

## CHAPTER 1

**Exercise 1, p. 2**

By the end of the twentieth century, almost every person in the country owned at least one telephone and one television set. Most homes also had a washing machine, and many possessed a microwave oven. Since the beginning of the new millennium, the cellular phone has become commonplace, and most households now have a computer. The times have certainly changed. They have changed so much that most people cannot even imagine an evening at home without a computer or some other appliance.

**Exercise 2, p. 3**

1. correct 2. a new cars → new cars 3. computer → computers 4. correct 5. correct 6. a good employees → good employees 7. correct 8. people 9. An interest rates → Interest rates 10. a consumer items → consumer items

**Exercise 3, p. 4**

Note : There are only SIX irregular plural nouns in exercise three.

Research has shown that everyone, even children, is subject to stress. In addition, statistics indicate that stress affects people's physical health, causing headaches and heart problems. After conducting surveys and collecting a large amount of data, some psychologists are now trying to determine the best methods for coping with stress. They are also testing various hypotheses to determine why some workers seem less affected by stress than their counterparts. Preliminary analyses of the data seem to support the theory that people with adaptive skills and optimistic attitudes suffer fewer physical problems associated with stress. Finally, new research to measure the physical effects on health of both positive and negative stress in people's lives is under way. The results of this research will guide physicians in treating their patients who suffer from chronic stress.

**Exercise 4, p. 5**

It is a commonly known fact that dairy products such as milk, yogurt, and cheese are rich sources of calcium, but how many people know that these food products are also loaded with protein? This is the reason that dietitians recommend that people consume two to four servings of this group each day. A glass of milk or a cup of yogurt has high-quality protein that is equivalent to an ounce of meat or cheese or to one egg. These food items are certainly good for your health. Whenever possible, however, you should opt for items that are not so high in fat.

**Exercise 5, p. 6**

1. biology 2. research, certain plants 3. some plants, a lot of diseases 4. enough information, a book 5. exports 6. a great deal of 7. many 8. a few

**Exercise 6, p. 7**

1. a lawyer 2. Law 3. a lot of concentration 4. Lawyers 5. a difficult examination 6. Some graduates 7. A few graduates 8. Some people, enough good lawyers 9. many good lawyers 10. Some lawyers, their work 11. These lawyers 12. satisfaction

**Exercise 7, p. 8**

\_\_\_ new student in our class... (A, The, That)

\_\_\_ students failed the test. (∅, Some, A lot of, A few, Enough, Several, Four, Plenty of)

\_\_\_ information... (∅, some, the, a lot of, a little, plenty of, a great deal of)

**Exercise 8, p. 8**

1. correct 2. many characteristics 3. correct 4. enough capital 5. adequate training 6. correct 7. correct 8. a good salary 9. a few weeks of vacation 10. regular feedback

**Exercise 9, p. 10**

Rainforest Island has been treated extremely well by nature. It has 1. many dense forests, which produce beautiful wood. On the north side of the island it has mountains where 2.

coffee is grown. In the southern area, there are thousands of acres of bananas and 3. sugar there as well. The island exports a lot of wood, coffee, bananas, and sugar. There are other resources to be developed, too. The eastern shore has 4. beautiful beaches and would be ideal for tourism; so far, however, tourism has not brought 5. much money. There are only 6. a few hotels on the island, and these are not in good condition. There is 7. good news, though; the Islands Hotel Investment Group is planning to invest heavily in the area. This will result in 8. many excellent facilities and will provide 9. a lot of work for the inhabitants of the island. Even more important, at the end of the twentieth century, 10. a little oil was discovered just off the northern shore. Since then, scientists have found that there is 11. a lot of oil underneath the island. Until now, Rainforest Island has depended on agriculture, but in the future—with oil and tourism about to be developed—it is likely that there will be some changes in the character of the island.

**Exercise 10, p.11**

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D

**Exercise 11, p. 12**

Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 2

**Exercise 1, p. 14**

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5.  $\emptyset$  6.  $\emptyset$  7. the 8. a 9. the 10. the 9. a 11. the 12. the 13.  $\emptyset$  14. a 15.  $\emptyset$   
16. the 17. an

**Exercise 2, p. 16**

1. 3; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 4; 5. 3; 6.1; 7. 3; 8. 3; 9. 2

**Exercise 3, p.18**

1. The 2. the 3. the 4. a 5. The 6. a 7. the 8. the 9. a 10. The 11. the 12. the 13. a 14. the  
15. the 16. the

**Exercise 4, p. 21**

1. The 2.  3.  4.  5. The 6.  7.  8. the 9. the 10. the 11. the 12. the 13. the 14.   
15. the 16. the 17.  18.  19. the 20.  21. the 22. The 23.  24.  25.  26. the 27.   
28.  29. the 30. the

**Exercise 5, p. 22**

1.  2. the 3.  4. the 5. the 6.  7.  8. the 9.  10.  11.  12. the 13. the 14.  15. the  
16.  17.  18. the 19.  20.  21.  22. the 23. the 24.  25. the 26.  27.  28.  29.  
 30. the 31. the 32  33. the

**Exercise 6, p. 23**

1. to the Florida → to Florida 2. in the September → in September 3. rented one hotel room →  
rented a hotel room 4. on beach → on the beach 5. got a sun poisoning → got sun poisoning 6.  
was the shark → was a shark 7. collected the shells → collected shells 8. in Gulf of Mexico →  
in the Gulf of Mexico 9. watched sun set → watched the sun set 10. meaning of the humidity →  
meaning of humidity 11. back at the work → back at work 12. but the one day → but the day

**Exercise 7, p. 23**

1. B— 2. D—a low grade 3. C—offer a quiet place 4. B—a good student

**Exercise 8, p. 24**

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B

**Exercise 9, p. 25**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 3

**Exercise 1, p. 28**

1. She 2. they 3. him 4. she 5. us 6. We 7. it 8. They 9. them 10. it

**Exercise 2, p. 29**

1. she 2. him 3. they 4. him 5. it 6. They 7. they

**Exercise 3, p. 30**

1. your 2. its 3. their 4. mine 5. His 6. his 7. mine 8. My 9. your 10. your

**Exercise 4, p. 32**

Irrigation management is an interesting field, especially in places where water supplies are low. Irrigation experts have various tasks such as taking soil samples, checking existing water tables, and projecting the amount of rain for the future. These people usually get 1. their degrees from irrigation institutes. 2. They study many years in order to become familiar with the various tasks involved in 3. their profession. For some of 4. them, a job with local water authorities is a good place to begin 5. their career. Others prefer to find jobs as contractors, working independently to aid farmers with 6. their irrigation needs. Whatever the job, irrigation experts are becoming increasingly important. Water is a precious commodity, and 7. it cannot be taken for granted.

**Exercise 5, p. 33**

1. C 2. X: themselves 3. X: herself 4. C 5. X: them 6. C 7. X: himself 8. X: ourselves

**Exercise 6, p. 34**

1. by himself 2. himself 3. at himself 4. for himself 5. of himself 6. themselves 7. himself

**Exercise 7, p. 35**

1. They (People who work in travel agencies) 2. You (any person to whom you are speaking – or as a reference to people in general) 3. You (any person to whom you are speaking – or as a reference to people in general) 4. they (people who work at the agency) 5. You (any person to whom you are speaking – or as a reference to people in general) 6. You (any person to whom you are speaking – or as a reference to people in general)

**Exercise 8, p. 36**

1. A – his 2. B – the airport lounges 3. C his 4. B – its

**Exercise 9, p. 37**

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. C

**Exercise 10, p. 39**

Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 4

**Exercise 1, p. 43**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 2, p.44**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 3, p. 45**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 4, p. 46**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 5, p. 47**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 6, p. 47**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 7, p. 48**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 8, p. 49**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 9, p. 50**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 10, p. 51**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 11, p. 51**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 12, p. 52**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 13, p. 53**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 14, p. 53**

Present: he works, they talk, I eat

Present Progressive: he is working, they are talking, I am eating

Present Perfect: he has worked, they have talked, I have eaten

Present Perfect Progressive: he has been working, they have been talking, I've been eating

Used to: he used to work, they used to talk, I used to eat

Would: he would work, they would talk, I would eat

Past Progressive: he was working, they were talking, I was eating

Past Perfect: he had worked, they had talked, I had eaten

Past Perfect Progressive: he had been working, they had been talking, I had been eating

Future: he will work (he is going to work), they will talk (they are going to talk), I will eat (I am going to eat)

Future Progressive: he will be working, they will be talking, I will be eating

Future Perfect: he will have worked, they will have talked, I will have eaten

Future Perfect Progressive: he will have been working, they will have been talking, I will have been eating

### **Exercise 15, p. 54**

1. were→are 2. are containing→contain 3. had stacked→stack 4. correct 5. was→is 6. will guess→guess 7. correct

### **Exercise 16, p. 54**

1. simple past / introduced 2. simple past / gave 3. present perfect / have become 4. simple present / account 5. present progressive / is facing 6. simple present / hope 7. future / will come

### **Exercise 17, p. 55**

1. is 2. have 3. were 4. were 5. is 6. recited 7. had 8. would change 9. is 10. are not

### **Exercise 18, p. 56**

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A

### **Exercise 19, p. 57**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 20, p. 57**

Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 5

**Exercise 1, p. 62**

1. seen 2. equate 3. know 4. be 5. built 6. been 7. discussed 8. started 9. considered 10. thought 11. be 12. constructed 13. concerned 14. affect 15. causing 16. be 17. erected 18. lost

**Exercise 2, p. 63**

1. have 2. been 3. asked 4. think 5. think 6. has 7. increased 8. has 9. shrunk 10. identify 11. outnumber 12. continue

**Exercise 3, p. 65**

1. I never think → I never thought 2. I respond → I responded 3. After I was calling → After I called 4. and take the car → and took the car 5. Once he tells me → Once he told me 6. the car seems okay → the car seemed okay 7. after I buy → after I bought 8. I quickly learn → I quickly learned 9. I have to pay → I had to pay 10. my used car ends up costing me → my used car ended up costing me

**Exercise 4, p. 66**

1. that appealed → that appeals 2. radio is about → radio was about 3. niece asks me → niece asked me 4. children heard → children hear 5. I also thought → I also think 6. everyone had → everyone has 7. limit will be breached. → limit is breached OR has been breached.

**Exercise 5, p. 66**

1. I worked → I work 2. restaurant served → restaurant serves 3. have clocked in → clock in 4. I had to → I have to 5. customers showed up → customers show up 6. my job entailed → my job entails 7. which consisted of → which consists of 8. and made sure → and make sure 9. people needed → people need 10. customers appreciated → customers appreciate 11. this was part → this is part 12. We stopped → We stop 13. customers did → customers do

**Exercise 6, p. 67**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 7, p. 69**

1. have been 2. have taught 3. have had 4. started 5. were 6. moved 7. got 8. worked 9. decided 10. had never worked 11. was 12. stayed 13. taught 14. moved 15. was 16. have had 16. stayed 17. took 18. came 19. found 20. have been 21. have gone 22. have enjoyed

**Exercise 8, p. 70**

1. Lynn's. The past tense verb *wrote* shows that the book was completed, while the past progressive tense verb *was writing* shows that the writing continued and may still continue.
2. Jerry. The past tense verb *was sick* shows that the condition of sickness began and ended at a definite point in the past, while the present perfect verb *has been ill* indicates an event or condition that began in the past and continues up to the present moment.
3. Mohammed or Hussein. The past tense structures *lived* and *used to live* indicate a condition that is no longer true at present, while the present perfect verb *has lived* indicates a situation that started in the past but is still true in the present.
4. Jack. At the time the lights went out, Kevin was in the process of studying and Jack had already finished studying. Kevin's studies were interrupted by the lights going out, while Jack was able to complete his studies without interruption. Past

perfect tense indicates a completed action; past progressive indicates a continuing action in the past.

5. Rick. The past progressive tense discusses something that was in progress at a specific time in the past. At the moment the phone rang Luke was finished with his shower, and Kyle was preparing for a shower. Rick was actually in the shower, and was therefore unable to answer the phone.

6. a. The telephone rang and interrupted my meal. b. First then phone rang, and then I started eating immediately afterwards. c. I finished eating, and then the telephone rang some time after that. d. I was preparing to eat but had not yet started, and then the telephone rang. e. The phone call interrupted my meal. This tense suggests that the meal had been in progress for some time before the phone rang.

### Exercise 9, p. 72

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C

### Exercise 10, p. 74

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 6

### Exercise 1, p. 76

A good story is essential to a good speech. A good story certainly helps a speaker to grab and maintain people's attention. Sources for good stories for speeches are everywhere.

You can find stories in children's books and in holy books. You can highlight the exploits of heroes from mythology or movies in order to make a point. Sports celebrities and historical figures often have life stories that you can use to inspire and teach.

Personal incidents from your childhood and life-changing events are excellent sources for stories for speeches. In fact, all of us are surrounded by stories. Good speakers keep their eyes and ears open for the ones that can be used in presentations. When they read a

story in a newspaper, magazine, or book that helps them make a point, they clip it. When they hear someone tell a great story, they write it down.

### Exercise 2, p. 77

In 1965, when Fred DeLuca, age seventeen, borrowed \$1,000 from Dr. Peter Buck to open a sandwich shop, he did not realize that the two of them were launching an immensely successful global business. At the time, DeLuca and thousands of other college students were thinking about earning money to pay for college. The surprising result was a franchised organization with its name on 16,000 restaurants in seventy-four countries. Today Subway has more U.S. restaurants than McDonald's, and it is second only to McDonald's in the number of outlets worldwide. Nearly four decades after Subway's founding, its growth and enthusiastic customer acceptance around the globe have made DeLuca a billionaire.

### Exercise 3, p. 78

1. gets 2. believes 3. is 4. does 5. does 6. blames 7. wants 8. does not have/has not had

### Exercise 4, p. 79

Answers will vary; however, verbs must be either singular or plural as follows:

1. singular 2. singular 3. plural 4. singular 5. plural 6. singular 7. singular 8. plural

### Exercise 5, p. 80

1. is increasing 2. need 3. are 4. are 5. has 6. are not 7. exist 8. is 9. thrive 10. has developed 11. is

### Exercise 6, p. 81

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

### Exercise 7, p. 82

1. Kim are → Kim is 2. one of the biggest problems are → one of the biggest problems is 3. a two-room apartment cost → a two-room apartment costs 4. Three thousand dollars are → Three

thousand dollars is 5. friends has been saving → friends have been saving 6. Kim and her friends wants → Kim and her friends want

**Exercise 8, p. 83**

1. B—were disqualified 2. D—are going to 3. D—is not so 4. D—the students

**Exercise 9, p. 84**

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

**Exercise 10, p. 85**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 7

**Exercise 1, p. 90**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 2, p. 91**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 3, p. 92**

1. from 2. to 3. through 4. for 5. between 6. until 7. after 8. in 9. until 10. at  
11. of 12. on 13. At 14. after 15. for 16. by 17. in

**Exercise 4, p. 94**

1. at 2. in front of 3. in 4. on 5. below 6. throughout 7. among 8. in 9. On 10.  
behind 11. on 12. outside 13. on 14. below 15. on 16. by 17. far from 18.  
near 19. at 20. on 21. at the top of 22. far from 23. next to 24. on

**Exercise 5, p. 96**

First, climb out of the boat. Walk along the pier out of (→towards) the shore. When you get to the shore, turn east and go past the palm trees. Near the palm trees are some huge boulders. Climb by (→ over) the boulders and head for the tower. Walk around the tower and through→(around) the bushes that run into →(along) the stream. Go across the stream, away from the tower. Soon you will see a flag on a pole. Dig until you find the box buried beneath the pole. Head back from→(back to) your boat at the dock.

### Exercise 6, p. 97

Answers will vary.

### Exercise 7, p. 98

1. at odds 2. in a hurry 3. in love 4. on vacation 5. out of control 6. in debt

### Exercise 8, p. 99

1. B—in back of 2. C—spent 3. D—in the pool 4. B—on the bed

### Exercise 9, p. 100

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. D

### Exercise 10, p.101

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 8

### Exercise 1, p. 105

1. Central 2. imaginative 3. new 4. many 5. available 6. pristine 7. historical 8. picturesque  
9. unknown 10. alternative 11. popular 12. South 13. local 14. Central 15. Asian 16. cheap  
17. natural 18. rich 19. Opulent 20. regional 21. Central 22. unforgettable 23. Central 24.  
numerous 25. brave

**Exercise 2, p. 106**

1. inauguration 2. Members, occasion 3. students, ceremony 4. importance, excellence 5. partnership, community 6. reception

**Exercise 3, p. 107**

1. simplify 2. criticize 3. complicates 4. widens

**Exercise 4, p. 108**

1. real → really 2. opinionate → opinion 3. academize → academic 4. actively → active 5. professorship → professor 6. scholar → scholarship 7. eligible → eligibility 8. dependence → dependent 9. graduation → graduate 10. childlike → childhood

**Exercise 5, p. 109**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 6, p. 110**

1. excellent 2. Chinese 3. production 4. new 5. classic 6. popular 7. poor 8. involvement

**Exercise 7, p. 110**

1. Some symbols are literary, some political, and others religious. 2. For example, a golden object might represent the sun or power and wealth. 3. Animals often symbolize traits or represent beliefs. 4. A parrot suggests the image of a talkative person. 5. In the United States, the donkey symbolizes the party that supports a system of democracy. 6. Some symbols may be easy to understand, such as the owl, which represents wisdom or the pineapple, which depicts hospitality. 7. For example, the Jolly Roger, the flag flown from pirate ships, evokes the threat of possible violence. 8. The same symbol, the skull and crossbones, is used on poisonous substances, warning people that the contents are not edible and in fact, quite harmful if eaten. 9. In fact, some writers complicate their symbols, causing arguments among readers. 10. For more information on the practice of using symbolism, talk to the reference librarian. Perhaps there's a title "Symbolism Simplified" on the shelves.

**Exercise 8, p. 112**

1. marry (v), marriage (n), married (adj) 2. popular (adj), population (n), populate (v), popularize (v), popularization (n) 3. problem (n), problematic (adj) 4. immediacy (n), immediate (adj), immediately (adv) 5. current (adj), currency (n), currently (adv) 6. labor (v), labor (n), laboratory (n), laborious (adj) 7. sympathize (v), sympathy (n), sympathetic (adj), sympathetically (adv) 8. president (n), preside (v), presidential (adj)

**Exercise 9, p. 112**

1. A (argument) 2. C (ordinary) 3. C (complicated) 4. A (criticized)

**Exercise 10, p. 113**

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A

**Exercise 11, p. 114**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 9

**Exercise 1, p. 119**

1. should have cooked, a 2. shouldn't have traveled, a, b 3. should have told, a 4. should have sent, b 5. shouldn't have dropped, b 6. shouldn't have faded, a

**Exercise 2, p. 120**

1. Joe should not have bought a used car. 2. I should have gotten / bought a new umbrella. 3. We should have taken a taxi. We should not have taken a bus. 4. Toshio should not have quit his job today. 5. I should not have gone to bed after midnight last night. I should have gone to bed earlier last night.

**Exercise 3, p. 121**

1. must have been 2. must not have watched 3. must have had 4. must not have fit 5. must not have understood 6. must have taken

**Exercise 4, p. 122**

1. could not have passed 2. could have killed 3. could have easily bought 4. could have visited 5. couldn't have lent 6. didn't need 7. could have flown 8. couldn't have rained

**Exercise 5, p. 123**

1. It might have rained last night. 2. When you called last night, David might not have been home. 3. He might not have felt well. 4. He might not have understood the directions. 5. The doctor might have prescribed the wrong medicine. 6. The pilot might have turned onto the wrong runway.

**Exercise 6, p. 124**

1. Jennifer may have gone to her cousin's house. 2. Ned may not have liked the gift that Linda gave him. 3. Some passengers may have survived the crash. 4. He may not have heard the announcement. 5. The secretary may have already received the documents. 6. It may have been too late for Alan to buy a cheap ticket for the flight.

**Exercise 7, p. 125**

1. would not have started 2. would have liked 3. would not have been 4. would have won 5. would have been 6. would not have had

**Exercise 8, p. 126**

1. I couldn't have been (was not) more than five years old. 2. I might have been (it's possible) as young as three. 3. It must have been (probably was) around 6 or 7 o'clock... 4. We should have left (but we didn't) earlier. 5. If we had left the house earlier, we

might have gotten (this was possible, but it didn't happen) 6. If we had done that, then I could have had (I wasn't able to have) some ice cream.

**Exercise 9, p. 127**

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. A

**Exercise 10, p. 129**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 10

**Exercise 1, p. 132**

1. To relieve 2. Feeling 3. To cut 4. Doing 5. writing 6. to organize 7. Feeling 8. Singing 9. playing 10. to switch 11. to reduce

**Exercise 2, p. 133**

Actual answers may vary. Example answers: 1. cooking (object of preposition) 2. cooking (subject complement) 3. Eating (subject) 4. tasting (object of preposition) 5. cleaning (direct object) 6. cooking (object of a preposition) 7. mopping (direct object) cleaning (object of a preposition)

**Exercise 3, p. 134**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are: 1. considered studying 2. postponed going 3. wasn't worried about passing 4. went shopping 5. went dancing 6. dreamed about failing 7. finished reading 8. recommend not doing 9. suggest reviewing 10. reviewing 11. worry failing

**Exercise 4, p. 136**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are: 1. to become their family's first college graduates. (to show purpose) 2. to leave home and move to a big city (after certain adjectives) 3. to study (direct object) 4. to offer (after certain adjectives) 5. to refuse (after a phrase with *it* + ADJECTIVE) 6. to study (to show purpose) 7. to adjust to college life. (phrase with *it* + adjective), to finally accomplish their goals (after certain adjectives)

**Exercise 5, p. 138**

1. to searching → to search 2. to argue → arguing 3. be a "loner" → being a "loner" 4. to stress → stressing 5. To resisting → To resist 6. begin bolster → begin to bolster or begin bolstering 7. by to deal with → by dealing with

**Exercise 6, p. 139**

1. advised me to study 2. did not want me to lose out 3. forbade me to watch 4. tell me to practice 5. me to play 6. invite her friends to listen 7. convinced me to appreciate

**Exercise 7, p. 140**

1. to tell 2. telling 3. stopping 4. to stop, stopping 5. spending 6. to spend 7. to save 8. saving 9. to inform 10. informing

**Exercise 8, p. 141**

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. D

**Exercise 9, p. 142**

Answers will vary.

**CHAPTER 11****Exercise 1, p. 145**

The following receive check marks (✓): 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20

**Exercise 2, p. 145**

1. were being seated 2. was introduced 3. was (visibly) moved 4. was announced 5. could be heard 6. were not mentioned 7. Having been addressed

**Exercise 3, p. 146**

1. active, must use: In Unit 12, a range of written sources must be used to understand the causes of World War I. 2. active, facilitate: The presentation and understanding of the events leading up to and following World War I are facilitated by video and other media. 3. passive, has been emphasized: In the accompanying course textbook, the authors have emphasized in great detail the constantly changing nature of world governments over several decades. 4. passive, are protected: Title 17 of the United States Copyright Law protects both the illustrations and the written material in the text. 5. passive, was written: Charles Kingly, a well-known university history professor, wrote the introduction to the first chapter in 1999.

**Exercise 4, p. 149**

1. Error: no agent / Why: Agent is important. Correction: World War II was won by the Allies. 2. Error: was occurred / Why: no passive is possible because “occur” is an intransitive verb. Correction: World War II occurred more than fifty years ago. 3. Error: was fighting / Why: passive voice requires past participle of “fight” – “fought.” Correction: World War II was fought in Europe and Asia. 4. Error: were died / Why: no passive is possible because “die” is an intransitive verb. Correction: Thousands of soldiers died in World War II. 5. Error: ...by the people / Why: the agent in this case is not necessary – obviously “people” build or rebuild cities. Correction: For years after the war, countries were completely rebuilt. 6. Error: ...by people / Why: the agent in this case is not necessary. Correction: Even today, some of the signs of the War can still be seen.

**Exercise 5, p. 150**

1. firms include 2. correct 3. has passed 4. correct 5. include 6. must attend 7. are designed 8. correct 9. must take 10. can be obtained

**Exercise 6, p. 150**

1. correct 2. correct 3. offered 4. would teach 5. correct 6. provided 7. correct 8. correct 9. correct 10. might also be taught

**Exercise 7, p. 152**

1. am lost 2. are confused 3. is crowded 4. is scheduled 5. is turned 6. am getting hungry 7. am getting worried 8. getting sick 9. getting depressed 10. getting better

**Exercise 8, p. 154**

1. interested 2. surprised 3. amazing 4. visiting 5. crowded 6. not disappointed 7. thrilling 8. interesting 9. known 10. tired 11. satisfying 12. thrilled 13. sold 14. disappointed 15. exhausted

**Exercise 9, p. 155**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 10, p. 156**

1. exciting newcomer→ excited newcomer 2. correct 3. correct 4. amused cultural differences→ amusing cultural differences 5. Repeating remarks→ Repeated remarks 6. correct 7. correct 8. satisfied foods→ satisfying foods 9. overwhelming newcomer→ overwhelmed newcomer 10. disappointing newcomer→ disappointed newcomer 11. correct 12. rejecting customs→ rejected customs 13. correct

**Exercise 11, p. 157**

1. A (calculated) 2. C (administered) 3. C ( appears) 4. B (provided)

**Exercise 12, p. 158**

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. D 8. D

**Exercise 13, p. 160**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 12

**Exercise 1, p. 162**

1. If the air temperature drops below freezing, the forecast will be snow. 2. If the temperature is above freezing, then rain is much more likely. 3. You should seek shelter immediately if you are outside during a thunderstorm. 4.: If a tornado appears to stay in the same place and is growing larger, this may mean that it is coming toward you. 5. If you have seen a tree move or waves on the water, you have seen the effect of wind. 6. If air that has been heated by the sun during the day cools enough at night, the moisture in the air condenses and forms fog. 7. If the wind in a tropical storm reaches 74 miles per hour, that storm becomes a hurricane. 8. In Medieval Europe, people used to ring church bells if they saw lightning or heard thunder.

**Exercise 2, p. 163**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers include: 1. breaks 2. can take the bus 3. freezes 4. forced me to eat it anyway 5. became very upset 6. walk to the post office 7. spanked them. 8. thought the world was coming to an end

**Exercise 3, p. 164**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 4, p. 165**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 5, p. 166**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 6, p. 167**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 7, p. 168**

1a. study, will do 1b. studied, would do 1c. had studied, would have done 2a. had known, would have translated 2b. knew, would translate 2c. know, will translate 3a. had, would take 3b. have, will take 3c. had had, would have taken 4a. see, will tell 4b. had seen, would have told.

**Exercise 8, p. 169**

1. hadn't planned 2. would have had 3. had forgotten 4. would have gotten 5. didn't have 6. would be 7. would have 8. were 9. would stay 10. were 11. would insist 12. have 13. will be

**Exercise 9, p. 170**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 10, p. 171**

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

**Exercise 11, p. 172**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 13

**Exercise 1, p. 174**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 2, p. 176**

1. Despite the poor housing market and high crime rate in the area, Carla and Bob moved to the city to be closer to cultural attractions. 2. Casually yet purposefully, they walked around their new neighborhood. 3. In an all-out effort to discourage crime, residents have formed a neighborhood watch group. 4. Under a slowly spinning fan on their porch, Carla and Bob sat and drank lemonade. 6. Rarely do they have the time to do this with so much of their time spent organizing their new home.

**Exercise 3, p. 177**

1. <C>I imagined<C> did I imagine 2. <C>a building extremely modern<C> an extremely modern building 3. <C>behind<C> is behind 4. <C>general<C> generally 5. <C>Rarely I<C> Rarely do I

**Exercise 4, p. 178**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are: 1. of technical machinery 2. about the grammar lesson 3. in television programs about forensic science 4. of the writing center on campus 5. for being rude to strangers 6. with telecommunications systems 7. on how to apply for financial aid 8. to the professor's last lecture?

**Exercise 5, p. 180**

1. correct 2. relate to 3. correct 4. correct 5. contribute to 6. agree with 7. correct 8. correct 9. belong to 10. worry about

**Exercise 6, p. 180**

guess at, listen to/for, study for, work with/toward/on, apologize to/for, dream of/about, rely on, pay attention to, disagree with/on, complain of/to/about, think about/of, talk to/about. Sentences will vary.

**Exercise 7, p. 182**

1. unsure of 2. concerned with/about 3. think about 4. frustrated with/by 5. angry with/at 6. accountable for 7. proud of

**Exercise 8, p. 182**

1. B—interested in 2. B—agree with 3. A—confusion about 4. A—Seldom do we 5. B—in two days

**Exercise 9, p. 183**

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C

**Exercise 10, p. 185**

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 14

**Exercise 1, p. 189**

1. that were originally used in the military or in rugged terrain. 2. which normally have four-wheel drive 3. which have been popular around the world for many years 4. that the British military has utilized extensively 5. that have many advantages 6. that they use

**Exercise 2, p. 189**

1. C 2. X, people which→ people whom/that 3. C 4. X, friends which→friends that /whom 5. X, Internet who→Internet that/which 6. C

**Exercise 3, p. 189**

Answers will vary. Possible answers are: 1. that you've always wanted 2. that the interviewer might ask 3. which you are applying for. 4. who stands between you and. 5. whose decision it is to offer you the job.

**Exercise 4, p. 191**

1. Tashkent, which is the capital of Uzbekistan, is experiencing economic growth these days. 2. My boss, who has been working for the company for ten years, is planning to transfer to Uzbekistan. 3. His consulting firm, which is one of the most successful in the country, is opening a new Central Asian office. 4. The consulting firm's financial advisers, who routinely analyze economic trends abroad, were happy with the expansion. 5. My boss, whose family will be accompanying him, will leave for Uzbekistan at the end of the year.

### Exercise 5, p. 191

1. C who are now retired 2. X son, who is a student at London's School of Economics, lives 3. X university, which is one of the most prestigious in all of Europe, caters 4. C, who study there 5. C, who graduate from the London School of Economics. 6. X, graduate, who has landed a job at the United Bank of Europe, has

### Exercise 6, p. 193

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

### Exercise 7, p. 194

1. which. I had wanted 2. who is from Malaga 3. which is filled with all sorts 4. that I hadn't seen all summer 5. that I want to participate in 6. that will keep me busy

### Exercise 8, p. 196

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are :

1. The college from which George just graduated has a professional development office. 2. The woman whom George spoke to works in the university's professional development office. 3. The Student Services Building in which the office is located is near the center of campus. 4. The university students for whom these services are most beneficial are recent graduates. 5. Some of the employment tests that George paid a

small fee for took two hours to complete. 6. A private employment agency, which George has heard good things about, would be his last resort.

**Exercise 9, p. 197**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 10, p. 199**

1. that /  $\emptyset$  / which 2. that / which 3. who 4. that /  $\emptyset$  5. when 6. that / which /  $\emptyset$  7. where /  $\emptyset$  8. whose

**Exercise 11, p. 200**

1. that her father had purchased → her father had purchased 2. which was located on the Miami River. → located on the Miami River 3. that she saw → she saw 4. that included beautiful homes and lush gardens → including beautiful homes and lush gardens 5. who were now grown → now grown 6. which she had inherited → (land) she had inherited 7. which included a school, a church, and a hospital → including a school, a church, and a hospital 8. which destroyed → destroying 28 of the town's buildings 9. whose land remained largely vacant

**Exercise 12, p. 201**

1. A—music which 2. C—line where 3. C—Nashville,  $\emptyset$  4. D— $\emptyset$

**Exercise 13, p. 202**

1. C 2. b 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B

**Exercise 14, p. 203**

Answers will vary.

CHAPTER 15

**Exercise 1, p. 207**

1. Whenever / function: time / correction: new job she gets nervous → new job, she gets nervous. 2. because / function: reason, cause / correction: happens, because → happens because 3. If / function: condition / correction: job hunting she would → job hunting, she would 4. after / function: time relationship / correction: career, after doing → career after doing 5. While / function: time relationship / correction: not free the benefits → not free, the benefits

**Exercise 2, p. 207**

1. X / correction: beneficial global → beneficial, global 2. C 3. C 4. X / correction: steel industry he decided → steel industry, he decided 5. X / correction: this action, after → this action after 6. X / correction: happening again the European → happening again, the European 7. C

**Exercise 3, p. 208**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers include: 1. got home from school 2. I cleaned it up a little bit 3. my room gets too messy 4. got rid of some of the clutter 5. got online to check my email 6. we have the time 7. I left the house 8. I rented a movie and watched it with my sister

**Exercise 4, p. 209**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 5, p. 210**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 6, p. 210**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 7, p. 212**

1. While Lisa was hiking through the Andes Mountains, she had... → While hiking through the Andes Mountains, Lisa had 2. When Lisa was halfway up the hill → No reduction possible. 3. After she got a good foothold, she... → After getting a good foothold, she 4. Even if she is invited by her closest friends to go hiking, → Even if invited by her closest friends to go hiking,

### Exercise 8, p. 212

1. IR / Before became a military general → Before he became a military general 2. P / the public, although → the public although 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. DM / address to Congress, a serious car accident → address to Congress, the president was in a serious car accident... 7. C 8. P / pollution statistics many → pollution statistics, many

### Exercise 9, p. 214

1. Because production costs were low, the company exceeded its output of merchandise. 2. Because of export tax increases, prices rose sharply. 3. Consumers bought more import automobiles although more expensive than domestic models. 4. In spite of the fact that labor relations were difficult, the company turned a profit. 5. Greece's agriculture production increased despite the damage caused by the drought.

### Exercise 10, p. 214

1. A—despite its beauty 2. C—took a bath 3. D—stop arguing 4. A—Though the show was boring

### Exercise 11, p. 215

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. A

### Exercise 12, p. 217

Answers will vary

## CHAPTER 16

**Exercise 1, p. 221**

1. what people consider good leadership 2. What experts in the global marketplace are coming to understand 3. that no two cultures view leadership in the same way. 4. that employees have a family-like loyalty to the company 5. which position a leader occupies within a company 6. that the company maintain open communication 7. that management discuss important decisions with all employees before implementation 8. Whoever has good interpersonal skills and financial discipline and gives employees minimal rules and maximum trust

**Exercise 2, p. 223.**

1. NP (S) 2. NP (OV) 3. NC (S) 4. NP (S) 5. NC (OV) 6. NC (OP) 7. NC (OV) 8. NC (OV) 9. NP (OV) 10. NC (OV) 11. NC (OV) 12. NP (OV)

**Exercise 3, p. 224**

1. <C>could you<C> ever→ you could 2. <C>than<C> →that 3. <C>what is their joke,<C> → what their joke is 4. <C>whatever want<C> →whatever they want 5. <C>Is also<C> important →It is also 6. no error 7. no error 8. <C>knows the audience<C>→the audience knows 9. <C>that you<C> can learn these skills? → whether you 10. <C> is <C> certain →it is

**Exercise 4, p. 225**

1. who the king of the jungle is? 2. the lion was the king of the jungle. 3. That the monkey had given the anticipated answer 4. that it had 5. who the king of the jungle is 6. Who is the king of the jungle? 7. what had just 8. why you did this

**Exercise 5, p. 228**

1. Nobody in my class can remember when Lincoln was born. 2. The nurse explained why it is important to wear sunscreen in the summer. 3. I'm not sure whether Pepsi has more calories than Coca-Cola. 4. If you want to know how far Dallas is from Denver,

check the Internet. 5. This newspaper article discusses which websites Yahoo! listed first. 6. When geese migrate is related to the climate and seasons of the year. 7. Do you know what Patrick Henry's famous words were about the American Revolution? 8. The television reporter is talking about where the expression "raining cats and dogs" comes from.

**Exercise 6, p. 229**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are: 1. It is important that a traveler be aware of the hazards relevant to their traveling situation. 2. Some governments require that travelers obtain a visa before entering the country. 3. Some doctors suggest that a traveler to underdeveloped countries receive vaccinations before traveling. 4. Airports can be crowded, so airlines recommend that an international traveler be at the airport at least three hours before departure time. 5. It is recommended that travelers with young children hold their children's passports as well as other important travel documents.

**Exercise 7, p. 229**

1. D—that 2. B—is 3. D—a long period of hyperinflation can be 4. B—that

**Exercise 8, p. 231**

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A

**Exercise 9, p. 232**

Answers will vary.

**CHAPTER 17****Exercise 1, p. 234**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are :

1. The enormous tree and the old house cast shadows over the lawn. 2. The car turned sharply and quickly sped away down the highway. 3. We absolutely loved the new movie, but they simply hated it. 4. Jimena mowed the overgrown lawn, and Ted washed the cars in the driveway. 5. Whenever she hears him play the guitar, she always feels dizzy and weak in the knees. 6. I quickly showered before I ate a simple breakfast of toast and black coffee.

**Exercise 2, p. 236**

Answers may vary.

Possible answers are:

1. After she assembled all of her baking supplies and found her favorite cookie recipe, she baked the cookies and offered them to her family for dessert. 2. This recipe is easy to understand and prepare. 3. Anna Svenson, the creator of the *Heavenly Taste* recipe books, was interviewed on *Food for Families*. It is a television cooking show that is extremely popular with women between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-nine. 4. Although baking is a fairly easy task, some people are not comfortable using an oven. 5. Because we didn't have enough eggs, we had to go to the supermarket yet again!

**Exercise 3, p. 237**

Answers will vary.

Some possible answers are :

1. The city on the Atlantic Ocean was hit by a hurricane and almost entirely destroyed. 2. After the hurricane, electrical power to the city was cut off, the water was contaminated, and many trees were uprooted. People were very worried about their homes. 3. Mrs. Heldon, the mayor of the city, appealed to the citizens to remain calm and wait for rescue teams. 4. The Red Cross, an international relief organization, set up tents for homeless people. It delivered food and clothing to the residents. It also fed the workers who rescued people from their homes.

**Exercise 4, p. 239**

1. X, Taking a course online has some disadvantages. For example, if you have a question, you can't get an immediate answer. 2. C 3. X, Students in some online courses participate from countries all over the world, and it's interesting to exchange ideas and information with them. 4. X, Online courses require students to be self-disciplined because it's easy to put off doing assignments. 5. X, In some respects, online classes are similar to those held in a classroom. In other respects, they are very dissimilar. 6. C

**Exercise 5, p. 240**

There are many ways to reduce stress in your life. One of the best ways I have found is through baking. It takes your mind off your everyday problems and redirects your energy. Then you become creative and productive.

The benefits of baking include the pleasure you derive from being creative as well as the gratitude you receive from the people who are the recipients of your efforts. Like cookies, praise is never hard to swallow.

Baking also has a down side. It often happens that once people discover that stress for you equals baked goods for them, they begin to find ways to increase your stress. For example, you are assigned to many committees suddenly. The solution? I haven't had time to figure it out yet; I am too busy baking.

**Exercise 6, p. 241**

Fragments: 1. And lots of energy. 2. Or even stay home and read a book. 3. Where I spend time looking at all the luscious tropical fruits and choosing some for my Sunday breakfast. 4. During the late afternoon. 5. Although I haven't finished my chores. 6. Before I know it. 7. But I'm always shocked. 8. Too late to start a new project. 9. And think about writing a new list again next week.

**Exercise 7, p. 243**

I have just finished reading an article called "Living in a Dream World" by Dr. Carl Young in *Psychology: It's All in Your Mind* magazine. This article explains a great deal about dreams. For example, it explains that all dreams are not equal in importance.

Dreams that have importance will remain in a person's memory for years. Dreams that have little or no importance are easily forgotten.

In order to analyze one's dreams, it helps to recall the following: the people, animals, or objects in the dream; the mood; the atmosphere; and any color in the dream. It was surprising to discover that not all people dream in color.

Dreams and their meanings differ from person to person. However, there are common themes. A dream about a bird may represent freedom; a dream about insects may represent the dreamer's hard work; a dream about floating down a river may refer to the passage of time in the dreamer's life.

After I finished reading the article, I realized that a person's dreams are an emotional barometer of sorts that should be explored in order to learn what messages the unconscious mind is sending the conscious one.

**Exercise 8, p. 244**

1. C 2. A, B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A

**Exercise 9, p. 246**

Answers will vary.

**CHAPTER 18****Exercise 1, p. 248**

1. adjectives 2. verbs 3. adjectives 4. adverbs 5. verbs 6. adjectives 7. noun/pronoun

Choosing a career is at the same time both exciting and frightening. On one hand, it is exciting because there are so many professions and fields from which you can choose. On the other hand, it is frightening because if you make a mistake, decide on the wrong career, and find yourself with a lousy job, you may be unhappy or frustrated for your entire working life. Clearly, it is important to consider your options completely and thoroughly before making the final decision. To find the perfect job, you should both

research your field of interest and talk to a career counselor to help make the correct choice. However, your ultimate career choice must be based on personal, professional, and financial reasons that make sense to you. This life-altering decision matters so much because it will affect not only you but also your family.

**Exercise 2, p. 250**

1. by their general appearance and by their altitude in the atmosphere 2. cirrus, stratus, and cumulus. 3. under 10,000 ft., between 10,000 and 20,000 ft., and higher than 20,000 ft. → above 20,000 ft. 4. produce precipitation and can tower up 5. Learning these few terms and to gaze at the sky → Learning these few terms and gazing at the sky 6. the cloud classification system and the weather associated with specific cloud types 7. you can begin to predict the weather and matching skills → you can begin to predict the weather and match skills

**Exercise 3, p. 251**

1. how much they are exercising → how much they exercise 2. and getting cancer → and cancer 3. that they find it boring → or because they find it boring 4. being bored → boredom 5. hurdles that they have to overcome → hurdles to overcome

**Exercise 4, p. 252**

Answers will vary.

**Exercise 5, p. 252**

Actual answers may vary.

Possible answers are: 1. The Great Plains is a vast, relatively flat, and treeless region that stretches from north to south across the center of the nation. 2. The buffalo provided most essentials: the meat was eaten, the skin was used for clothing and shelter, the bones and horns were made into implements, and even the left-over fatty parts were used as fuel for fires. 3. Women raised corn and squash and gathered wild fruit and vegetables while men hunted, fished, and cultivated tobacco and other crops near their village. 4. A Plains Indian lesson on sharing is “When you see a boy barefooted and lame, take off your

moccasins and give them to him. If you see a boy hungry and starving, bring him to your home and give him food.” 5. While most white Americans believed that land was a commodity to be bought and sold, Native Americans believed that land was to be used but not individually owned.

**Exercise 6, p. 253**

1. Almost half of the students in Section 003 of Freshman Composition neither showed up for the final nor turned in their five required essays. 2. The composition instructor was not only knowledgeable but also fair. 3. It would be best if you included sources for your topic from both the Internet and the university library. 4. The student received a zero for plagiarizing not an essay but a research paper. 5. The students need to either choose a research topic or ask the instructor to assign one. 6. Both the type and length of test are important considerations when studying for an exam.

**Exercise 7, p. 255**

1. Some students are better at learning languages than other students. 2. Writing in a second language is usually more difficult than speaking in a second language. 3. The book that you used in your grammar class is similar to the one I used in my grammar class. 4. The writing homework was as difficult today as it was yesterday. 5. I think I prefer listening to language CDs more than you do. 6. The rules for using semi-colons in English are almost the same as in Spanish.

**Exercise 8, p. 255**

Answers vary.

**Exercise 9, p. 258**

1. The lawyers were relieved to learn that Mr. Owens, the former executive director, had come, signed the agreement, and left without incident. 2. They had presented a list of issues, a possible resolution, and a deadline which were all acceptable to their client. 3. Mr. Owens went to his attorney’s office and made an appointment for both himself and his wife. 4. His wife is amazing—look at the way she handles the responsibility of home,

work, and volunteering amid all this turmoil. 5. Mr. Owens told us that he couldn't come to next week's board meeting and that he had reasons for not coming. 6. Mr. Owens lost the respect of the board, not because he wasn't working hard but because his employees weren't working hard.

### Exercise 10, p. 259

1. we remonstrated → we have remonstrated 2. you can give me death → give me death  
3. cannot be hallowed by us → we cannot hallow 4. government of the people, → that this government of the people 5. for people → for the people 6. devotion → the devotion 7. ask what you are able to do for the country → ask what you can do for the country 8.

### Exercise 11, p. 260

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A

### Exercise 12, p. 262

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 19

### Exercise 1, p. 266

1. made 2. see 3. rising 4. made 5. feel 6. used to travel 7. told 8. said 9. say 10. felt  
11. waste 12. borrow 13. saw 14. watched 15. saw 16. rise 17. lay 18. must not 19. waste 20. wasting

### Exercise 2, p. 267

**Expressions with Do:** the laundry, the dishes, a term paper, math, homework, well on an exam, the shopping, some yard work, housework, a good job, a favor, time in jail, for a living, a key word search, something over. **Expressions with Make:** fun of, a salad, a phone call, good time, a face, plans for tonight, dinner, trouble, bread, money, one sick,

up an exam, angry, a living, a mistake, so much noise, new friends, coffee, an enemy,  
someone happy.

**Exercise 3, p. 268**

Answers will vary.

Possible answers are: 1. I got here late last night. 2. I got my degree in 2005. 3. I got ill last night. 4. I got off work at 7:00 p.m. last night. 5. I got him to paint the house last week.

**Exercise 4, p. 269**

1. Mothers make their children eat spinach. 2. Mothers sometimes let their children watch scary movies on TV. 3. Mothers have their children clean up their own rooms. 4. Mothers make their children do all of their homework. 5. Mothers have their children call if they are going to be late. 6. Mothers never let their children play outside in bad weather.

**Exercise 5, p. 271**

1. story 2. time 3. a number 4 homework 5. work 6. news 7. times 8. works 9. the number

**Exercise 6, p. 273**

1. There / they're 2. it's 3. Whose / Who's 4. Their / their 5. who's / your 6. it's 7. You're / it's / their

**Exercise 7, p. 274**

1. not very many research → not very much research 2. so an increased interest → such an increased interest 3. that many time off → that much time off 4. is little short to → is too short to

**Exercise 8, p. 275**

1. X: Between all the instructors → Among all the instructors 2. X: after three days → in three days. 3. C 4. X: since a week → for a week. 5. X: since four years ago → for four years. 6. C 7. C 8. C

### Exercise 9, p. 277

1. almost their money → most of their money 2. This kinds of funds → These kinds of funds 3. these lower return → this lower return 4. Alike → Like 5. most others investment consultants → most other investment consultants 6. Don't never invest → Don't ever invest 7. ask the other person → ask another person 8. invest bad → invest badly

### Exercise 10, p. 279

1. So 2. so 3. either 4. so 5. too 6. Neither

### Exercise 11, p. 280

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D

### Exercise 12, p. 282

Answers will vary.

## CHAPTER 20

### Exercise 1, p. 283

1. correct 2. cultures celebrates → cultures celebrate 3. correct 4. correct 5. New Years includes → New Years include

### Exercise 2, p. 284

1. Eritrea involves → Eritrea involve 2. correct 3. members helps → members help 4. correct 5. children then takes → children then take

**Exercise 3, p. 284**

1. clothings→ -clothing 2. Childs celebrate→ Children celebrate 3. outfits. It → outfits. They 4. Correct 5. and she → and they

**Exercise 4, p. 285**

1. There is→ There are 2. correct 3. dish require→ dish requires 4. correct 5. with family members → for family members

**Exercise 5, p. 285**

1. correct 2. correct 3. correct 4. Is a wonderful → It is a wonderful 5. at a positive→ in a positive

**Exercise 6, p. 286**

1. ∅ 2. the 3. ∅ 4. a 5. an

**Exercise 7, p. 286**

1. Athlete scholarships→Athletic scholarships 2. equal emphasize→equal emphasis 3. to concentration→to concentrate 4. difficulty choice→ difficult choice 5. choice the former→choose the former

**Exercise 8, p. 287**

1. may also to help→may also help 2. athletes has to → athletes have to 3. have pay → have to pay 4. their physically and →their physical and 5. mental healthy →mental health 6. could has put→ could put 7. athlete skills→ athletic skills

**Exercise 9, p. 287**

1. scholarships can may help→ scholarships can help 2. financially support→ financial support 3. worry in finding→ worry about finding 4. two-year degree is numerous→ two-year degree are numerous 4. students not able → students are not able 6. on the future→ in the future

**Exercise 10, p. 288**

1. Be a college student → Being a college 2. overcoming → to overcome 3. To succeeding in → To succeed in 4. love represent → love to represent

**Exercise 11, p. 288**

1. not only their ABCs in school, but also they → not only their ABCs in school, but also their 2. and teaching our children → and teach our children 3. raise the academic standards → raising the academic standards 4. improve facilities → improving facilities.

**Exercise 12, p. 289**

1. was distribute → was distributed 2. not satisfying → not satisfied 3. to be double → to be doubled 4. overcrowded → overcrowding 5. will treated → will be treated

**Exercise 13, p. 289**

1. that given → that is given 2. is led to → leads to 3. to be distracting → to be distracted 4. Rarely students → Students rarely 5. are giving more → are given more

**Exercise 14, p. 290**

1. in 2. to 3. on 4. with

**Exercise 15, p. 290**

1. if it → if they 2. is going to → are going to 3. teacher quality, how many students → teacher quality, class size 4. we could have begin → we could begin 5. It was the → It is the least 6. I can do → we can do

**Exercise 16, p. 291**

1. Young adults, that → Young adults, who 2. person attempts → person attempting 3. choice truly → choice that truly. 4. career what interested → career that interested

**Exercise 17, p. 291**

1. social work because 2. Growing up, 3. when they had problems 4. While I was in high school, 5. correct 6.correct 7. Despite the difficulty of the work,

**Exercise 18, p. 292**

1. research that I made → research that I did 2. so many help→ so much help 3. badly drug addiction → bad drug addiction 4. that I to help→ that I help 5. interesting histories→ interesting stories 6. say what I was → say that I was

**Exercise 19, p. 293**

1. a visits to → visits to 2. that hospital→ those hospitals 3. was exposing to → was exposed to 4. and neglect → and neglected 5. was the pleasure → was a pleasure 6. this hours→ these hours 7. most of them was→ most of them were

**Exercise 20, p. 293**

1. who has the potential → that has the potential 2. enthusiastic and determination → enthusiasm and determination 3. continue to learning → continue learning 4. The salary which is low compared to many other careers in public health → The salary, which is low compared to many other careers in public health, 5. accomplish of helping → accomplishment of helping 6. If I did not become → If I had not become