playing rugby since he was in middle school.
- 12 -

Ex. 33

- 1 By the time the police arrived, one of the drivers had left the scene of the accident.
- 2 -
- 3 When I first came to this country, I didn't speak the language well, even though I had studied it in high school.
- 4 -
- 5 I wanted to buy a used bike, but by the time I contacted the seller, he had sold it.
- 6 -
- 7 My dog was nowhere to be found. I looked for him everywhere, but he had disappeared. I finally found him in my garage! I had closed the door without realizing he was inside.
- 8 -

Exercise 34

At first I was confused, but then I saw that he had bought a bus pass.

Exercise 35

A few years ago I was invited to a wedding, and though the couple and most of the guests had a good time, for me it was a disaster. About an hour before the event, I called a taxi. With my gift for the bride and groom in a shopping bag by my side, I sat down on the curb outside my apartment and waited. When the cab arrived, the driver was talking on his phone in an angry voice. His arguing really annoyed me, but I got into the cab. I handed him a slip of paper with the address on it and we drove off. Within 20 minutes I was at the wedding hall, admiring a table

full of gifts. Then it hit me: I had forgotten my gift on the curb outside my apartment. Another guest drove me back to my apartment, but where the gift had been we found nothing but the empty shopping bag. I blamed the distraction of the cab driver's arguing for the loss. On the way back to the hall, we had car trouble, so we missed the ceremony.

Exercise 36

- 1 ~ Do you have any vacation plans? ~ You bet. We are going to take a bike trip along the Mississippi. (Also correct: *are taking*.)
- 2 -
- 3 You forgot your office key? Don't worry. I will let you in.
- 4 -
- 5 If you lose your job, where will you look (where are you going to look) for another one?
- 6 -

Exercise 37

She is going to get / is getting married in two weeks. (It's a planned action.)
We're going to pick you up after lunch. (It's an offer.)

Exercise 38

- 1 We've run out of this model, but when the next shipment comes in, we will let you know.
- 2 -
- 3 I expect to like this job after I learn a little more about office politics. Then I will feel more at ease.
- 4 -
- 5 My parents will not be happy until the last of their children graduate from college.
- 6 -
- 7 The doorman will let you in only after you show him your ID.
- 8 -
- 9 Seth believes in keeping active as he gets older. He is going to do some volunteer work after he retires.
- 10 -

Exercise 39

The economist Alvin Roth of Standord University recently offered predictions about what the world will be like in the 21st century. Roth believes that worldwide economic growth will continue. This means that people will have more choices about "whether and how hard to compete." Many people, he says, will choose to pursue a slower pace of life. Young people will have more time to seek new experiences and retirement will be a longer phase of life.

Roth also predicts a bigger role for performance-enhancing drugs—drugs that will improve concentration, memory, or even intelligence. In the same way that drugs will allow us to improve our performance, he says, our increasing understanding of genetics will make it possible for parents to select characteristics of a baby before it is born. Ethical considerations related to this will continue to be a concern.

Roth believes that many family arrangements that most people now regard as "alternative" – such as same-sex marriage and polygamy – will become more usual. Families will remain important, but childrearing will occupy a smaller proportion of people's lives.

Exercise 40

- 1 If Joel doesn't improve his performance at work, he will be looking for a new job soon.
- 2 -
- 3 Adam's daughter is having / is going to have a baby. We will be calling / are going to be calling Adam "Grandpa" soon.
- 4 -
- 5 By the time I retire, I will have been working for this company for 32 years.
- 6 -
- 7 I'm late. By the time I get to class, the lecture will have started.
- 8 -
- 9 Kelly is going to spend / is spending / will spend her senior year in Japan. She will be living / is going to be living with a family.
- 10 -
- 11 The orchestra is making / is going to make / will make its tenth appearance on this stage next month.
- 12 -

Exercise 41

- 1 When the first world war began in 1914, many people thought it would be over in a few months. They had no idea that it would last for more than four years.
- 2 -
- 3 In the 1950s, elementary schools conducted civil defense drills from time to time so that children would know what to do in the case of a nuclear attack.
- 4 -
- 5 Many people thought that computers would not work properly at the turn of the millenium.
- 6 -
- 7 Yesterday I set an alarm on my phone so that I would not forget to call my mom. Unfortunately, I forgot anyway.
- 8 -
- 9 My father had the same name as my grandfather, but he always used a nickname so that people would not confuse him with his dad.
- 10 -

Exercise 42

She thought she could catch up by attending classes in the summer, but then she realized that she would need to work in the summer in order to pay her tuition.

Exercise 43 (T22) Referring to T22 if you need to, complete the chart with examples of durative and punctual expressions.

Punctual expressions	Durative expressions
<i>Ming arrived in Dubai a month ago.</i>	<i>Ming is in Dubai now.</i>

We <u>became</u> friends in grade school.	We are friends.
Elvis <u>died</u> in 1977.	Elvis <u>is dead</u> .
The baby <u>fell asleep</u> an hour ago.	The baby is asleep / sleeping.
I <u>joined</u> the chess club last year.	I <u>belong to</u> the chess club.
Celia <u>left</u> / <u>went out</u> this morning.	Celia <u>is out</u> / <u>is gone</u> .
I <u>got used to</u> the weather long ago.	I'm used to the weather now.
We <u>married</u> / <u>were married</u> / <u>got married</u> in 2010.	We <u>are married</u> .
Chad <u>got</u> a job last week.	Chad has a job.
I <u>learned</u> how to play piano as a child.	I <u>know</u> how to play the piano.
We <u>met</u> a long time ago.	We know each other.
She <u>started</u> law school in August.	She's in law school / is studying law now.
Tim <u>started wearing</u> / <u>got glasses</u> when he was 7.	Tim <u>wears</u> glasses.

Exercise 44 Choose the best answer(s). Some of the expressions are not in T22. Think carefully about the meanings of the verbs.

- 1 Harvey is here. He arrived an hour ago. He has been here for an hour.
- 2 -
- 3 I caught a cold two days ago. I have had this cold for two days.
- 4 -
- 5 Jeremy wears glasses. He has been wearing glasses when he was ten.
- 6 -
- 7 My goldfish died a week ago. He has been dead for a week.
- 8 -
- 9 I belong to a book club. I joined two years ago. I have belonged to the club for two years.
- 10 -

Exercise 45

In places where the air is sinking...

Since the atmosphere constantly works to restore equilibrium, air moves from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

Exercise 46

Researchers are discovering / have discovered more and more evidence that high achievement does not depend only on innate ability. Intelligence certainly plays a big role in achievement, but many experts say that practice is equally or even more important. The most effective practice involves setting specific goals, getting immediate feedback, and concentrating as much on technique as on results. This is good news for a student who is studying / who studies a foreign language. You don't have to be a grammar genius to succeed.

Exercise 47

In the 1992-1993 school year, only 9.1 per cent were As.

Educators call this type of change grade inflation...

Others worry that academic standards have fallen / are falling.

Exercise 48

My daily walk to work takes half an hour, and on the way I sometimes I stop at a restroom in the park. I stopped there one day recently and noticed that someone had removed the mirrors above the sinks. A few days later, I stopped again. Above the sinks someone had written in big red letters "You look great!" Later I read in the paper that they were remodeling / were going to remodel the restrooms in the park, so the mirrors would back soon. Too bad. For me the "You look great" sign works / worked a lot better.

Exercise 49

He hadn't decided on a major, but he's thinking about majoring in philosophy.

Before he registers, he plans to discuss it with his advisor and talk to a professor or two.

Exercise 50

- 1 Careful drivers don't text (T6) while they are driving (T7). They keep (T6) their eyes on the road and AVOID (T6) distractions.
- 2 -
- 3 My college CHANGED (T9, T13) from a quarter system to a semester system last fall. They had followed (T15) the quarter system for four decades. Now that classes are (T6) 15 weeks, students will be (T18) able to study subjects in more depth.
- 4 -
- 5 At the beginning of the movie, I thought (T9) the main character WOULD FALL (T18) in love with his neighbor and they would (T18) get married, but instead he fell (T9) in love with her brother.
- 6 -
- 7 Brazil used to be (T11) a Portuguese colony, so most Brazilians SPEAK (T6) Portuguese. The language has changed, (T12) but people from Portugal don't have (T6) trouble understanding Brazilians.
- 8 -
- 9 The teachers at this school value (T6) active learning. They don't do (T6) a lot of lecturing. They say (T6) that most students DON'T LEARN (T6) effectively that way.
- 10 In old movies, you often see (T6) people smoking. Now smoking in movies HAS BECOME (T12) less common. The producers of movies don't want (T6) to offend viewers who object (T6) to smoking. ("Is becoming" is grammatically possible, but "has become" is more

consistent with the facts.)

- 11 The famous writer Oscar Wilde once said (T9) that a writer is someone who has taught (T12, T37) his mind to misbehave. Wilde understood (T9) that creativity DOES (T6, T38.21) not always come from an orderly mind.

12 -

- 13 Most Americans who were at least 12 years old in 1963 REMEMBER (T6) what they were doing (T10) when they heard (T9) the news that President John Kennedy had been assassinated. (T15, T3)

14 -

- 15 We bought this house when we moved here from L.A. three years ago. For two years, we kept everything as it was, but SINCE then we have made lots of improvements.

Student's Answer key, Chapter 5, Passive and Active Voice, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

■ Exercise 1

In 1968, in an elementary school in Iowa, a class of third-graders experienced an unusual lesson. The students were divided into two groups: blue-eyed students and brown-eyed students. The brown-eyed students were told they were the "superior" group. They were told that they were smarter, cleaner, and more civilized. They were given five extra minutes of recess and (were) allowed to take seconds at lunch. The "inferior" group wasn't allowed to take seconds at lunch, play with kids in the "superior" group, or use the playground equipment.

The next day, the groups were reversed. Now the blue-eyed children were the "superior" group and the brown-eyed children were "inferior."

This unusual lesson was designed as a way of teaching the students what it is like to experience discrimination.

■ Exercise 2 The same information is expressed below in a version with all active sentences (a) and and a version with some passive sentences (b). Underline the subject-verb-object sequences in (a) and their passive paraphrases in (b). The first pair is already underlined.

a. In 1968, in a small town in Iowa, Jane Elliott taught an unusual lesson in her third-grade class. She divided the students into two groups: blue-eyed students and brown-eyed students. She told the brown-eyed students they were the "superior" group. She told them they were smarter, cleaner, and more civilized. She gave them five extra minutes of recess and (she) allowed them to take seconds at lunch. She didn't allow the "inferior" group to take seconds at lunch, play with kids in the "superior" group, or use the playground equipment.

The next day, Elliott reversed the groups. Now the blue-eyed children were the "superior" group and the brown-eyed children were "inferior."

Why did Jane Elliott design such an unusual lesson? Her goal was to teach the students what it is like to experience discrimination.

b. In 1968, in a small town in Iowa, an lesson was taught in a third-grade class. The students were divided into two groups: blue-eyed students and brown-eyed students. The brown-eyed students were told they were the "superior" group. They were told that they were smarter, cleaner, and more civilized. They were given five extra minutes of recess and (were) allowed to take seconds at lunch. The "inferior" group wasn't allowed to take seconds at lunch, play with kids in the "superior" group, or use the playground equipment.

The next day, the groups were reversed. Now the blue-eyed children were the "superior" group and the brown-eyed children were "inferior."

Why was such an unusual lesson designed? The goal was to teach the students what it is like to experience discrimination.

■ Exercise 3 Use the verbs in the correct forms, active or passive. Pay attention to the tenses (for example, *were* instead of *are*) as well. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1. *divide, tell, give* In the blue eyes / brown eyes lesson, the children in an elementary

classroom were divided into two groups according to eye color – blue or brown. The children in the blue-eyed group were told that they were superior. They were given special privileges.

3. *design, want, treat* This unusual lesson was designed by Jane Elliott, the students' teacher. She wanted to teach the children how it feels when you are treated unfairly.

■ **Exercise 4** Choose the right form of the verb, active or passive, in the designated tense. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1. Diet, exercise, and sleep all affect a person's health.
3. Natural disasters like floods and earthquakes affect everyone.
5. Every year, millions of dollars are spent on luxury goods like fine watches and handbags.
7. When was the safety belt that we use in cars invented?
9. Pasteurization makes it safe to drink milk. The process was invented in the 19th century.
11. Before the invention of the printing press, everything was written by hand.
13. Jane Austen wrote *Pride and Prejudice*, one of the most famous English novels.

■ **Exercise 5** Change each active sentence to passive. Change each passive sentence to active. Keep the tenses the same. (For reference, see Appendix A, which includes both examples active and passive in all tenses.) Don't include the agent unless it is expressed by a noun that gives useful information. **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 Their home was destroyed by a fire.
- 3 Some trees were planted.
- 5 How is your last name spelled?
- 7 How are their schedules organized?
- 9 A hundred-dollar bill was awarded to the winner. / The winner was awarded a hundred-dollar bill.
- 11 An orientation video is shown to new students.
- 13 We weren't invited to a party.
- 15 I wasn't allowed to cross the border.

17 The Yankees defeated the Mets.

19 American Indians operate many casinos.

21 Professionals design the most successful Web sites.

■ **Exercise 6 (5.3)** Which underlined verbs have an object? Underline the objects.

Art was always important to Sarah Palmer, and so was nature. Wild animals fascinated her. Hats, too: she never went out without a hat. So when Sara died at the age of 101 in 2012, the residents of the small town where she lived honored her in a suitable way. They commissioned a sculpture. The sculptor finished the statue in 2014 and it now stands in the town square. At first glance, it appears to be a woman wearing a dress and a hat. When you look more closely, you see that in fact it is a chimpanzee, and the hat is just like one that Sara often wore. People remember Sarah for her sense of humor, so the statue would no doubt appeal to her. The old men who use the square every day as their own private front yard appreciate it too. As one remarked, “It’s the best thing that ever happened to this town!”

■ **Exercise 7 (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)** Create a passive paraphrase of each sentence that has a transitive verb and an object. Do not do anything with the other sentences. In the passive sentences, don’t include a phrase with *by* unless it gives important information. Do not change the tenses. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1 She was fascinated by wild animals.

3. No change is possible (*die* is intransitive).

5. She was honored in a suitable way.

7. The statue was finished in 2013.

9. No change is possible (*stand* is intransitive).

11. No change is possible (*appeal* is intransitive).

■ **Exercise 8** In the sentences below, use the right forms of the verbs that are provided. Don’t use any “extra BE” verbs. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1. I suggest we split the cost 50-50. Do you agree?

3. The U.S. congress consists of two bodies: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

5. Winter is coming and the days are becoming shorter.

7. As their habitats shrink, many species of wildlife are disappearing.

10. The poems of Emily Dickinson were not published until after she died.

11. The American Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865.

13. You should reserve your ticket now. Only five seats remain / are remaining.

15. When the plane landed, I was sleeping. I
didn't wake up till the cabin was almost empty.
17. With some diseases, symptoms don't occur
until it is too late for effective treatment.

■ **Exercise 9** Rewrite the sentences so that the focus is on the object and the actions, as in the example. Do not include the agent (that is, don't say "by us" or "by someone"). **Only the odd answers appear.**

- 1 All the cars are washed, waxed, and polished.
- 2 New workers have been hired, given uniforms, trained, and put to work.
- 3 My purse was stolen, emptied out on the sidewalk, and thrown in the trash.
- 4 The store was closed, restocked, and reopened in two weeks.
- 5 The clothes were washed, folded, and put on shelves.

■ **Exercise** Create three simple sentences that give more or less the same information, following the examples. **Only the odd answers appear.**

1. The election results are (were) disappointing. The results disappoint(ed) me. I am (was) disappointed (by the results).
3. The future is exciting. The future excites me. I am excited by the future.
5. Software problems are frustrating. Software problems frustrate me. I am frustrated by software problems.
7. My breakfast was satisfying. My breakfast satisfied me. I was satisfied with (by) my breakfast.
9. Some books are boring. Some books bore me. I am bored by some books.

Exercise 12

1. In the passage below, underline the verbs — both active and passive.

Some people drive other people crazy with their phones in public. They speak loudly and don't notice others around them. Moreover, when they talk, sometimes very personal information is revealed. Don't they realize how annoying this is?

All the clauses except one use active voice. Find the one clause with passive voice. How should it be changed?

The one clause with passive voice is “sometimes very personal information is revealed.” It should be active. → sometimes they reveal very personal information.

2. In the passage below, underline the verb phrases — both active and passive.

Unlike English, Arabic is written from right to left. The letters are connected in complicated ways, and usually vowels are not written at all. When vowels are included, people mark them above the line. These features make Arabic difficult for speakers of other languages.

All the clauses except two use passive voice. Find the two clauses with passive voice. One should be changed. Which one, and how can you change it?

The one that should be changed is “people mark them.” There is no point in mentioning people, since the topic of the passage is the language. Passive voice, in this case, is better: *they are marked*.

Student's Answer, Chapter 6, Gerunds and infinitives, *Grammar Advantage*

Except for exercises 1 and 24, this key does not include even-numbered items.

Exercise 1

- a. choose to live alone – infinitive; or do they find themselves living alone -- gerund. (Note: This is more accurately described as a present participle, but for the purposes of this chapter, the distinction is not important.)
- b. Who tends to have – infinitive; what makes you think – bare infinitive
- c. Do you generally prefer to spend your time – infinitive
- d. without being lonely -- gerund
- e. How does staying in touch – gerund; with writing letters -- gerund
- f. Who is more likely to be happy alone – infinitive; Why do you think – bare infinitive

Exercise 2

Gerund subjects: *maintaining, Being alone*

An infinitive as a delayed subject: *(it's important) to remember*

A gerund after BE: *(is) being lonely*

Gerunds after verbs: *dread coming home, enjoys going, (enjoys) staying*

Infinitives after verbs: *tend to have, expect to see, continue to rise*

Gerunds after prepositions: *at living alone, without being lonely, of withdrawing, to interacting*

Exercise 3

- 1 Breathing deeply helps you relax.
- 2
- 3 Worrying about unimportant things is a waste of time.
- 4
- 5 Wearing a seatbelt might save your life.
- 6
- 7 Eating at McDonalds every day is not healthy.
- 8
- 9 Living in a foreign country exposes you to new ways of life.

Exercise 5

- 1 Being in love is not the same thing as being compatible.
- 2
- 3 Going to bed angry after an argument is never a good idea. Settle your differences first.
- 4
- 5 Ignoring problems doesn't solve anything. Dealing with a disagreement is better than not doing anything at all.
- 6
- 7 If you are truly committed to staying together, be willing to compromise.

Exercise 6

- 1 "Boomerang kids" are grown children who return to live with their parents after living for a while on their own.
- 2
- 3 When you paraphrase, you rewrite something in different words without changing the meaning.
- 4
- 5 A flash drive is a device for storing data.
- 6
- 7 A monastery is a community of men who devote their lives to serving God.

Exercise 7

- 1 Do you anticipate graduating in four years?
- 2
- 3 Have you ever considered getting a tattoo?
- 4
- 5 I dread going to work tomorrow.
- 6
- 7 I dislike shopping.

- 8
 9 Most students don't mind sharing their notes.
 10
 11 I regret wasting my money.
 12

Exercise 8

- 1 keep working , finish analyzing, don't anticipate needing, from missing, imagine finishing
 2
 3 considered starting, decided to put off having, wanted to avoid going...
 4
 5 like living, hate being
 6
 7 Giving up smoking, accustomed to smoking, quit going
 8
 9 interested in improving, suggest taking
 10

Exercise 9

it's unethical to eat meat
 point out that it is necessary
 it is impossible to expect

Exercise 10

- 1 it was impossible to travel
 2
 3 it was unnecessary to launch
 4
 5 it's interesting to ask
 6
 7 it's useful to make
 8
 9 it's impossible to drive

Exercise 11

- 1 made it impossible to travel
 2
 3 made it unnecessary to launch
 4
 5 consider it interesting to ask
 6
 7 find it useful to make
 8
 9 find it impossible to drive

Exercise 12

- 1 When I write something my first step is to review the assignment guidelines.
 2
 3 At this company our goal is to make innovative ideas practical.
 4
 5 Think about what you did Wrong. The idea is to learn from your mistakes.
 6
 7 Try practicing at the same time every day. The point is to make it a routine.
 8
 9 The lawyers questioned me for hours. Their strategy was to tire me out.

Exercise 13

- 1 It's impolite to chew with your mouth open.

- 2
 3 It's important to maintain a positive attitude.
 4
 5 It's boring to do nothing all day.
 6
 7 It takes planning to manage your money.
 8
 9 It's dishonest to submit someone else's work as your own.

Exercise 14

- 1 In some cultures it's impolite not to make eye contact.
 2
 3 Do you consider it important to stay in touch with old friends?
 4
 5 Do you find it difficult to save money?
 6

Exercise 15

- 1 intend to hire
 2
 3 attempt to explain
 4
 5 deserve to know
 6
 7 can't afford to delay
 8
 9 refuse to believe
 10
 11 neglected to answer
 12
 13 threaten to go
 14
 15 get to take
 16
 17 promise to obey
 18
 19 arrange to meet
 20
 21 agree to participate.
 22
 23 didn't mean to offend you.
 24

Exercise 16

- 1 need you to be
 2
 3 require them to raise
 4
 5 encourage me to be
 6
 7 invite him to address
 8
 9 ordered us to lie down
 10
 11 persuade her to give
 12
 13 remind them to log off
 14

- 15 warned you not to say
 16

Exercise 17

- 1 we expect it to improve within a few days. ~ It is expected to improve within a few days.
 2
 3 her friends tempted her to try it anyway. ~ She was tempted to try it.
 4
 5 They warned me not to travel alone. ~ I was warned not to travel alone.
 6

Exercise 18

- 1 They made me go.... (Kids usually don't want to.)
 3 They let me stay up.... (Kids usually want to.)
 5 They let me visit... (Kids usually want to. If a child did not want to, then "They made me..." would make sense.)
 7 They made apologize... (Kids usually don't want to.)
 9 They let me choose... (Kids usually want to.)
 11 They made me wear....(Kids usually don't want to.)
 13 They let me ride... (Kids usually want to.)

Exercise 19

- 1 (b) If you can't sleep, try getting up and walking around for a while.
 2
 3 (b) Do you always remember to put your name at the top of your papers...
 4
 5 (a) Do most professors assign topics to their students, or do they let them choose their own topics?
 6
 7 (a) At the Great Wall, my friends and I had our guide take a picture of us.
 8
 9 (b) What should you do if you saw someone steal / stealing something in a shop?
 10
 11 (c) You asked Paul a question, and I heard him say "Beats me!" What does it mean?

Exercise 20

- 1 They didn't let them attend.
 2
 3 The detour made us late.
 4
 5 Rereading the passage helped me understand.
 6
 7 Writing things down helps me remember.
 8

Exercise 21

- 1 Jeremy had a friend critique his paper.
 2
 3 Can you have a volunteer type up the notes from our meeting?
 4
 5 My company is going to have an outside consultant redesign our payroll system.

Exercise 22

- 1 Jeremy had his paper critiqued.
 2

- 3 Can you have the notes from our meeting typed up?
 4
 5 My company is going to have our payroll system redesigned.

Exercise 23

my parents had me take care of my two brothers

I guess that made it safe enough

They even helped me clean the house

He made me accept...

Exercise 24

remember learning, --, had us work, --, from listening...and studying, --, turned out to be, --, preferred to stay / preferred staying

--, wanted to work, --, was to summarize, -- in addition to learning, --, made me appreciate, --

Exercise 25 (complete)

a, c	<u>advise</u>	b, c	<u>get</u>	b, c	<u>prepare</u>
b	<u>can't</u>	a	<u>give up</u>	b	<u>pretend</u>
b	<u>agree</u>	b,	<u>happen</u>	b, c	<u>promise</u>
a, c	<u>allow</u>	a, b	<u>hate</u>	a	<u>put off</u>
a	<u>anticipate</u>	e, f	<u>hear</u>	b	<u>refuse</u>
a, c	<u>allow</u>	b, e	<u>help</u>	a	<u>regret</u>
b	<u>appear</u>	b	<u>hesitate</u>	a, b	<u>remember</u>
a	<u>appreciate</u>	a	<u>imagine</u>	c	<u>remind</u>
b	<u>arrange</u>	c	<u>induce</u>	b	<u>request</u>
b, c	<u>ask</u>	c	<u>influence</u>	a, b	<u>require</u>
b	<u>attempt</u>	b, c	<u>intend</u>	a	<u>quit</u>
a	<u>avoid</u>	c	<u>invite</u>	a	<u>report</u>
a, b	<u>begin</u>	a	<u>involve</u>	a	<u>risk</u>
c	<u>cause</u>	a, f	<u>keep</u>	e, f	<u>see</u>
b, c	<u>choose</u>	c	<u>lead</u>	b	<u>seem</u>
b	<u>claim</u>	c	<u>learn</u>	a, b	<u>start</u>
b	<u>come</u>	e	<u>let</u>	c	<u>stimulate</u>
a	<u>consider</u>	a, b, c	<u>like</u>	a	<u>stop</u>
a, b	<u>continue</u>	a, b	<u>love</u>	a	<u>suggest</u>
c	<u>convince</u>	e	<u>make</u>	c	<u>teach</u>
b, c	<u>dare</u>	b	<u>manage</u>	c	<u>tempt</u>
b	<u>decide</u>	b, c	<u>mean</u>	b	<u>tend</u>
b	<u>demand</u>	a	<u>don't mind</u>	b	<u>threaten</u>
b	<u>deserve</u>	c	<u>motivate</u>	c	<u>trust</u>
a	<u>dislike</u>	b, c	<u>need</u>	a, b	<u>try</u>
c	<u>enable</u>	b	<u>neglect</u>	b	<u>turn out</u>
c	<u>encourage</u>	b	<u>offer</u>	c	<u>urge</u>
a	<u>enjoy</u>	c	<u>order</u>	b	<u>volunteer</u>
b, c	<u>expect</u>	a, c	<u>permit</u>	b d	<u>wait</u>
b	<u>fail</u>	c	<u>persuade</u>	b, c	<u>want</u>
c	<u>forbid</u>	b, d	<u>plan</u>	c	<u>warn</u>
c	<u>force</u>	a	<u>practice</u>	b	<u>wish</u>
b	<u>forget</u>	a, b	<u>prefer</u>	b	<u>would like</u>

Exercise 26

- 1 store enough water to keep it alive for many days.
 2
 3 old enough to remember the 1940s?
 4

- 5 too helpless to survive without intensive care.

Exercise 27

- 1 Old newspapers are interesting to look at.
 3 A white carpet is almost impossible to clean.
 5 Children are easy to talk to in a foreign language.
 7 Oil paint is challenging to work with.
 8 Modern art is not always easy to appreciate.

Exercise 28

- 0 This topic is hard to talk about. → GI 16
 1
 2 They are expected to do well. GI 8b
 3
 4 Our goal is to cut costs. GI 6
 5
 6 I had them replace my hard drive. GI 11a
 7
 8 It's important to log off. GI 6
 9
 10 He's too young to baby-sit. GI 13
 11
 12 I avoid overeating. GI 5
 13
 14 They expect to do well. GI 8a
 15
 16 I've watched them working all week.

Exercise 29

c We invited They avoided a You shouldn't risk Don't hesitate d Please let We expect	a They don't enjoy We thanked her for a I'm not used to I watched d She made He didn't remind	d, e No one saw She finished a Someone suggested You will never persuade b We were not allowed
---	--	--

Exercise 31

- 1 Can you tell how me to get to the library?
 2
 3 We want to teach them how to cook for themselves.
4
 5 The most interesting way for students to improve their vocabulary is to read.
 6
 7 We need more places for student to relax between classes.
 8
9 They even have toys for children to play with while they wait.
 10

Exercise 32

- 1 For the Giants to lose now would be awful.
 2
 3 It was too fast-paced for me to follow.
 4
 5 Where are the papers for my advisor to sign?
 6

Exercise 33

- 1 Something needs to be done about it.
- 2
- 3 Shall I use your last name or do you prefer to be called by your first name?
- 4
- 5 Everyone deserves to be treated with respect.
- 6
- 7 Men who have lost their wives tend to be affected more seriously than women who have...
- 8

Exercise 34

- 1 Washing your hands frequently can help you avoid being infected.
- 2
- 3 Politicians are often criticized for not keeping their promises.
- 4
- 5 My doctor advised me to reduce the amount of salt in my diet.
- 6
- 7 Money is scarce. We expect our budget to be reduced by 20% next year.
- 8
- 9 The hero of the movie risks being killed when he tries to escape.
- 10

Exercise 35

- 1 She seems to know everything.
- 2
- 3 A boy showed up at the police station claiming to have escaped from kidnappers.
- 4
- 5 The mayor apologized for misusing city funds.
- 6
- 7 I'm pretty sure I'm right, but if I turn out to be wrong, I'll be the first to admit it.
- 8

Exercise 36

- 1 Our team had the advantage of knowing the field.
- 2
- 3 Public schooling has the benefit of introducing children to diversity.
- 4
- 5 He has an annoying habit of calling everyone "Dude."

Exercise 37

- 1 **David's tendency to exaggerate** makes people mistrust him.
- 2
- 3 **The government's decision to jail the dissidents** led to an international outcry.
- 4
- 5 Senator Smith's supporters were encouraged by **her promise to create jobs**.
- 6

Exercise 38

- 1 ...the experience of growing up
- 2
- 3 the custom of having
- 4
- 5 the problem of storing
- 6
- 7 their failure to adapt
- 8

Exercise 39

- 1 is reluctant to take

- 3 were eager to contribute
 5 was sorry to lose / about losing
 7 were curious to know
 9 were surprised to see
 11 were slow to respond
 13 were reluctant to get involved

Exercise 40

In these answers, *than boys* may follow *likely* or be at the end.

- 1 Girls are more likely to do well on tests of verbal ability / to do volunteer work than boys. than boys. Boys are more likely to skip school / to run away from home / to speak up...
 2
 3 Europeans are more likely speak a second language / take long vacations than Americans. Americans are more likely to have large families / to go to church weekly than Europeans.
 4
 5 Old people are more likely to watch TV every day, read newspapers / vote than young people. Young people are more likely to want to live in a big city / smoke than old people.

Exercise 41

- 1 They accused him of cheating.
 2
 3 **I am afraid of** losing my job.
 4
 5 I made the arrangements for them to stay at a hotel.
 6
 7 She **is capable of** being a leader.
 8
 9 **I'm** excited about starting my new job tomorrow.
 10
 11 **He insisted on** seeing the manager.
 12
 13 **I couldn't stop** them from interrupting.
 14
 15 We objected to being ignored.
 16
 17 You stopped the problem from getting worse.
 18
 19 **I suspected him of** not answering honestly.
 20
 21 **I'm thinking about** buying a bike.
 22
 23 **I apologize** for not inviting you.
 24

Exercise 42

1. (d) have difficulty reading
 2.
 3. (a) **went shopping**
 4.
 5. (b) I started my new job knowing
 6.

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 7, Noun clauses and reporting, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

■ **Exercise 1** Based on 7.1 and what you already know about noun clauses, can you identify noun clauses in the passage below? (If you prefer, read 7.3 and 7.4 first.) The first two noun clauses are already underlined.

The double-underlined parts are noun clauses within larger noun clauses. Exercise 2, with the same content, has more details.

When you buy something, you want to know exactly what you're getting, and you probably assume that the seller will provide information. The truth is that sellers don't always operate that way. "Caveat emptor" is a Latin phrase translated as "Let the buyer beware." It expresses the idea that buyers are responsible for determining whether they are getting a fair deal. There is of course an implied guarantee that the product is what the seller claims it to be, but *caveat emptor* suggests that buyers must be aware that they take on some risk with any purchase.

Exercise 2

Two *that* clauses after verbs: (*assume*) **the seller will...**, (*suggests*) **that buyers must...**

Three clauses beginning with *wh* words: (*know exactly*) **what you're getting**, (*determining*) **whether they are getting a fair deal**, (*is*) **what the seller claims...**

One *that* clause after BE: (*The truth is*) **that sellers don't...**

Two *that* clauses after nouns: (*the idea*) **that buyers are responsible...** (*an implied guarantee*) **that the product is what the seller claims...**

One *that* clause after an adjective: (*aware*) **that they take on some risk...**

Exercise 3

1. Historians believe (b) that Stonehenge was built more than 4,000 years ago.
2. They know (a) it was built in six stages.
3. They don't know (d) who built it.
4. (b) It was a surprise **that** the Jets won by only two points.
5. That the Jets won by only two points (c) was a big surprise.
6. The big surprise of the week (d) was that the Jets won by only two points.
7. Do you believe (a) it is always wrong to tell a lie?
8. The idea that marriage should be based on love (c) is rather new.
9. I wasn't aware (b) that there was a fee.
10. I know (a) that what I did was wrong.
11. They say (d) that in politics, anything is possible.
12. Instead of (c) staying at a hotel, why don't you stay with us?

Exercise 4 – Only odd answers appear.

1. I wonder what my family is doing now.
3. We need to find out where they keep the money.
5. I want to know whether / if they take credit cards.
7. I want to know who is in charge.

Exercise 5 Only odd answers appear.

1. She said that she had a headache / **that** they were coming.
3. This closet is where we keep our supplies / **is** what I was looking for.
5. I wonder how long the storm will last / **what time** her appointment is / where his car was.
7. We all knew that we had a lot to do.

Exercise 6 Only odd answers appear.

1. People often ask international students **where** they are from. **to**
3. I don't understand why some eligible voters don't vote. **that**

Exercise 7

When you're chatting online with a stranger, how do you decide how much...

If he wants to know how old are you, do you answer honestly?

If he asks how much money X you make, do you tell a white lie?

How X you answer personal questions depends on how much X you trust the stranger...

Why do you want to know?

Exercise 8 A more important reason is that it maximizes the view...**Exercise 9**

1. It is obvious that they learn languages more easily than adults.

2. It doesn't matter how old you are.

3. It's amazing that they can fly so far without losing their way.

4. It's a shame that more people don't use them.

5. It makes no difference whether you have a card or not. OR: ...whether or not you have...

Exercise 10

1. That they learn languages more easily than adults is obvious.

2. How old you are doesn't matter.

3. That they can fly so far without losing their way is amazing.

4. That more people don't use them is a shame.

5. Whether you have a card or not makes no difference. Whether or not you have a card makes...

Exercise 11

One of the main reasons is that they generally cost less than four-year colleges.

... because there are so many community colleges, it is likely that a student can choose one...

One disadvantage of community colleges is that they don't usually offer financial aid...

Another advantage of community colleges is flexible scheduling.

Exercise 12

1. After their first American tour (a) it was clear that the Beatles were going to be the biggest...

2. You can't see the doctor today. (b) It makes no difference how long you wait.

3. I'd like to get the student discount. (d) Does it matter that I don't have my ID? ("Does it matter if I don't have..." is also OK. If someone says "Does it matter that I..." s/he is making it clear that s/he does not have it.)

4. One difficulty with English spelling (d) is that the rules have so many exceptions.

5. One consequence... (c) is that fewer talented women choose to go into teaching.

Only odd answers appear.

1. Diane Ravitch (b) claims that schools have overemphasized testing in recent years.

3. (c) ...I imagine we'll need....

5. I (d) don't think that anyone will care if we park here.

7. At the annual meeting, the treasurer (d) said that earnings had declined.

Exercise 14

His downstairs neighbors complained to the landlord that his party had kept them awake...

Brad admitted / agreed the party had been loud, but he didn't agree with them that it sounded...

Still, he promised (that) the next party would be quieter.

They warned (him) they'd call the police next time if it wasn't.

When I was seven, I told / explained to my parents that I wanted a dog.

They explained to / told me that dogs require a lot of care, but said / told them (that) I would...

I even got a book on dog care from the library to show (them) (that) (X) I was serious.

I finally persuaded them that I deserved a chance to prove (to them) (that) I meant what I said. We got a dog. I remember that I fed and walked the dog faithfully every day, for about a week.

Only odd answers appear.

1. It was rude of Kyle to speak to you that way. You should (d) insist that he apologize.
3. Don't let the room get too hot. It's (c) important that it stay cool.
5. Sometimes I miss my family and wish I (d) were back home.
8. Looking back on their busy lives, people often say they wish they (a) had spent more time

Exercise 16

He has asked that we put them in his old bedroom...

I don't require that he follow my rules in his own home...

My husband insists that I am old-fashioned and suggests that I just forget about it.

Tell your son you prefer that he and Angelina not share a room when they are your guests.

It's important that he respect your wishes in your house.

Still, she insists that he be included whenever we get together, as if he were a member of the family. I've always suspected that she loves Max more than me. Can I demand that she leave him at home when she visits? – Maxed out It's crucial that you not make this a big issue.

Demanding that she leave the dog at home is going too far.

Tell Mom you prefer that Max stay outside.

If she demands that he be allowed inside...

Exercise 17

1. Business leaders are encouraged by the news consumer confidence is on the rise.
2. International visitors are sometimes struck by the fact that pets are treated like family...
3. The assumption that everyone should learn to read was not universal 100 years ago.
4. I couldn't get over the feeling that we had met before.
5. The hope (The parents' hope) that their daughter would graduate from college motivated...
6. The fear that I had forgotten something made me nervous.
7. Do you ever think about the possibility that you will live to be 100?
8. The claim that girls can't learn math is offensive to many people.
9. The evidence that smoking is unhealthy led to health warnings on cigarette packages.
10. Discussion at the meeting was dominated by the demand demanded that the CEO resign.

Exercise 18

1. I am positive that I locked the door.
2. We were relieved that the problem was solved.
3. The coach was angry that we ignored his advice.
4. I was aware that everyone agreed with me.
5. I'm surprised that such a famous film is so boring.

Exercise 19

1. Though experts argue about the details, (b) there is no doubt that the world is becoming...
2. We never considered the possibility (c) that our flight would be canceled.
3. I'm grateful (a) that I live in a city where the arts are taken seriously.
4. We were thankful (d) for their help when we were stuck with no place to stay.
5. Growing up, Tyler's character was shaped by (b) the fact that there were no other kids...

Exercise 20 See the box in 7.9.

Exercise 21

1. Indirect: He always asks what's on TV.
2. Direct: She says, "TV is boring."
3. Indirect: He says (that) he likes it.
4. Direct: She says, "I prefer to read."
5. Indirect: He asks what's for dinner.

6. Direct: She says, "It's not my turn to cook."
7. Indirect: He tells her not to take him seriously. (He says not to take him...)
8. Direct: She says, "I never do."

Exercise 22

1. The researchers say (d) that they need more money.
2. The author (b) wondered whether or (c) wondered if whether our good luck would continue.
3. When they (d) asked why I put up with so much inconvenience, I couldn't answer.
4. My parents always told me (a) I should be kind to my or (d) that I should be kind to my...
5. At the lab, the employee at the desk always asks (b) you to sign in.
6. The little boy (b) asked me or (c) asked, "Is this bike yours?"
7. The sign on the door (c) said, "Back in ten minutes."

Exercise 23

1. He said (that) he had an extra ticket for Friday. / He told her (that) he...
2. She said, "I'm working Friday."
3. He said he had forgotten.
4. She asked, "Do you know what else you forgot / have forgotten?"
5. He asked if / whether it was her birthday.
6. She said it, "It's yours."
7. He said he couldn't find his watch.
8. She asked, "Is it by the bed?"
9. He said he had looked there.
10. She asked, "Where did you last see it?"
11. He said he didn't know.
12. She told him he should look on his wrist.
13. She said he looked tired.
14. He said, "I've been working too hard."
15. She asked him what he was (had been) working on.
16. He said, "I'm writing a novel."
17. She asked how many pages he had written.
18. He said, "I haven't started it yet."

1. ...asked the children in her class what they wanted to be when they grew up.
2. One child said people caught (had caught) them...
3. After learning that, I thought people bought their jobs and only rich doctors and lawyers...
4. Sam said, "At my house, most of the glasses have beer in them!"
5. Before they went, she asked her daddy if she was going to get a baby at the hospital too.

Exercise 25 Only odd answers appear.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 They may ask why you want the job. | 16 .) |
| 3 They may ask how your education has prepared you to work there. | |
| 5 What may ask what your weaknesses are. | |
| 7 They may ask what you know about the / their company. | |
| 9 They may ask where you would like to be in your career in five years. | |
| 11 They may ask how you want to improve yourself in the next year. | |
| 13 They may ask who has influenced you most. | |
| 15 They may ask you what salary you're seeking. | |
| 17 They may ask you if / whether you have any questions for them. | |

Only odd answers appear.

Verbs in the noun clauses may be backshifted (present → and past -> past perfect) to suggest a hypothetical (unlikely) situation. (See 7.10.)

- 1 ...ask if / whether she (he) is employed.
- 3 ...ask if / whether she (he) likes to travel.
- 5 ...ask how long she (he) has lived in this city.
- 7 ...ask where she (he) lives.
- 9 ...ask if / whether he (she) had seen any good movies lately.
- 11 ...ask if / whether she (he) had any plans for the weekend.
- 13 ...ask what sign of the zodiac she (he) was born under.
- 15 ...what TV shows she (he) likes.
- 17 ...ask how she (he) met our host.

Exercise 27

There was [a photographer] who came in and said he was sent to do a layout of me.

“A layout,” I said.
 “Yes,” he said.
 “What is that?” I said.
 “Oh,” he said, “it is four or five pictures of you doing anything.”
 “All right,” I said. “What do you want me to do?”
 “Well,” he said, “there is your airplane bag. Suppose you unpack it.”
 “Oh,” I said, “Miss Toklas always does that. Oh no, I could not do that.”
 “Well,” he said, “there is the telephone. Suppose you make a telephone call.”
 “Well,” I said, “yes, but I never do. Miss Toklas always does that.”
 “Well, he said, “what can you do?”
 “Well,” I said, “I can put my hat on and take my hat off and I can put my coat on and I can take it off and I like water. I can drink a glass of water.”
 “All right,” he said, “Do that.”
 So I did that and he photographed while I did that.

Exercise 28

- 1 ...I (a) said to or (b) told him to make it short.
- 2 College teachers often ask (a) ask students to or (c) tell students to call them...
- 3 Did the teachers at your university tell you (c) not to cite Wikipedia as a source?
- 4 They (b) said that the concert was sold out.
- 5 The clerk (d) said that we should buy the service agreement.
- 6 Have you ever asked (b) if you could or (d) to record a lecture so you can listen to it later?

Exercise 29

When I was about to leave for the U.S., I asked my grandmother for advice. She told me to work hard and go to bed at a reasonable hour. She reminded me I had promised to call or write at least once a week. When I asked my favorite teacher, she said I should take a wide variety of courses and follow a strict study schedule. I began to think, “This sounds like a lot of work!” Then I talked to my father. He told me to take fun courses as well as difficult ones. He said that I would be young only once and that universities were / are great places to try new things. He said that he had enjoyed his college days and recommended that I do the same.

Exercise 30 *Only odd answers appear.*

- 1 He accused me of copying his paper.
- 3 He criticized me for laughing.
- 5 I insisted on paying.
- 7 He offered to carry her bag.

Exercise 31 *Only odd answers appear.*

- 1 She suggested ordering a pizza. (She suggested that we order...)
- 2 She invited him to join her.
- 3 She accused him of stealing her fork.
- 4 She offered to pay for his ticket.

1. The authors claim that their findings might be related to age.

2. The authors question the assumption that more exercise is always a good thing.
3. One job of a teacher is to judge whether students are prepared to go to the next level.
4. Most scholars dismiss the idea that Shakespeare did not write the works...
5. ...in his conclusion he implies that he is critical of them.
6. In other words, the lecturer speculated that the two conditions are linked.
7. The project began when the author observed that he always performed better on tests after...
8. We measured how much the participants remembered by giving them a test.
9. How can you explain to your parents that you need money again?
10. Experts predict that the world's population will double in the next 100 years.
11. The committee is expected to advise that services be reduced.
12. We need to determine whether more funds are needed.
13. The researchers were surprised by the finding that 73% of the participants preferred...
14. You're ignoring the issue of how much we should emphasize competition.
15. No one supported Ryan's proposal that we adjourn.
16. There is a widespread perception that the candidate is less trustworthy than her rivals.
17. I was surprised that I didn't sleep well after such a hard day.
18. I read the article carefully, but it's possible that I misunderstood a few things.
19. Are you positive that you didn't make any mistakes?
20. Pay attention to your work. You seem unaware that you're making lots of errors.

Exercise 33

1. It looked like it wouldn't last long.
2. He felt like he was intruding.
3. It sounds like everyone had a good time.
4. It seems like they have no time to relax.
5. They didn't like it that they had to stay indoors.
6. That makes it likely that I'll be promoted.

Exercise 34

Other matchings are possible. These answers are based on the most likely situations.

1. The girls regard it as unfair that only boys are allowed to play football.
2. We found it unfortunate that no one qualified for financial aid.
3. The teachers see it as essential that every student participate.
4. Adam considers it likely that he will get a pay raise within a year.
5. Sarah found it annoying that she had to wait so long.
6. We considered it important that our son develop good table manners.
7. He saw it as beneficial that his grew up in a bilingual neighborhood.
8. I regarded it as convenient that all my classes were scheduled on just two days.

Exercise 35

1. The waiter said that the fish was fresh and (d) that it was one of their most...
 2. Just when (b) it seemed like we were going to be able to enjoy a quiet evening...
 3. Negative attitudes on both sides made (a) it unlikely that a compromise could be...
 4. Do you (c) see it as important that husbands and wives share housework equally?
 5. We consider (b) it important that meetings start on
-

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 8, Relative clauses, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

Exercise 1

How do you find a major that matches well with the things you enjoy doing (your interests), the things that you're good at (your skills), and the things that you believe in (your values)? One tool that many college counselors recommend is based on occupational "themes." The psychologist John Holland created this scheme on the basis of two observations: People tend to seek out careers that fit their personalities, and careers can be classified according to the type of personalities that flourish in them.

In using this method, counselors ask students to answer a series of questions about their preferences. Their answers reveal how well their personalities match six themes, which are identified by the letters RIASEC. These letters stand for six personal attributes: *realistic*, *investigative*, *artistic*, *social*, *enterprising*, and *conventional*. Students who score high on the attribute realistic, for example, are likely to do well in fields like engineering, which requires solving concrete problems in an organized and structured way. Students who score high on the attribute enterprising are likely to thrive in business, which requires competition and persuasion.

Exercise 2

Relative clauses in which the relativizer functions as a subject (8.3):

- that matches well with the things you enjoy doing
- that fit their personalities
- that flourish in them
- who score high on the attribute *realistic*
- which requires solving concrete problems in an organized and structured way
- who score high on the attribute *enterprising*
- which requires competition and persuasion
- that aren't directly related to their undergraduate majors
- who decide to become lawyers
- who go into teaching
- that exist today

Relative clauses in which the relativizer functions as an object (8.4):

- you enjoy doing
- that many college counselors recommend
- you choose
- you get
- that you choose now

Relative clause functions as the object of a preposition (8.5):

- you're good **at**
- you believe **in**
- you end up **in**
- in** which many people change careers several times
- that we haven't yet dreamed **of**
- that you'll find yourself **in** ten years from now

Relative clauses that do not include a relativizer: all of the ones that start with *you*.

Exercise 3

Relativizers that could be omitted: that many college counselors recommend, that you choose now, that we haven't yet dreamed of, that you'll find yourself in...

Exercise 4

2. Have you heard about the store in New York that /which sells new husbands? (8.3)
4. It's hard to write about a topic you don't know very much about **it**. (8.4)
8. ...drivers these days are busy doing things that they shouldn't be doing, like texting. (8.5)

Exercise 5

1. that/which (8.2), that/which (8.3), that/which/ \emptyset (8.4), \emptyset (*is* = main verb in the sentence)
3. who/that (8.3), \emptyset (*are* = the main verb in its clause), \emptyset (*which* is a subject relativizer)

5. who/that (8.5), who/that (8.3), that/which (8.3), Ø (*will be* = the main verb in its clause), Ø (*will be* = the main verb in its clause)

Exercise 6

1. ...there was a soloist who/that sang “*What’s love got to do with it?*” (8.3)
3. They played an old song that/which always makes me cry. (8.3)
5. Last year I went to a wedding that/which lasted two hours. (8.3)
7. The priest who/that performed the ceremony talked really slowly. (8.3)
9. I sat next to some people Ø/that/whom/who I didn’t really like. (8.4)
11. The man that/Ø/that/whom/who I’m talking about had a beard. (8.5)
13. If I get married, I want a simple ceremony that/which won’t last very long. (8.3)
15. There might be songs Ø/that /which everyone can sing along with. (Formally: with which people can sing along) (8.5}

Exercise 7

- 1 Where is the magazine you were looking at? (that/which you...)
- 3 Did you finish the project you were working on? (that/which you...)
- 5 How was the hotel you stayed at? (that/which you...)
- 7 Was the podcast you were listening to interesting? (that/which you...)
- 9 Who were the friends you were studying with? (that/which you...)

Exercise 8

- 1 The magazine I was looking at is on the table. (that/which I...)
- 3 I finished the project I was working on. (that/which I...)
- 5 The hotel I stayed at was a dump. (that/which I...)
- 7 The podcast I was listening to was interesting. (that/which I...)
- 9 The friends I was studying with were my housemates. (that/who[m] I...)

Exercise 9

- 1 *Effect* is usually a noun, but there are some contexts in which it is used as a verb.
- 3 There are situations in which telling a lie is the right thing to do.
- 5 People usually don’t realize the extent to which emotions influence their decisions.
- 7 In the Fahrenheit scale, what is the point at which water boils?
- 9 In arguing against capital punishment, people sometimes point to cases in which innocent people have been sentenced to death.

Exercise 10

- 1 You should never marry a man whose first wife calls him every day.
- 3 Do you feel sorry for children whose parents don’t know how to say “no”?
- 5 We saw a movie about a waitress whose life changed when she won the lottery.

Exercise 11

1. They want to live in a neighborhood where people know their neighbors.
3. In France, August is the month when most people take a vacation.
5. In our family, there are lots of reasons why we don’t spend holidays together.

Exercise 12

1. b. The Red Cross helps people whose lives have been disrupted by natural disasters. (8.6)
3. a. We’re going to visit a village where there was an earthquake a few years earlier. (8.7)
5. d. Driving a car is expensive in countries that have to import all their oil. (8.3, 7)
7. a. In countries where there is plenty of oil, there is less incentive to develop... (8.7) When *where* *there* appears in a relative clause, it is existential *there* (Chapter 2.10): *places where there is oil* (where is oil). We do not omit existential *there*. Compare: *the place where I live there*.

Exercise 13

1. This is the software.
 - a. It caused all our problems. (...*that caused all our problems*.) 8.3
 - b. We read about it. (...*that we read about*) 8.5
 - c. The old software was better.

- d. Everyone hated it. (*that everyone hated*) 8.4
e. ~~Software design is difficult.~~
3. The train almost hit a man.
a. He had fallen asleep on the tracks. (...*who had fallen asleep on the tracks*) 8.3
b. It passes through my neighborhood. (*The train that passes through...*) 8.3
c. ~~You need to be careful where you fall asleep.~~
d. We hear it every night. (*The train we hear every night almost hit...*) 8.4

Exercise 14

1. ...restaurants that/which have specials all the time. (8.3)
3. ...restaurants that/which/ \emptyset not everyone knows about. Formal: about which not everyone knows. (8.5)
5. ...restaurants where the waiters don't chat too much. 8.7 / whose waiters don't... (8.6)
6. ...restaurants that/which are not full of people talking on cell phones. (8.7)
7. ...restaurants whose names are easy to pronounce. (8.6)
9. ...restaurants where the waiters remember us. (8.7) / whose waiters remember us. (8.6)
11. ...restaurants where children are welcome. (8.7)
13. ...restaurants that/which we can go to again and again without getting bored (8.5) / where we can go again and again (8.7) Formal: to which we can go again and again. (8.5)

Exercise 15

Restrictive relative clauses	Nonrestrictive relative clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No commas • Often use <i>that</i> • Don't follow proper nouns • Necessary • Don't omit the clause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commas • Don't use <i>that</i> • Often follow proper nouns • Not necessary • The clause can be omitted

Exercise 16

- 1 Kennedy is the most famous of all the names that/which people associate with American politics.
3 In Boston, where the Kennedy children grew up, they were known for their competitiveness.
5 John was only brother who/that was ever elected president.
7 The Kennedy brother who/that had the longest career was Edward, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1962 until his death in 2009.

Exercise 17

- 1 At my company, we have all our meetings standing up, which saves a lot of time. (8.9)
3 Maria started looking for a new husband, which surprised everyone. (8.9)
5 The patient takes vitamin supplements that/which/ \emptyset she thinks will prevent cancer. (8.11)
7 I chose a password that/which/ \emptyset I thought I would never forget. (8.11)
9 We interviewed 10 applicants, all of whom were well-qualified. (8.10)
11 Land in the West, most of which is quite arid, is not well-suited... (8.10)

Exercise 18

- 1 Cars ~~that are~~ powered by electricity require frequent recharging.
3 A person ~~who is~~ walking can sometimes get around faster than a person ~~who is~~ driving.
5 NO CHANGE. People who eat meat sometimes don't understand the motivations of vegetarians.
7 Smokers ~~who are~~ married to non-smokers have a strong incentive to quit.

Exercise 19

1. a, d. We went to a historic re-enactment in a town (that was) named after a Civil War hero.
3. a, d. There was a concert of Renaissance music (which was) played on ancient instruments.
5. c, d. I gave a few coins to a guitarist (who was) playing by the subway entrance.
7. b, d. Smokers (who are) married to nonsmokers have a high incentive to quit.

Exercise 20

1. A rich young woman (who is) running away from her family is helped by a man who turns out to be a reporter looking for a story.
3. A private detective (who is) investigating a case in Los Angeles accidentally discovers a murder scheme (that is) related to water rights.
5. An alien infant (who/that is) raised on earth grows up with superhuman abilities that/which can help him save the world.
7. Thor battles a race of Dark Elves (who/that are) led by Malekeith, who threatens to plunge the world into darkness.

Exercise 21

Students taking this class for graduate credit are required to write a ten-page paper showing how Knapp and Vangelisti's model of relationships applies to a relationship they have experienced. Include a section explaining the model. Use only the sources SUGGESTED on the assignment sheet attached to the syllabus. Follow the format guidelines described on page 12 of your text.

Exercise 22

1. Reduced relative clause: *celebrated in the US on the last Monday in May* (8.12)
Correction: *a national holiday honoring / that honors...* (RC 2, 12)
Relative clauses: *who have died in wars* RC 2, *where stores offer Memorial Day sales* (8.7)
3. Relative clause: *A memorial is something that reminds people of..., who has died* (8.3)
Correction: *honoring / which honors the first president* (8.13, 2)
Relative clause: *who remember the victim* (8.3)
Reduced relative clause: *consisting of an old bicycle...* (8.13)
Reduced relative clause: *painted white* (8.12)
5. Reduced relative clause: called Utopia (8.12)
Correction: describing a place... (8.13) Note that this reduced relative clause does not directly follow the noun it modifies because another modifier (called Utopia) comes first. (8.27)
Relative clause: *where everything is perfect and people live in harmony* (8.7)
Relative clause: *that is free of the political and social troubles...* (8.3)
Relative clause: *that people experience in the real world* (8.4)

Exercise 23

1. d. An extinct species is one which no longer exists. (8.3)
3. c. A hook is a curved piece of metal or other material which you can hang things on. (8.5)
5. d. ...period, which ended in mass extinctions about 65 million years ago. (8.3, 8)
7. a. ...and others that provide insulation from extreme cold. (8.3)

Exercise 24

1. The U.S. army once used a secret code based on Navajo, an American Indian language.
3. Parts of the Atacama Desert, the world's driest place, get an average of one millimeter of...
5. Grandma Moses, an artist who began began painting in her seventies, died at 101.

Exercise 25

3. The award went to a research team that was working on AIDS. (8.3, 12) OR a research team working on AIDS.
6. The competition was won by a group consisting / that consisted of students... (8.13, 2)

Exercise 26

1. There was an accident involving three cars.
3. An accident at the same intersection last week involved four cars.
5. We have to write a paper including a literature review.
7. Paragraphs that include quotations require in-text references.
8. This paper includes ideas from many sources.
9. Last week's news was dominated by a flood affecting half the city.
11. The areas affected by the flood were without power.
13. A report that contains company secrets is worth a lot to rival companies.
15. The secrets contained in the report are related to finances.
17. Some chapters in this text cover lots of topics.
19. The topics covered in Chapter 2 are very important.

21. This paper describes several famous battles.
23. Most of the battles described in the paper took place centuries ago.
25. Cigarette labels(include a warning required by law.
27. Some people think laws that require health warnings should be on sugary soft drinks as well.

Exercise 27

- 1 The person (The one) who/that asked a lot of questions made a more favorable impression.
(didn't ask any questions) (8.1)
- 3 I would rather live in the building / the one where a famous politician / a movie star lives.
(that ... lives in. Formal: the building / the one in which ... lives.) (8.5, 7)
- 4 The boy / The one whose sister/mother hates him will have a happier life. (8.6)
- 5 I would go to the doctor / the one who/that charges too much (8.1)
(got bad grades)
- 7 The woman whose husband is a fire fighter has more to worry about. (8.6)
(pilot)
- 9 The drawing / The one that/which/□ my best friend drew (8.4) / I paid \$100 for (8.5) is... (Formal: The drawing / the one for which I paid \$100. (8.5)
- 11 I would rather live in the country / the one where (in which) a group of [] has most of the power. Formal: the country / the one in which a group ... has most of the power. (8.5, 6)
- 13 I would rather have lunch with the woman / the one who has lived in a convent all her life.
(been in the army) (8.1)
- 15 The drawing / The one □/that/which the artist signed / forgot to sign is worth more. (8.4)
- 17 The professor / the one □/that/who[m] winked at / waved at was more surprised. (8.5)

Exercise 28

1. ... someone I can trust. (8.4)
3. ... someone who/that doesn't interrupt me. (8.1)
5. ... someone whose family lives far away. (8.6)
7. ... someone whose parents have a good marriage. (8.6)
9. ... someone who(m)/that/Ø I can talk to about anything. Formal: someone to whom I can talk about anything.) (8.5)

Exercise 29

- 1 This gift is perfect. It's exactly what I wanted.
- 3 The waiter made a mistake. This isn't what I ordered.
- 5 The reporter misquoted me. That's not what I said.
- 7 You misinterpreted me. That's not what I meant.

Exercise 30

- 1 My composition teacher says that *what matters most is content*.
- 3 The instructions were not at all clear. *What followed was total confusion*.
- 5 When I feel under pressure, *what helps me most is meditation*.
- 7 This company cares about only one thing. *What comes first is profit*.

Exercise 31

1. In 1869, Wyoming became the first state to give women the right to vote.
3. Coffee shops nowadays have become places for people to do business.
5. Taxpayers deserve a clean environment in which to live and work and play.
7. The waiting room has toys for kids to play with while their parents are seeing the doctor.

Exercise 32

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A California teacher □ inherited a fortune in gold coins □ discovered by workers □ (8.12) cleaning the home of her cousin, <u>who</u> (8.3) had quietly saved a treasure □ (8.16) worth more than \$7 million before he died in 2012. 	<p><i>Inherited</i> = main verb. <i>Discovered...</i> and <i>cleaning...</i> = reduced relative clauses (8.12). <i>Who had...</i> = relative clause (8.3). <i>Worth...</i> adjective phrase (8.16).</p>
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3. Samaszko apparently <input type="checkbox"/> had no living family in Carson City, so genealogical researchers <input type="checkbox"/> looked for relatives elsewhere <u>and</u> eventually found Magdanz.	<i>Had</i> = main verb. <i>Looked</i> = main verb of the clause. <i>And</i> = second verb in the clause.
4. In addition to the gold, Samazko <input type="checkbox"/> had money, stock, and bank accounts <input type="checkbox"/> totaling \$165,570, a 1968 Ford Mustang, <input type="checkbox"/> appraised at about \$17,000, and \$5,330 in other property in the home.	<i>Had</i> = main verb. <i>Totaling...</i> = reduced relative clause (8.13). <i>Appraised...</i> = reduced relative clause (8.12).

Exercise 33

2. The nation was overjoyed by the news THAT the queen had given birth to a son. (8.22)
 7. I was annoyed by my sister's habit OF INTERRUPTING people all the time. (8.22)

Exercise 34

1. ...a document that describes the content and expectations of a course? A syllabus. (8.3)
 3. ...student who helps a professor with teaching duties? A teaching assistant. (8.3)
 5. ...an unpaid job that gives a student work experience? An internship. (8.3)
 7. ...a room where students can go to study between classes? A study lounge. (8.5)
 9. ...the subject area in which you concentrate your studies? Your major. (8.5)
 11. ...a test that covers all the material from a course up to the time of the test? A cumulative exam. (8.3)

Exercise 35

Answers will vary. Answers that come directly from Exercise 34:

1. A syllabus is a document that /which describes (a document describing) the content and expectations of a course. (8.3 / 8.22)
 3. A teaching assistant is a graduate student who /that helps a professor with teaching... (8.3)
 5. An internship is an unpaid job that/which gives students work experience. (8.3)
 7. A study lounge is a room where/that/ students can go to study between classes. (Formal: ...a room to which students can go to study...) (8.7 / 8.5)
 9. The subject area in which you concentrate your studies is your major. (8.5)
 11. A cumulative test is a test (is one) that /which covers all the material from a course up to the time of the test. (8.28, 3)

Exercise 36

Answers will vary.

1. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another verb. (8.3)
 3. A babysitter is a person who takes care of a child while the child's parents are away. (8.3)
 5. A commuter is a person who regularly travels to work or school. (8.3)
 7. A couch potato is a person who spends a lot of time sitting on a couch. (8.3)
 9. A flea market is market where people sell used goods. (8.7)
 11. A garage is a building or a place in a building where (formal: *in which*) cars are... (8.7, 5)
 13. A lounge is a place where people can relax. (8.7)
 15. An optimist is a person who usually expects the best. (8.3)
 17. A panhandler is a person who asks strangers for money on the street. (8.3)
 19. A polyglot is a person who speaks many languages. (8.3)
 21. A theater is a building or a room where (formal: *in which*) plays are performed or movies are shown. (8.7, 5)
 23. A werewolf is a person who turns into a wolf when the moon is full. (8.3)
 25. A witness is a person who has seen something, like an accident or a crime. (8.3)

Exercise 37

Loose version: 12 sentences. Tight: 5.

Relative clauses: that eventually became 3M, where it still has its headquarters, who improve existing products and develop new ones, which seemed too weak to be useful, which later became the basis of post-it notes

Appositive: Spencer Silver, one of 3M's best-known products

Reduced relative clause: sometimes called “sticky notes”

Exercise 38

In 1902, six men in northern Minnesota □ started a company that eventually became 3M. Later the company□ moved from northern Minnesota to the St. Paul area, where it still has its headquarters. 3M employs many researchers who improve existing products and develop new ones. In 1974, one of their researchers, □ Spencer Silver, □ developed an adhesive which seemed too weak to be useful, but which later (or: but later) became the basis of post-it notes (□ also sometimes called “sticky notes”), □ one of 3M’s best-known products.

Exercise 39 Answers will vary. Students should check their own work, not differences, and ask about them. (8.26)

Exercise 40

- 1 An appositive with a reduced relative clause: *an Italian city-state dominated by a few rich and powerful families.*(8.15)
- 2 A relative clause with a quantifier: *both of whom are killed early in the story.* 8.10 Another appositive: *a priest.* (8.15)
- 3 A relative clause: *where he sees Juliet at her window...* (8.7)
- 4 Two appositives: *Juliet's cousin, Lady Montague* (8.15)
- 5 A reduced relative clause: *sure that she is dead.* (8.16)
- 6 Three relative clauses: *where he swallows...* (8.7), *he has purchased* (8.4), *which drives...* (8.9). A reduced relative clause: *saddened by the deaths* (8.10).

Exercise 41

- 1 The story takes place in Verona, an Italian city-state dominated by a few rich and powerful families. (8.15, 11)
- 2 Friar Lawrence, a priest, plays an important role in the plot. (8.15) / Friar Lawrence is a priest(,) who plays an important role in the plot. (8.3)
- 3 After the party, Romeo secretly hides in the Capulet's garden, where he sees Juliet at her window and delivers a famous speech about how beautiful she is. (8.7, 7)
- 4 Tybalt, Juliet's cousin, kills Romeo's friend Mercutio, and Romeo kills Tybalt. As punishment, Romeo is exiled from Verona. His mother, Lady Montague, dies of grief. (8.15)
- 5 She seeks the advice of Friar Lawrence, who gives her a potion that he says will make her fall into a deep sleep resembling (that will resemble) death. (8.3, 8, 11, 13)
- 6 Friar Lawrence writes Romeo a message in which he explains the plan. (8.5)
- 7 When Juliet wakes up, she sees that he is dead, which drives her to kill herself with his dagger. (8.9)

Exercise 42

Answers will vary. Students should compare their work with the orginal, note differences, and raise questions about them.

Exercise 43

1. b. who Did you read about the passengers who were stuck on a plane... (8 2, 3)
2. b. They showed us some pictures of the area they lived in. (8 5)
3. b. This book is for students whose first language isn't English. (8 6)
4. d. I remember one small village in France where we lived for a month. (8 7)
5. a, d. There are good reasons why/ Ø some people choose not to have children. (8 7)
6. b. I always read my papers aloud, which helps me catch mistakes. (8 9)
7. c. We had to draw a diagram, part of which consisted of a triangle inside a circle. (8 10)
8. b, c. Microbiology is the study of tiny organisms called / that are called microbes. (8 12)
9. a. One of the men working in the building Ø helped me find the right office. (8 12, 20)
10. b, c. The ideas summarized / that are summarized in this chart are important. (8 13, 13)
11. c, d. ...to visit Bizen, famous / which is famous for pottery and swords. (8 15)
12. a, b, d. ...you'll have to carry what / everything / all that you need in... (8 19)
13. b, c. There is an organization that gives food to whoever / anyone who needs it. (8 19)
14. c. Josh, too young to understand the joke, didn't laugh. (8 16, 16, 20)
15. c. ...we have toys for children to play with while their parents talk to the doctor. (8 30)
16. a. ...da Vinci is best known for his paintings, one of which, the Mona Lisa, is... (8 31)

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 9, Adverbial clauses, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

Exercise 1

If you are a typical student [condition], maybe this sounds like you. When you study [time], you always have your phone at hand. You keep it handy because you don't want to miss anything [reason]. You act as if studying does not require uninterrupted attention [manner].

In fact, it might be better to turn your phone off so that you can avoid interruptions [purpose]. Most of us like to think we are good at multi-tasking, but when we divide our attention among tasks [time], the quality of our work generally goes down. Though we may think we can pay attention to many things at once [contrast], interruptions make us less efficient.

Of course no one wants to miss out on anything. But while it's unfortunate to miss out on updates from friends [contrast], it may be even worse to miss the chance to do well on an important task.

So think about it. It's great to have your phone with you wherever you go [place], but sometimes you ought to turn it off.

Exercise 2

Though some parents choose a private school [concession (a type of contrast)] because they object to ideas or teaching methods in the public schools [reason] as they believe they should be taught [manner]

When parents make this choice [time]

so that they don't violate compulsory education laws [purpose]

Exercise 3

- 1 When you learn a new word, you should learn how to use it.
- 3 My friend from Morocco uses an English name because it's hard for Americans to pronounce her real name.
- 5 Although there are exceptions, most people are friendly. OR Although most people are friendly, there are exceptions.
- 7 If the weather is good, the crops will grow.

Exercise 4

A euphemism is an indirect expression used to refer to something embarrassing or unpleasant. For example, when people say "He passed away" instead of "He died", they are using a euphemism. Because people want to avoid talking about certain subjects directly, so they often use alternative words or phrases, such as "rest room" for a place where no one is ever likely to go in order to have a rest. Although many euphemisms are used simply to avoid embarrassment, but some are used intentionally to disguise unpleasant news. When we hear about "collateral damage" (civilians killed in military strikes) or "friendly fire" (military personnel killed by their own side), because the words "kill" and "death" are missing from both expressions, so we tend not to think of the events described as really awful.

Exercise 5

- 1 (a) they didn't work hard (c) no one cooperated
- 3 (c) before you
- 5 (a) The
- 7 (b) the accident (c) the accident happened

Exercise 6

- 1 Despite [9.4.b]
- 3 while [9.4.d]
- 5 Because of [9.4.c]
- 7 Unless [9.4]

Exercise 7

- 1 While they were negotiating, we didn't want to interrupt them. [9.4d]

- 3 Since he retired, Mr. MacDonald has gone on two world cruises. [9.4.a]
 5 Because of the slow economy, unemployment remains high. [9.4.c]

Exercise 8

- 1 *during* [9.4.d]
 3 *it uses less space* [9.3]
 5 without [9.4]

Exercise 9

- 1 Parents choose to homeschool their children because they object to the public school curriculum or simply because they believe they can do a better job of teaching their own child. **Since** homeschooling parents tend to be well-educated and highly motivated, they sometimes really can do a good job. [9.2•]
 3 Home-schooling isolates students from their peers. **Because** parents understand that this can inhibit the learning of social skills, they often join associations so that they can contact other homeschoolers and cooperate on group activities. [9.5, 9.2•]
 5 Do home-schooled children learn as much as their peers in public school? In order to support their belief that homeschooling is a reasonable alternative, homeschooling advocates have argued on the basis of research that it is effective. **However**, the research has been criticized because there are many factors besides schooling that contribute to a child's success, and it's misleading to compare a select group, homeschoolers, with all public school students. [9.5, 9.2•]

Exercise 10

- 1 (a) goes [9.6] [9.6]
 3 (b) when OR (c) whenever [9.6]
 5 (c) until [9.6]
 7 (d) as [9.6]

Exercise 11

- 1 while [9.6]
 3 when [9.6], while [9.6]
 5 when [9.6]

Exercise 12

- 1 before ... study [9.6]
 3 after ... finish OR have finished [9.6]
 5 before ... happens / has happened [9.6]

Exercise 13 All except the last one can be reduced: *before studying, after dying, after finishing, before taking, before happening* [9.8]

Exercise 14

- 1 before it got [9.6]
 3 before you buy [9.6] OR before buying [9.6]
 5 until I understood [9.6]

Exercise 15

1. You have to speak clearly when you leave a voicemail message.
3. Not long after he graduated, Richard was offered a job at Google.
5. When they decide what courses to take, students often consult their peers.
7. A huge oak tree stood on this spot for many years before it was blown down in a storm.

Exercise 16 [9.6]

- 1 as soon as
 when
 3 When
 while

Exercise 17 [9.6]

will accumulate → accumulate
 dissipating → dissipates / has dissipated

Exercise 18

- 1 I admire you for standing up for your rights.
- 3 Consumers often criticize advertisers for not telling the truth.
- 5 At his retirement party, Frank was honored for serving the company more than 20 years.
- 7 Sometimes I have to punish my dog for chewing on my shoes.
- 9 Thank you for being so helpful and not demanding anything in return.

Exercise 19

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Are you taking | (c) because |
| 3 ___ everyone is here | (c) now that |
| 5 Admission to some | (a) so competitive that |
| 7 ___ safe when you | (d) In order to be (b) To be |
| 9 You need to | (a) so you b. so that you |
| 11 The rules are | (b) due to (c) because of |
| 13 Most universities | (b) to evaluate (c) for evaluating |
| 15 I need to transfer | (d) so that |

Exercise 20

- 1 Because my left knee became so painful, I had to stop running.
- 3 Thanks to improvements in early detection and treatment, a person's chance...
- 5 To avoid disturbing the other students, please talk quietly.

Exercise 21

- 1 developed by the...to provide organizations with a new tool for improving
- 3 Organizations use it to promote a culture
- 5 Since / Because/ As the system..., organizations must pay to use it.

Exercise 22

- 1 Some rock musicians play so loudly that they damage their hearing.
 - 3 There are so few jobs for unskilled workers that unemployment...
 - 5 Religion is such a sensitive topic that people are often told to avoid it.
-

Exercise 23

The U.S. system of government is often criticized for being A6.10 too slow. Some of this slowness is due to the system of "checks and balances." The founders of the country created the system of checks and balances for ensuring – to ensure that no single branch of government has too much power, because the branches keep each other in check. For example, the legislative branch makes laws, but in order for a proposed piece of legislation to be adopted, the president—the head of the executive branch—must approve it. And for a law to be valid, it must be accepted as "constitutional" by the judicial branch of government. Because→ Because of the way these three branches of government interact, some laws remain in doubt for many years.

for ensuring → to ensure ...

Because the way → Because of the way ...

Exercise 24

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 ___ I loved my home | (a), (b), (c) |
| 3 Many parking stalls | (d) |
| 5 Other cars were | (b), (c) |
| 7 Outdoor dining places | (b) |
| 9 Science is based | (a), (b) |
| 11 Although junk food | (c) |
| 13 We all want | (b), (c), (d) |
| 15 What's going on | (c), (d) |

Exercise 25

- 1 When you have a job interview as though
 3 They keep buying lottery tickets even though
 5 Do most parents raise as

Exercise 26

- 1 Although Einstein's scientific work made nuclear weapons possible, he often spoke publicly against them
 3 Despite growth in some sectors, the economy is slow.
 5 Whereas Americans tend to value individualism, Japanese are more focused on the group.

Exercise 27

- 1 Although they are smaller and faster, the latest devices are still quite expensive.
 3 Though s/he tried (OR was trying) to be optimistic, the president talked about tough times ahead.

Exercise 28

- 1 We kept working **though** we were tired.
 3 The travelers took pictures **wherever** they went.
 5 The girls were satisfied, **whereas** OR **though** the boys were disappointed.
 7 They spent money **as if** they were rich.

Exercise 29

Although ... as ... as if ... while* ... whereas* ... Despite

*While and whereas can be exchanged.

Exercise 30

- 1 ...vote for a conservative, but people in certain parts of the...
 2 ...owe his or her position to the employees of the company as if the president owes...

Exercise 31

Answers will vary. The sample answers below (with a few exceptions) are based on students' answers, with some editing.

- 1 You should never criticize someone unless
 you know the person very well.
 he starts criticizing you first and makes you feel uncomfortable.
 3 How do you feel about your grammar now that
 you have taken three advanced classes at the University of Minnesota?
 you are at the end of this semester?
 5 Before grading students' papers
 the teacher should read them carefully.
 you should read all of them first.
 7 You should always be careful when
 you want to tell a joke in your second language.
 strangers ask you something on the street.
 9 It's never a good idea to do something just because
 you want to impress someone else.
 other people want you to do it.
 11 Although there are exceptions,
 American English grammar is similar to grammar in Britain.
 most people follow the general ways.
 13 Old people get their news from newspapers, whereas ...
 15 Most people want to live where ...

Exercise 32

- 1 No mistakes.
 3 but to behave → but for behaving
 5 No mistakes.
 7 Before adopt → Before adopting, before they adopt

Student's Answer Key, Chapter 10, Conditionals, *Grammar Advantage*

For most exercises, this key does not include answers to even-numbered items.

Exercise 1

...if you heard an unwelcome noise while attending a concert, it was usually someone coughing or dropping something. [Real conditional, 10.3.b]

If he had known it was his phone, he would have turned it off... [Unreal conditional, 10.4.c]

If you were an orchestra conductor and a phone interrupted your concert, what would you do? [Unreal conditional, 10.4.b]

If he ever goes to a concert again, no doubt he will leave his phone at home. [Real conditional, 10.3.d]

Exercise 2

1. What do you do at lunch time if you aren't hungry?
3. How do you answer if someone asks, "What's new?"
5. What do you call someone if you can't remember his or her name?
7. How do you cheer yourself up if you're feeling sad?

Exercise 3 Answers will vary. These are just examples.

1. If I lost my wallet, I would make some calls to let my bank and credit card companies know.
3. If I saw someone steal something in a store, I would tell an employee.
5. If all the insects died, a lot of birds would die too.
7. If you looked directly at the sun during a solar eclipse, you would damage your eyes.

Exercise 4 Check by looking at 10.5.

Exercise 5 Note: In the even numbered items, some answers have more than one option.

1. a
3. c
5. d
7. c
9. c

Exercise 6

Silent mode is convenient **if** you wish to stop the phone from making noise when you are attending a performance or a lecture . **If** you use silent mode, the phone will vibrate and light up the external display . **If** you want to exit silent mode , you can press the display key again until "Normal profile" appears on the display.

Exercise 7

If you heard..., it was ... real, past-time (zero conditional)

If he had known ..., he would have turned ... unreal past-time (third conditional)

If you were..., what would you do? Unreal, present OR future (second conditional)

If he ever goes..., he will leave real, future (first conditional)

Exercise 8

- 1 if the park doesn't have tables
if the weather turns cold
if one of us gets sick
if the bus doesn't come
- 3 if we had played on our own field
if our coach had trained us better
if the field had not been so muddy
if the other team had made more errors
- 5 if our competitors went out of business

if our customers were not so reluctant to spend money
 if our products did not have to be shipped so far
 if we reduced our production costs

Exercise 9

- 1 They would help me if I were stuck. ~ I am not stuck.
- 2 If I offended you, I apologize. ~ Maybe I did offend you.
- 3 If I offended you, I would apologize. ~ I probably won't offend you.
- 4 If I'd known you needed me, I would have come. ~ I didn't know.
- 5 If I'd been nervous, I wouldn't have done as well.
 ~ I wasn't nervous.

Exercise 10

- 1 c
 3 b, d
 5 a, c
 7 b, d

Exercise 11

If there had been any other restaurants around, I would have tried
 Had I been more experienced... I might have avoided

Exercise 12

- 1 only if; Don't get a new computer unless you can afford it.
 3 unless; Only go for a long hike if you take a lot of water OR Go for a long hike only if you take a lot of water.

Exercise 13

- ... whether anyone needs it or not
 ... in case someone wants to go
 ...unless someone is actually using
 As long as nobody is using ...
 Assuming someone comes ...

Exercise 14

- 1 We can't prepare for the future unless we remember the past.
 3 Answer (d) must be right given that all the other answers are incorrect. OR Given that all the other answers are incorrect, answer (d) must be right.
 5 You should keep your notes in case you (might) need to review them.
 7 You may take any course you want as long as you have passed the prerequisite.
 9 Only if we remember the past can we prepare....

Exercise 15

- 1 d
 3 a
 5 c, d
 7 b

Exercise 16

- 1 would have laughed
 3 would have stayed ... wouldn't be driving
 5 wouldn't feel

Exercise 17

What if the human race lost its ability to reproduce?
 If that happened, the people who are now alive...would be the last...
 How would people cope with life under those circumstances?
 It would change the way we think and live.
 In spite of its grim subject matter, the novel was a success. [Not a conditional]

Exercise 18

Suppose you had a meal in a restaurant and found that you didn't have to pay...
 Suppose the management said, "The meal you had was worth \$20.
 You can pay that if you want to.
 But if you don't have the money in your pocket, you don't have to pay"
Would you pay?
 ...while some pay more... [Not a conditional]
 ...if you give them a choice, ... behave OR will behave honestly.

Exercise 19

- 1 we not only had
 we also knew
 when he or she died
 Then we would be

Exercise 20

- 1 (d) , and
 2
 3 (e) , and
 4 ()
 5 (c) if

Exercise 21

- 1 Try living without the Internet for 24 hours, and you will discover...
 2
 3 Talk to three Americans about "the American dream," and you will get ...
 4
 5 Be really careful, or you might regret it for the rest of your life.

Exercise 22

- 1 would
 2
 3 will
 4
 5 would

Exercise 23

Ask anyone who remembers the 1960s and they will tell you...
 and he were still writing (informal: *was*)