

## Answer Key

### ***Writing Strategies, Book 2***

*Second Edition 2018*

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*ISBN 978-0-86647-467-2*

### Section 1:Essays

#### Essay 1, Process

p. 3, Ex. 1:

- 1- To begin with, Next, Right after,
- 2- The first step, The second, Last
- 3- First, After, The third step
- 4- The first step, Meanwhile, Afterwards

p. 4, Ex. 2

- 1- NA, 2- A, 3- A, 4- NA, 5- A, 6- NA, 7- NA

p. 5, Ex. 3- Free-style

p. 6, Ex. 4- Free-style

p. 7, Ex. 5

- A- Chron, B- Chron, C- Not Chron, D- Chron, E- Chron, F- Not Chron

p. 7, Ex.6-,Free-style

p. 8-9, Ex. 7

- 1- eat breakfast
- 2- chocolate
  - a- endorphins
  - b- low-fat
- 3- exercise, spirits
- 4- lights, smells, music
  - a- lamp
  - b- candle, cologne

p. 9, Ex.8- Free-style

p. 10, Ex. 9 and Ex. 10- Free-style

p. 11-12, Ex. 11

1- NG ⇒ This does not explain only one step in the process.

2- G

3- G

4- NG ⇒ This does not explain only one step in the process.

5- NG ⇒ This includes more than one step.

6- G

7- NG ⇒ This does not explain the reason for the step.

8- G

9- G

10- NG ⇒ This does not explain the reason for the step.

p. 13, Ex. 12- Free-style

p. 14, Ex. 13

1- A student who is interested in meeting new people at college may want to follow these steps to achieve an active social life.

2- There are several valuable lessons that children can learn by visiting a zoo.

3- In fact, there are some important reasons why exercising in the afternoon is best for our health.

4- A person's relationship with family members and co-workers can suffer if the person works more than 50 hours a week, as the following examples of negative effects illustrate.

p. 15, Ex. 14- Free-style

p. 15, Ex. 15

1- W, 2- R, 3- R, 4- W

p. 15, Ex. 16- Free-style

p. 17-19, Ex. 17

1- Weak: There is no story in the introduction.

2- Good dramatic introduction

3- Weak: The first paragraph is a story but the first sentence does not start the story.

4- Weak: There is little action.

5- Weak: The second paragraph continues the story.

6- Weak: There is a story but not two paragraphs.

7- Good dramatic introduction

8- Weak: It does not happen during one day.

p. 19 Ex. 18- Free-style

p. 20 Ex. 19: 1-how to choose a pet, 2-how to prepare for a marathon, 3-how to impress an employer

p. 20, Ex. 20 and

p. 21 Ex. 21- Free-style

p. 22, Ex. 22

1- In order to help relieve stress at work, some companies allow pets in the offices.

2- Because it is common for students to carry backpacks to school these days, they should follow these tips in order to avoid back problems.

3- One way in which some people try to get money illegally is by cheating and insurance company.

p. 22, Ex. 23

1-NG

2-G ⇒ There are problems with the early closing time of the computer lab on campus.

3-G ⇒ There are two techniques that we can follow in order to develop a better relationship with our boss.

4-NG

5-NG

6-G ⇒ Surprisingly, gang members who join the army make great soldiers, according to research.

p.23, Ex. 24- Free-style

p.24, Ex. 25- Free-style

p. 24, Ex. 26

1- My roommate; he underlined; During the office visit

2- For example, Mary; she takes a break; were on the computer

3- Let's say that two people, Tom and Sue; interested in her job; Tom's expensive boat

p. 25, Ex. 27- Free-style

p. 26, Ex. 28- [Students read.]

p. 27, Ex. 29- Free-style

p. 28, Ex. 30- Free-style

p. 28-29, Ex. 31 and Ex. 32- Free-style

p. 29-31, Ex. 33

Paragraph 1: freezing, gloomy / struggling to keep / drags himself / filled with work in classrooms, labs and the library / depressed

Paragraph 2: suffer psychologically and physically from the decreased sunlight and the cold

Paragraph 3: eats breakfast in order to replace the calories he burned during the previous night / To make sure / lunchtime, he always

Paragraph 4: it is recommended that he eat / endorphins, which / low-fat forms, such as the drink hot chocolate or a small candy bar

Paragraph 5: some exercise in order to / can help relieve stress and improve one's mood

Paragraph 6: Whenever he needs to cheer himself up / listening to music that he enjoys can cheer him up / feel happier, since it reminds

Paragraph 7: on dark, gloomy / By following these steps and paying attention to their habits and environment, they can keep their spirits up

p. 31, Ex. 34- Free-style

## Essay 2, Cause and Effect

p. 32, Ex. 1

	underline (causes)	double-underline (effects)
1	the traffic was heavy	we were late for the concert
2	the popularity of the superstar player	there was a large crowd attending the game
3	she had drunk too much coffee after dinner	she wasn't able to get to sleep
4	I had left my car lights on all night	the battery was dead in the morning
5	Joe got a terrible stomachache	he quit running at the halfway point

p. 32, Ex. 2- Free-style

p. 33, Ex. 3

	underline (causes)	double-underline (effects)
1	it was raining	my hair got wet
2	Sam became fluent in French	he was able to make some French friends

3	my brother feels a lot of stress from his job	he likes to spend time alone in the mountains on weekends
4	their son could have his own room	the Nelsons built an extra room in their house
5	the war lasted for several years	the economy was ruined

p. 33, Ex. 4- Free-style

p. 34 Ex. 5- [Students read.]

p. 35 Ex. 6

Organization Pattern 1:

Cause 1 ⇒ lack self-discipline

Cause 2 ⇒ have poor study habits

Cause 3 ⇒ have weak skills

Effect ⇒ some students are unable to succeed

Organization Pattern 2:

Cause ⇒ travelers have culture shock

Effect 1 ⇒ feel confuse

Effect 2 ⇒ lose energy

Effect 3 ⇒ become ill due to stress

Effect 4 ⇒ develop a bad attitude

p. 36, Ex. 7

Topic 1) 1-A, 2-S, 3-A, 4-A, 5-A, 6-S

Topic 2) 1-S, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-S, 6-A

p. 37, Ex. 8- Free-style

p. 38, Ex.9 -Free-style

p. 39, Ex. 10

1- nightmares / killed / lion

2- say / prepare / van

3- energetic / talk / alone

4- instance / complete / relaxation

p. 41-42, Ex. 11 and Ex. 12- Free-style

p. 43, Ex. 13

- 1- There are three types of teachers in our school; funny, serious, and odd.
- 2- Most people want a good marriage.
- 3- In this essay, I will describe an important childhood experience that I had and explain how it changed my life.
- 4- An unborn child (fetus) can suffer serious effects if its mother drinks alcohol while pregnant.
- 5- My brother is good at meeting people.
- 6- In this essay, I will explain the procedure which a trainer should follow in order to teach a horse how to jump.

p. 44-45, Ex 14 and Ex. 15- Free-style

p. 46, Ex. 16

- 1- In other words, if people thought something looked worthless, they tended to throw it in the garbage rather than try to recycle it.
- 2- To sum up, more and more women have become politically active.

p. 46-47, Ex. 17 and Ex. 18- Free-style

p. 48-49, Ex. 19

- a- However, students who are unprepared are likely to fail.
- b- Students could oversleep...
- c- Finally, a number of students fail ...
- d- They tend to perform poorly, in general, on assignments.
- e- After arriving in a foreign country, many people feel excited ...
- f- Travelers with culture shock often experience a variety ...
- g- ... the traveler might have problems ...
- h- The traveler may just want to stay in bed ...
- i- ... travelers with culture shock often become ill ...
- j- It is not unusual for ...
- k- In some cases, because experiences do not meet the traveler's expectations, they are apt to blame the people or culture ...
- l- ... they can usually overcome these uncomfortable feelings.

p. 50-51, Ex 20

- 1- In fact, there are several causes for the war in my country.
- 2- In order to stay healthy, we should understand how people actually do catch colds and how colds can be prevented.
- 3- There are several reasons why a large number of college graduates are attracted to my town.

- 4- Today, unfortunately, other forms of discrimination can still be found.
- 5- In fact, there are some unique ways to solve their problems in education.
- 6- People, like me, who spend a lot of time at the computer, should be aware that extensive use can cause physical problems.
- 7- Someone who is planning to shop for a car may want to consider the following factors before making a final choice.

p. 52 Ex. 21- Free-style

p. 53, Ex. 22

- 1- Explain why the information in the essay is important.
- 2- Complete the dramatic introduction.
- 3- Quotation
- 4- Summarize the thesis statement and main points of the essay
- 5- Complete the experience with the topic from the introduction

p. 57, Ex. 23

- 1- Let's say that you always dreamed of visiting Hawaii; as nice as the ones in the movies
- 2- Imagine that a 16-year-old boy named Jim; begin throwing rocks, too
- 3- For example, if a man has three drinks in an hour, it; his brain too much time

p. 58, Ex. 24- Free-style

p. 58-59, Ex. 25

Paragraph 1: which means that it is the first time for them to make daily decisions ⇒

Introduction type: Statistics

Paragraph 2: decisions (such as when to go to bed, when to get up, or when to study) / sacrifice recreational activities for studying ⇒ Strategy: Hypothetical

Paragraph 3: In addition to weak self-discipline / Because high school courses are quite different / failure, students need to develop good ones ⇒ Strategy: Example

Paragraph 4: In sum, students need strong basic skills ⇒ Strategy: Summing up

Paragraph 5: it's important for students to know that / However, in the end, it is ⇒ Conclusion

type: Explain why information is important

p. 60, Ex. 26

- 1- self-discipline
  - b- recreational activities
- 2- study habits
  - a- take notes
- 3- basic skills

p. 60, Ex. 27- Free-style

p. 61, Ex. 28-29- Free-style

### Essay 3, Extended Definition

p. 63 Ex. 1-W, 2-G, 3-W, 4-G

p. 64, Ex. 2

1- aspects / opinions / vote

2- three requirements / laugh / help

3- characteristics / expression / listener

p. 65, Ex. 3

1- NC, 2- B, 3- B, 4- NC

p. 66, Ex. 4

	double-underline	fill-ins
1	does not necessarily mean	problems
2	does not only mean	physical suffering
3	not something that just	look good
4	does not necessarily mean	lose
5	is not someone who just	money
6	is not someone who is just	evil
7	does not necessarily mean	over and over

p. 67, Ex.: 5- H, 2- NH, 3- H, 4- H, 5- NH, 6- H

p. 68, Ex. 6

1- Compare and contrast

2- Use negation

3- Tell history

4- Explain parts

5- Give examples

p. 69, Ex. 7- Free-style



p. 70, Ex. 8

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Give examples (or) Use negation
- 3- Compare and contrast
- 4- Explain parts
- 5- Give examples
- 6- Conclusion

p. 72, Ex. 9- [Students read.]

p. 73, Ex. 10- Free-style

p. 74-75, Ex. 11- [Students read.]

p. 76-77, Ex. 12

Working thesis: This essay will explain the

I. A. his vacation

2. from the French language, “*amusant*.”

II. B. Board games, card games, puzzles are “amusing.”

III. A. “*tanoshi*”

1. “cheerful” and “pleasant”
3. makes more sense than

IV. fun activity

V. A. was completely focused

B. Fun often involves

VI. “*fonne*” meaning “fool,” or “*fonnen*” meaning “to be foolish”

VII. alone

B. concentration

VIII. Then stop doing it

B. Absorbs

p. 78-79, Ex. 13

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Give history (or) Give examples
- 3- Use negation
- 4- Give history
- 5- Compare and contrast
- 6- Explain parts
- 7- Give examples
- 8- Give history
- 9- Conclusion

p. 80, Ex. 14- Free-style

p. 80-81, Ex. 15- Only Sentence 19 does not start with the subject.

p. 80 and 82, Ex. 16- Sentences 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 16 start with the subject.

p. 83-84 Ex. 17

a- Although most Americans can afford to buy a variety of food at the supermarket, many of them are not making healthy choices.

b- Addicted to sugar, many Americans are eating more sweets than they should.

c- Despite the fact that a sugar addict many think that they cannot live without sugar, some experts say ...

(or) Despite the fact that some experts say that a low sugar diet increases energy and improves sleep, a sugar addict may think that ...

d- Because of doctors' concern about this sugar addiction, they are telling their patients to be careful about what they eat.

e- Though Joe Potter tried to stop eating sugar, he couldn't because he was addicted.

f- After reading a famous book entitled *Sugar Blues*, Joe made a firm decision to stop eating sugar.

g- Although Joe continued his no-sugar diet for seven years, he eventually gave in and began eating a lot of sugar again.

h- Discouraged that his addiction had returned, Joe joined a self-help group for sugar addicts.

i- After sharing his experiences with other addicts in the self-help group, he finally stopped eating sugar completely.

p. 85, Ex. 18: 1- A, 2- B, 3- B, 4- A

p. 85, Ex. 19: 1- B, 2- A

p. 85 Ex. 20- Free-style

p. 86-87, Ex. 21 and 22 and 23 and 24- Free-style

## Essay 4, Argumentation

p. 88, Ex 1- [Students read.]

p. 89 Ex. 2

-Writer's position ⇒ Students should choose a major or be expelled.

-First support ⇒ Students are taking up space.

-Second support ⇒ Spending many years at a community college is a waste of time.

-Third support ⇒ Administrators feel pressure from the tax-payers.

-Other side's opinion ⇒ Students should not be forced to hurry and choose a major because some of them don't know what their options are and need to experience different courses.

-Refutation ⇒ Students can talk to counselors and others in order to get information on different majors.

p. 90, Ex. 3

1- Paragraph 4

2- Paragraph 2

3- Paragraph 3

4- Paragraph 5

5- Paragraph 5

p. 90, Ex. 4- Free-style

p. 91, Ex 5- Free-style

p. 92-92, Ex. 6

1- News, 2- Common knowledge, 3- Others' experience, 4- Personal experience, 5- Hypothetical situation

p. 93, Ex. 7-Free- style

p. 94-95, Ex. 8

Topic 1: cats are better pets / are independent and require less attention from / their independence makes them less attractive / gives attention to the owner

Topic 2: because they believe that / I can hear the voices of people and the TVs / late at night / are more enjoyable to listen to

Topic 3: running is better because runners can run at any time / but they shouldn't because there is a chance that / even after dark and when the weather is awful

p. 96, Ex. 9: 1a- NG; 1b- G; 2a- G; 2b- NG; 3a- NG; 3b- G

p. 97, Ex. 10 and Ex. 11- Free-style

p. 98-99, Ex. 12- [Students read.]

p. 98-99, Ex. 13

1- answer to multiple-choice question ⇒ b. dramatic introduction

2- thesis statement ⇒ I feel that it is absolutely necessary to have a minimum drinking age because, without it, young people and society in general would suffer a number of negative effects.

3- types of support (in order of appearance) ⇒ Common knowledge, News; News, Hypothetical situation, Common knowledge, Personal experience, Others' experience, Common knowledge

p. 101, Ex. 13

lowered to 18  
tend to be risk takers  
apt to cause accidents  
more likely to become an alcoholic  
a good chance that they will make bad decisions  
18  
mature  
takes a certain kind of intelligence  
Liquor companies can  
actually suffer

p. 102, Ex. 14 and Ex. 15 and Ex. 16- Free-style

p. 103-104, Ex. 17 and Ex. 18- Free-style

p. 105, Ex. 19

1- G; 2- NG; 3- NG; 4- G; 5- G; 6- NG; 7- G; 8- NG; 9- NG; 10- G

p. 106-107, Ex. 20- Free-style

p. 107, Ex. 21 and 22- Free-style

p. 108, Ex. 23- Free-style

p. 108, Ex. 24- Free-style

## Essay 5, Essay with a Source and Mixed-Mode Essay

p. 109, Ex. 1-[Students read.]

p. 111, Ex. 2

1-T; 2-F; 3-F; 4-T; 5-T; 6-F

p. 111, Ex. 3

1-a) advanced-b) low; 2-a) low-b) advanced; 3-a) low-b) advanced

p. 112-115, Ex. 4

¶ 1-3

reading the article, "Understanding Conformity," I concluded that

What is important is that we ourselves make  
life, it means that they  
the article, Kehe (2015) discusses  
to avoid a punishment” (p. 2). Basically, Kehe is saying that  
The author suggests that peopl  
increased their chances of being successful

#### ¶ 4-5 and Source Cited

In his opinion, it is  
Kehe also points out that if  
I agree with Kehe. On top of that, I would  
example, a year ago, I was feeling  
It is important that college  
easier to make decisions  
*Writing Strategies*

p. 112-115, Ex. 5  
thesis statement  
1<sup>st</sup> topic sentence.  
*1<sup>st</sup> quote*  
explanation of 1<sup>st</sup> quote  
relating 1<sup>st</sup> quote to thesis statement about “success”  
2<sup>nd</sup> topic sentence  
2<sup>nd</sup> quote  
explanation of 2<sup>nd</sup> quote  
relating 2<sup>nd</sup> quote to thesis statement about “success”

p. 115, Ex. 6: -[Students read.]

p. 117, Ex 7- Free-style

p. 118, Ex. 8- Free-style

p. 119, Ex. 9: Free-style

p. 120, Ex. 10

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dustin states, “       | 5. Dustin states            |
| 2. The article reports, “ | 6. The author argues        |
| 3. The author observes    | 7. The author mentions that |
| 4. Dustin observes        | 8. The article claims       |

p. 120, Ex 11

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. The author is saying that | 5. <i>This means that</i>                      |
| 2. Dustin believes that      | 6. <i>In other words, Dustin believes that</i> |

3. According to the article,  
4. *In the author's opinion,*

7. *Basically, Dustin is saying that*  
8. *The author's point is that*

p. 120, Ex. 12

1–addicted; 2–addictive; 3–addict; 4–addiction; 5–addicts / addiction; 6–addicted

p. 121-123, Ex. 13 –[Group Discussion]

p. 124-127 , Ex. 14-18- Free-style

## Mixed-Mode Essay

p. 127-128, Ex. 19

Exposition; Narration; Comparison and Contrast; Describing a person; Argmentation

p. 130-131 Ex. 20-22- Free-style

## Section 3: Grammar

p. 164, Ex. 1

1-CS; 2-OK; 3-FRAG; 4-RO; 5-OK; 6-FRAG; 7-OK; 8-RO; 9-CS; 10-FRAG; 11-CS; 12-RO; 13-OK

p. 165, Ex. 2

1-RO; 2-FRAG; 3-CS; 4-FRAG

p. 165, Ex. 3-5- Free-style

p. 166, Ex. 1

	S	AV	V
1	Tigers		are
2	We		want

3	Tony, Karen	were; were	cheating; caught
4	They		needed
5	I; he		am; is
6	tourist	will	have
7	flowers	were	given

p. 167, Ex. 2- Free-style

p. 168, Ex. 1

	S	AV	V	Conj	S	AV	V
1	They		invited	so	we	could	see
2	you	Will	take	or	I	should	call
3	Tom	had	planned	but	he		lost
4	teacher		wants	and	teacher	has	asked

p. 168, Ex. 2- Free-style

p. 170-172 (Group Work)

1- by, under, in

2- in, during

3- D: Change “*at* to *on*; E: Omit *to*.

4- no

5- [Students read.]

6- the beach

7- on his bed; over his face

8- Circle *in*. [Students fill in the blank free-style.]

9- Free style

10- [Students read.]

11- S=man

12- no, because *lecture* is in prepositional phrase.

13- prepositional phrase=in the bathtub; S=water

14- We need *are* because the subject is programs.

15- prepositional phrases=Toward the end; of my vacation; about my new job; S=I

16- We need *has* because man is the subject.

17- We need a subject, for example, *it*.

p. 173 Ex. 1

Not propositions: also, be, become, frequently, just, often, soon, set, then, while

p. 173, Ex. 2

	prepositional phrases	S
1	With great effort	Sam
2	for work; at 6 a.m.; on the bus	He
3	(none)	friend

p. 173, Ex. 3

1- In, 2- On, 3- for, 4- during

p. 173, Ex. 4

1- During, 2- While, 3- During, 4- While

p. 174, Ex. 5

1- at; 2- During; 3- Inside; to; about; 4- According to

p. 174, Ex. 6

	S	V	prepositions
1	they	unpacked	After
2	everyone	went	Because of
3	leaders	asked	of; with; with

p. 174, Ex. 7- Free-style

p. 175, Ex. 1

Clauses ⇒ 1, 4, and 6

p. 175, Ex. 2

1- can; 2- cannot

p. 175, Ex. 3

1- I, 2- I, 3- D, 4- I, 5- D, 6- D, 7- D, 8- I, 9- D, 10- D



p. 176 Ex. 1

	subordinators	dependent clauses
1	because	we were out of gas
2	While	the sun was setting
3	as soon as	it received the call
4	When	you feel hungry
5	if	you refuse to see a doctor
6	even though	he owns a car
7	Before	Ann bought her dog
8	until	it became dark
9	As soon as	we find the instructions
10	until	my landlord raises the rent

p. 176, Ex. 2\*

	subordinators	dependent clauses
1	After	he had found the mistake
2	as soon as	she finishes her book
3	Even if	he loses the election
4	before	she wrapped it
5	even though	it was very expensive
6	Because	his car wouldn't start
7	While	I wait for the bus to arrive

\*This chart identifies subordinators and dependent clauses. (Students should label S, V, and AV too. Those labels are not included here.)

p. 177, Ex. 3

	subordinators	dependent clauses
1	Although; while	it upsets her stomach; she reads the morning newspaper
2	When; because	when the concert is over; the performance ... enjoyable
3	After	the snow stopped falling
4	before	night came
5	Even though; since	Tom was able ... job; we plan to stay ... a month

p. 177, Ex. 4

1-A; 2-S; 3-S; 4-A; 5-A; 6-S; 7-A; 8-S

p. 178, Ex. 5 (#5 and #7 have more than one subordinator.)

p. 178, Ex. 6- Free-style

p. 179, Ex. 1

	subordinators	dependent clauses	verbs of independent clauses
1	that	my parents were there	know
2	that	their plane would arrive late	worried
3	that	he didn't know his lines	realized
4	that	he could fly to some foreign countries	hoped
5	that	he could help the patient	thought
6	that	he can do it	says
7	that	that was a problem	believed
8	that	she had to go to a meeting	forgot
9	that	we need a ticket	understand

p. 180 Ex. 2

	subordinators	dependent clauses	verbs of independent clauses
1	how	my parents discovered my secret	know
2	why	she had failed the test	realized
3	what	the child said	believed
4	why	he did	wonder
5	how	I did it	forgot
6	how	I could improve my work	suggested
7	when	his appointment was	remembered
8	why	she wants to leave now	understand

Verbs that introduced the noun clauses: 1- know, 2- realized, 3- believed, 4- wonder, 5- forgot, 6- suggested, 7-remembered, 8-understand

p. 180, Ex. 3- Free-style

p. 181, Ex. 1

- 1- Since he bought a computer ⇒ Since buying a computer
- 2- After I had finished my work ⇒ After finishing my work
- 3- while she was playing soccer ⇒ while playing soccer
- 4- before you take a test ⇒ before taking a test

p. 182, Ex. 2

	subjects	adverb clauses	modifying phrases
1	we / we	Since we came here	Since coming here
2	I / I	after I searched through my desk drawers	after searching through my desk drawers

p. 182, Ex. 3

Subjects ⇒ I; baby

Adverb clause ⇒ While I was driving the car

Question A- No

Question B- Subject

p. 182, Ex. 4

- 1- After stopping the fight ...
- 2- ... before leaving the room
- 3- [no reduction possible]
- 4- Since leaving home ...
- 5- ... while driving to work
- 6- [no reduction possible]
- 7- [no reduction possible]

p. 183, Ex. 5

1- leaving, 2- left, 3- learned, 4- learning, 5- taking, 6- had taken, 7- was driving, 8- driving, 9- arrives, 10- arriving

p. 183, Ex. 6

-they start ⇒ starting

-they leave ⇒ leaving

-they are sitting ⇒ sitting

-the flight attendants serve ⇒ [no change possible]

-the bus or taxi drops ⇒ [no change possible]

p. 184, Ex. 1

	subordinators	dependent clauses
1	who	work on holidays
2	which	is warm even in winter
3	which	is available almost everywhere
4	which	includes both speaking and writing
5	that	lasted four hours
6	who	is my advisor

p. 185, Ex. 2

1- ... , which is the nation's largest city, ... /Yes ; No

2- [no commas needed] / No; Yes

3- [no commas needed] / No; Yes

4- ... , who is a marathon runner, ... / Yes; No

5- ... , which has a basement, ... /Yes; No

p. 185, Ex. 3

1- which / ... , which is an English-speaking country, ...

2- that / [no commas needed]

3- that [no commas needed]

4- which / ... , which is a famous car company.

5- who / [no commas needed] ; who / [no commas needed]

6- who / ... , who all like to swim, ...

7- that / [no commas needed]

8- which / ... , which is an island-nation, ...

9- which / ... , which are grown only in warm countries, ...

10- that / [no commas needed]

11- which / ... , which became warm as we were hiking, ...

12- who / [no commas needed]

p. 186, Ex. 4

- 1- The couple who wanted to have children decided to adopt one.
- 2- We saw an accident which was caused by a drunk driver.
- 3- The teenager who felt bored painted graffiti on a train car.
- 4- There was some food in the garbage which was thrown away by a restaurant.
- 5- Our team is looking for a new coach who has professional experience.

p. 187, Ex 5

The sentences that are OK are: 1, 4, 6, 7

p. 187, Ex. 6

S V that V

1- He often shops in a store  $\Delta$  has cheap prices.

S V who V

2- When I have a problem, I talk to my friend  $\Delta$  gives me advice.

V S who V

3. There was a policeman  $\Delta$  came to our apartment.

S V V

4. The computers which have viruses need repairs.

V S that V V

5. There is a study  $\Delta$  shows that 70% of high school students have cheated at least once.

S that V V

6. The second substance  $\Delta$  makes people feel shaky is caffeine.

V S who V

7. There were a lot of people in my town  $\Delta$  have special artistic talents.

p. 187, Ex. 7- Free-style

p. 188, Ex. 1

Rule 1: However, Moreover; As a result, Furthermore, Nevertheless, Consequently, Therefore, In addition, Also

Rule 2: and, but, so

p. 188, Ex. 2- Sentences 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 14 are OK.

p. 189 Ex. 3

and  $\Rightarrow$  In addition, Moreover, Furthermore, Also

but  $\Rightarrow$  However, Nevertheless

so  $\Rightarrow$  As a result, Consequently, Therefore

p. 189, Ex. 4

1- Furthermore, 2- However, 3- but, 4- Nevertheless, 5- As a result

p. 189, Ex. 5

1- However (or) Nevertheless

2- Furthermore (or other expressions meaning “and”)

3- but

4- and

p. 190, Ex. 6 and Ex. 7- Free-style

p. 191-193 (Group Work)

- 1- Yes. "Also" cannot connect two sentences
- 2- and
- 3- As a result, Consequently, (or) Therefore
- 4- Punctuation needs to be changed
- 5- Consequently
- 6- Before he started to climb the mountain
- 7- Before starting to climb the mountain
- 8- while they are driving
- 9- Yes
- 10- after his daughter won the beauty contest
- 11- No
- 12- When Ken arrived at the beach; because he didn't want to get a sunburn
- 13- Although she is allergic to cheese; which is made from goat's milk
- 14- Yes. We need an independent clause
- 15- Yes
- 16- Use a noun clause after "doubt."
- 17- who caught the thief
- 18- necessary
- 19- We don't need commas.
- 20- which is red, white, and blue
- 21- extra information
- 22- We need commas.
- 23- Before she began her tennis match; who is a great player; because she broke a string on her favorite racket
- 24- Before she began her tennis match, my oldest sister, who is a great player, felt nervous because she broke a string on her favorite racket.
- 25- Yes [Three commas are needed.]
- 26- No
- 27- If Tom wins the lottery; which has some famous castles
- 28- If Tom wins the lottery, he plans to travel to Ireland, which has some famous castles.
- 29- Yes [Two commas are needed.]

p. 194, Ex. 1

- 1- transitional expression, 2- conjunction / independent, 3- dependent, 4- introductory phrase

p. 194-195, Ex. 2

- 1- verbs, 2- an independent clause, 3- a subordinator, 4- subject and verb

p. 195, Ex. 3

- 1- independent, 2- dependent / independent



p. 195, Ex. 4

- 1- [no commas needed]
- 2- ...vacation, she ...
- 3- .... Therefore, he ...
- 4- ... envelope, which ... / ... there, you ...
- 5- ... answer, I ...
- 6- ... race, so ...
- 7- [no commas needed]
- 8- [no commas needed]
- 9- ... music; my ...
- 10- ... arrived, she ...
- 11- [no commas needed]
- 12- [no commas needed]
- 13- ... traffic, we ...
- 14- ... band; however, ...

p. 196, Ex. 1

	gerunds	S	AV	V
1	Writing	Writing	will	get
2	Signing	Signing		is
3	Eating	Eating		has
4	Drinking	Drinking		is

p. 196, Ex. 2

- 1- prepositions ⇒ to / of; gerund ⇒ listening
- 2- prepositions ⇒ to / about; gerund ⇒ finishing

p. 197, Ex. 3

- 1- gerund, 2- participle, 3- participle, 4- gerund / gerund, 5- participle

p. 197, Ex. 4, Ex. 5 and Ex. 6- Free-style

p. 198, Ex. 1

- 1- to repair, 2- to buy, 3- to read

p. 198, Ex. 2

1	to an amusement park ⇒ P
2	to send ⇒ I to our parents ⇒ P
3	to become ⇒ I to the area ⇒ P to try ⇒ I to control ⇒ I

p. 198, Ex. 3

	subjects	verbs
1	To learn	requires
2	Tom	enrolled
3	we	can put
4	To use	is
5	doctors	are experimenting
6	To find	is
7	To be	became
8	To leave	seemed

p. 199, Ex. 4

1- to perform / practicing, 2- to take, 3- to get, 4- applying

p. 199, Ex.5, Ex. 6 and Ex. 7- Free-style

p. 200-202 (Group Work)

1- Starting

2- Translating / Yes

3- Yes, to earn

4- Having

5- are

6- Yes, the verb should be “is,” because “Having” is singular.

7- renting

8- No

9- A gerund is a noun, and we need a noun after a preposition.

10- To become

11- infinitive

12- Yes

13- No

14- takes

15- No

16- preposition

17- Yes. We need (the gerund) “watching” after “enjoy.”

18- No. We need “to help.”

p. 203, Ex. 1

Example 1-is / will take

Example 2-will eat / get

Rule One: future / present

p. 204, Ex. 2

Example 3-won / would pay

Example 4-attended / would live

Rule Two: conditional / past

p. 204, Ex. 3

Grammatically correct: 1-a; 2-b; 3-b; 4-a

p. 205, Ex. 4

Example 5-had studied / would have received

Example 6-injured / would have become / hadn't hurt

Rule Three: past conditional / past perfect

p. 205, Ex. 5

Grammatically correct: 1-b; 2-a; 3-b

p. 204, Ex. 6- Free-style

p. 206-208 (Group Work)

1- [Students underline.]

2- [Students write.]

3- [Students write.]

4- [Students underline.]

5- [Students write.]

6- [Students write.]

7- dependent clause ⇒ that is going to Chicago/ new sentence⇒ The plane going to Chicago is delayed.

8- dependent clause⇒ which was bought in 1820/ new sentence⇒ My employer bought a house built in 1820.

9- who wants to pass this course

10- Any students wanting to pass this course must write a research paper.

11- Yes [“wants” becomes “wanting”]

12- who does not want to fail

13- Any student not wanting to fail must attend class regularly.

14- Yes

15- The actor given the award lives near my house.

16- Yes, “wait” should be “waiting.”

17- Customers not wearing shoes will not be allowed to enter the café.

18- We shouldn't eat the fish caught in that river because of the pollution.

19- Free-style [for example: I'd like to talk to that girl wearing a red dress.]

20- He showed everyone a tree that was planted by his great-grandfather. [or: had been planted]

21- The children who are playing in her garden make her angry. [or: were playing]

p. 209, Ex. 1

	dependent clauses	new sentences
1	who was driving an unmarked car	A policeman driving an unmarked car gave ...
2	who were given a raise	Only the workers given a raise were ...
3	that is taking us to Greece	The tour taking us to Greece is ...
4	who want a new president	The voters wanting a new president decided ...
5	that does not have a stamp on it	Any letter not having a stamp on it will ...

p. 209, Ex. 2 and Ex. 3- Free-style

p. 210, Ex. 1

	dependent clauses	new sentences
1	who is sitting in the front seat	The passenger in the front seat should ...
2	who is wearing the headband	The girl with the headband is ...
3	which is near our house	... the store near our house.
4	who is wearing the red sweater	If you meet the man in the red sweater, ask ...
5	who come from foreign countries	... people from foreign countries.
6	that is next to mine	... the city next to mine.

p. 211, Ex. 2 and Ex. 3- Free-style

p. 212, Ex. 1

	adjectives	prepositions	reductions
1	sick	with	Sick with the flu, my father ...
2	excited	about	Excited about our plans, we ...
3	exhausted	by	Exhausted by the climb, the hiker ...
4	bored	by	Bored by the lecture, some students ...
5	disappointed	with	Disappointed with my test scores, I ...

p. 213, Ex. 2

	adjectives	prepositions	reductions
1	shocked	by	Shocked by his son's grades, the ...
2	worried	about	Worried about the low salary, my ...

p. 213, Ex. 3- Free-style

p. 214-216 (Group Work)

- 1- Yes, because we usually put a comma after conjunctive adverbs like "Therefore."
- 2- Yes, because a dependent clause starts the sentence.
- 3- Yes, there is a problem.
- 4- The comma should come before "so."
- 5- No
- 6- Yes, there's something wrong. We don't need the comma after "plane," because an independent clause starts the sentence.
- 7- Yes, we couldn't because there are two independent clauses.
- 8- No, we don't need a comma because there is only one subject.
- 9- Yes, there is a problem. We don't need the comma.
- 10- No, there is no problem.
- 11- We need a semi-colon because there are two independent clauses.
- 12- Yes, we should put in a comma because there are two independent clauses.
- 13- Yes, we should put in a comma because a dependent clauses starts the sentence.
- 14- No, the semi-colon is a mistake. We need a comma because the "because" clause is dependent.
- 15- No, there is no problem.

p. 217, Ex. 1

		V	adj	corrections
Right	1	comes	beautiful	x
Right	2	was	frightened	x
Wrong	3		tired	... so now he is tired.
Right	4	was	terrible	x
Wrong	5		confused	They were confused by ...
Wrong	6		shocked	... news, she was shocked.
Right	7	was	glad	x
Wrong	8		disappointed	... the children were disappointed ...
Wrong	9		surprised	I was surprised ...
Wrong	10		proud	... so her parents were proud ...

p. 218, Ex. 2

		words described	corrections
Wrong	1	Tom	embarrassing ⇒ embarrassed
Right	2	shopping	x
Wrong	3	I	exciting ⇒ excited
Wrong	4	noise	frightened ⇒ frightening
Right	5	he	x
Wrong	6	students	interesting ⇒ interested

p. 219-221 (Group Work)

- 1- No commas are needed.
- 2- It's a restrictive clause. It's necessary information.
- 3- We need a comma after "Times." It's extra information.
- 4- We need a comma after "Boston." It's extra information.
- 5- I realize that he has a lot of talent.
- 6- Yes
- 7- Underline "that is at our health club."
- 8- For exercise, we usually swim in the pool at our health club.
- 9- Underline "who have pronunciation problems."
- 10- Students with pronunciation problems can usually get help in the language lab.
- 11- Yes
- 12- Underline "who had come from foreign countries."
- 13- The travel guide tried to help the visitors from foreign countries.
- 14- Tired of traffic jams, Tom decided to take the bus.
- 15- Worried about the weather, the pilot told the passengers to buckle their seat belts.
- 16- [Students' answers will vary. Here is a sample sentence: Satisfied with her good score, Gina decided to celebrate.]

p. 222, Ex. 1

- play: tennis / basketball / golf
- go: swimming / dancing, / camping / skiing / skating / bowling

p. 222, Ex. 2- go

p. 222, Ex. 3- a, c, d

p. 222, Ex. 4- travel / trip

p. 223, Ex. 5- b, d, e, h

p. 223, Ex. 6- hope / wish

p. 223, Ex. 7-a, b

p. 223, Ex. 8- Free-style

p. 224, Ex. 9

Rule 1- even if

Rule 2- even though

Rule 3- even



p. 225, Ex. 10 1- W, 2- R, 3- R, 4- W, 5- R, 6- W

p. 225, Ex. 11 1- Even if, 2- Even though, 3- even, 4- even though, 5- Even though, 6- Even if

p. 225, Ex. 12, Ex. 13 and Ex. 14- Free-style

p. 227 Ex. 1-Sentences 1, 2, 4 and 6 are Passive

p. 227, Ex 2

object

passive sentence

1. none	can't
2. people	Twenty-five people were killed by the earthquake.
3. none	can't
4. none	can't
5. rules	The rules were written for our club by our president.
6. students	The students were taught the code by their instructor.
7. none	can't
8. medicine	Patients' medicine should be taken regularly.

p. 228, Ex. 3

1- Right

2- Wrong (take⇒taken)

3- Right

4- Wrong (was broken⇒broke)

5- Right

6- Wrong (was died⇒died)

7- Wrong (were giving⇒were given)

8- Wrong (was fallen⇒fell)

9- Wrong (was received⇒received)

10- Right

11- Wrong (was happened⇒happened)

12- Wrong (will held⇒will be held)

13- Wrong (build⇒was built)

14- Right

p. 228, Ex. 4-Free-style

p. 229, Ex. 1

1- likes⇒liked

2- is⇒was

3- will⇒would

4- cannot⇒couldn't

5- attended⇒had attended

p. 229, Ex. 2

6- her are ⇒ if her classes were, does she want ⇒ if she wanted

7- can I ⇒ if I could

8- does she like ⇒ if she liked

9- do my friends prefer ⇒ if my friends preferred

p. 229, Ex. 3

10- will everyone arrive ⇒ everyone would arrive

11-can she ⇒ she could

12-do they feel ⇒ they felt

13- does the teacher mean ⇒ the teacher meant

p. 230, Ex. 4

14- take ⇒ to take

15- don't⇒ not to

p. 230, Ex. 5- [Students read.]

p. 231, Ex. 6

1- she had / wanted / him / how he felt / graduate

2- it depended

3- what he meant

4- his / was living / didn't have / couldn't afford

5- if his parents were upset / his

6- they were / his / was helpful / his / had fixed / would drive / could avoid

7- she could never live / couldn't get / her / they were / how she could improve

8- not to express; her

9- she would try