

Answer Key
Writing Strategies, Book 1

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Section 1: Essays

Essay Unit 1, Description

p. 3, Ex. 1

Paragraph 1 - On the right side / In the middle/ under some papers

Paragraph 2 - In the middle / Behind the bike / In the left corner

Paragraph 3 - Nearest to the entrance / Beyond the peanut seller / Outside the monkey area

p. 4, Ex. 2

The blanks, in order	Fill-ins
1	countryside
2	excitement
3	in front of
4	view
5	enjoyable
6	mountains
7	realize

p. 5, Ex. 3 - Freestyle

p. 6, Ex. 4: 1- Good, 2- Good, 3-Weak, 4-Good, 5-Weak

p. 7, Ex 5: 1-Weak, 2-Good, 3-Weak, 4-Good, 5-Good

p. 8, Ex. 6 - Freestyle

p. 9, Ex. 7

The blanks, in order	Fill-ins
1	On the left side
2	At the top of the mountain

3	Just below the lodge
4	In front of the trees and on the left
5	In the middle of the scene
6	on top of the hill on the right

p. 10, Ex. 9

- 1 - was an enjoyable place to sit on a hot summer day.
- 2 - It looked like someone had hit it with a car.
- 3 - His name was Coco because he was the color of chocolate.
- 4 - which kept my feet warm when I got up on winter mornings.
- 5 - This type of sauce would probably be good on Chinese or Mexican food.

p. 10, Ex. 10 - Freestyle

p. 11, Ex. 11

- 1 - looked like / asleep
- 2 - ankle / nervously
- 3 - dolls / sisters
- 4 - looked / crying / bottle
- 5 - magazine / was pointing / movie

p. 11, Ex. 12 - Freestyle

p. 12-13, Ex. 13

Blanks, in order	Fill-ins
1	My friend said that it was the second highest mountain in the state.
2	completely covered with snow
3	place for tourists
4	he was going very slow
5	from falling down
6	This looked like a great place to have a picnic on a hot afternoon.
7	which, according to my friend, is haunted. It would be a scary place to visit.
8	I was not sure what he was doing, but perhaps he was training the horse for a show.
9	My friend told me that in summer he often jogged up to that house and swam in the pool there.

p. 14, Ex. 14: 1 - physical; 2 - character; 3 - character; 4 - physical; 5 - character; 6 - character

p. 14, Ex. 15: 1- personality, 2- habit, 3- talent / skill, 4- habit, 5- talent / skill, 6- personality,
7- talent / skill, 8- personality, 9- habit, 10- personality, 11- habit, 12- talent /skill,
13 - freestyle, 14 - freestyle, 15 - freestyle

p. 15-16, Ex. 16: 1 - physical; 2 - talent; 3 - habit; 4 - personality; 5 - habit; 6 - talent, 7 -
personality; 8 - physical

p. 17, Ex. 17 [Students read.]

p. 17, Ex.18: 1- computers, 2- feminist, 3- wrist pain, 4- absent, 5- coffee

p. 18, Ex. 19 and Ex. 20 - Freestyle

p. 19, Ex. 21 - Freestyle

p. 19, Ex. 22

1 - wasn't looking; sounded like; angry

2 - neither of; 4:50

3- terrible at it; loses

p. 19, Ex. 23 - Freestyle

p. 20, Ex. 24

1- preparing to talk on the phone, 2- playing with glasses, 3- preparing to shoot,

4- write dates

p. 20, Ex. 25 - Freestyle

p. 21, Ex. 26: 1- Not Helpful, 2 - Helpful, 3 - Helpful, 4 - Not Helpful, 5 - Not Helpful,
6 - Helpful

p. 21, Ex. 27 - Freestyle

p. 22, Ex. 28: 1 - Helpful, 2 - Not Helpful, 3 - Helpful, 4 - Not Helpful, 5 - Helpful

p. 22, Ex. 29 - Freestyle

p. 23, Ex. 30

1 - surprised / take care of / excellent

2 -by others / some political / strong and gentle

p. 23, Ex. 31 - Freestyle

p. 24, Ex. 32

1 - a good attitude / skillful / making a lot of

2 - either / to help him / some enemies

p. 24, Ex. 33 - Freestyle

p. 25, Ex. 34

Paragraph 1 - Introduction

Paragraph 2 - talent

Paragraph 3 - personality (1)

Paragraph 4 - physical

Paragraph 5 - personality (2)

Paragraph 6 - habit

Paragraph 7 - Conclusion

p. 26, Ex. 35 - Freestyle

p. 27, Ex. 36 [Students read.]

p. 28, Ex. 37 - Freestyle

p. 28, Ex. 38 - Freestyle

p. 29, Ex. 39 - Freestyle

p. 29, Ex. 40 - Freestyle

Essay Unit 2, Narration

p. 30, Ex. 1

The first paragraph: Around 9 p.m. / Suddenly / Shortly after that / While

The second paragraph: While / When / Soon / A few minutes later

p. 30-31, Ex. 2: 1 - a, c, b, d; 2 - a, c, d, b

p. 31, Ex. 3 - Freestyle

p. 31-32, Ex. 4 [Students read.]

p. 32, Ex. 5

1 - Decided to visit waterfalls

2 - Drove to village

3 - Received old man's warning

- 4 - Hiked to waterfalls
- 5 - Had fun
- 6 - Got lost
- 7 - Found in the morning

p. 33, Ex. 6: 1 - Good; 2 - Not Good; 3 - Not Good; 4 - Good

p. 34, Ex. 7 - Freestyle

p. 34, Ex. 8 - Freestyle

p. 34, Ex. 9 - Freestyle

p. 35, Ex. 10: 1 - Good; 2 - Not Good; 3 - Not Good; 4 - Good; 5 - Good; 6 - Not Good; 7 - Not Good; 8 - Good; 9 - Not Good; 10 - Good

p. 36, Ex. 11: 1 - Good; 2 - Not Good; 3 - Not Good; 4 - Good

p. 36, Ex. 12- Freestyle

p. 37, Ex. 13: 1 - Not Good; 2 - Good; 3 - Good; 4 - Not Good

p. 37, Ex. 14: 1 - Good; 2 - Not Good; 3 - Not Good; 4 - Good

p. 37, Ex. 15 - Freestyle

p. 38-39, Ex. 16

- 1 - listening to music and / wildly / small table
- 2 - shutting / bedroom windows / noticed
- 3 - old, cheap / calmly / customer
- 4 - dog / barking / yelled

p. 40, Ex. 17- Freestyle

p. 40, Ex. 18 - Freestyle

p. 41-42, Ex. 19 - Freestyle

p. 42, Ex. 20 - Freestyle

p. 42, Ex. 21 - Freestyle

p. 42, Ex. 22 - Freestyle

p. 43-45, Ex. 23

Paragraphs	Blanks, in order	Fill-ins
1	1	At the same time, nature can be unpredictable and cruel
	2	frightening experience
	3	what I learned from it
2	4	which was a popular place for swimming
	5	After they arrived
	6	should be very quiet
3	7	but soon they started
	8	a spectacular scene with
	9	screamed with excitement
4	10	because of the thick fog
	11	discovered that he was
	12	there were wild animals and poisonous
5	13	Meanwhile
	14	would die in the jungle
6	15	happy to be alive
7	16	for two reasons
	17	beauty and peacefulness

p. 45, Ex. 24

1- No, the writer didn't start telling the story in the introduction.

2- No, the writer finished telling the story *before* the last paragraph.

p. 46, Ex. 25 – Freestyle

Essay Unit 3, Exposition

p. 47, Ex. 1

Paragraph 1 - First of all / Also / Finally

Paragraph 2 - First / In addition / Most important of all

Paragraph 3 - To begin with / Second / Last

p. 47, Ex. 2 - Freestyle

p. 48, Ex. 3 [Students read.]

p. 48, Ex. 4

List of Main Ideas	Fill-ins
1	personalities / traits
2	Techniques / slant / size / Loops / 1½ / one
3	practical / Europe / applicants / College / roommates / Couples

p. 49, Ex. 5 - Freestyle

p. 50, Ex. 6 - Freestyle

p. 50, Ex. 7 - Freestyle

p. 51, Ex. 8

1- First of all, laughing is very good for our health.

2- Another common technique that thieves use to rob tourists involves ketchup.

p. 51-52, Ex. 9: 1 - Not Good; 2 - Good; 3 - Good; 4 - Not Good; 5 - Not Good

p. 52, Ex. 10: 1 - Good; 2 - Not Good; 3- Not Good; 4 - Good

p. 53, Ex. 11

1 - In addition to the effects of violence on TV, there is another

2 - Another chimp, Sarah, learned to communicate like Washoe

3 - Not only does anxiety have negative aspects, but it also has

p. 54, Ex. 12 - Freestyle

p. 55, Ex. 13- Freestyle

p. 55-56, Ex. 14

Topic 1- Three years / ran to the / been watching

Topic 2- try to embarrass / a web site called / techniques from these

Topic 3- One day after work / I went to / a lot in common

Topic 4- After starting college / began again / I was carrying

p. 56, Ex. 15 - Freestyle

p. 57, Ex. 16: 1 - Not Good, 2- Good, 3- Good, 4- Not Good, 5- Not Good, 6- Good

p. 57, Ex. 17 - Freestyle

p. 58, Ex. 18: 1 - Source, 2 - Source, 3 - No Source, 4 - Source, 5 - No Source

p. 58, Ex. 19 - Freestyle

p. 59-60, Ex. 20 1- Hypothetical, 2- General, 3- General, 4- Hypothetical, 5- Hypothetical, 6- General, 7- Hypothetical, 8- General

p. 60, Ex. 21 - Freestyle

p. 61-63, Ex. 22

Paragraphs	Fill-ins
1	Introduction
2	General information Source
3	Your own experience Other people's experience
4	Your country hypothetical examples
5	Conclusion Source

p. 64, Ex. 23 - Freestyle

p. 64-65, Ex. 24

- 1 - There are several reasons why some people buy a new car every three years.
- 2 - When passengers request a seat on an airplane, they may want to consider several factors before making their choice.
- 3 - The health-care system in my country has some strengths and weaknesses.
- 4 - If we are interested in designing a house, we should follow these important steps.

p. 65, Ex. 25

1 - Working Thesis; 2 - Advanced-Style; 3 - Advanced-Style; 4 - Working Thesis; 5 - Working Thesis; 6 - Advanced-Style; 7-Advanced-Style

p. 66, Ex. 26 - Freestyle

p. 66, Ex. 27 - Freestyle

p. 67, Ex. 28

1 - Your experience with the topic; 2 - News; 3 - General information

p. 68, Ex 29

Topics (in Ex. 28)	Thesis Statements (in Ex. 28)
1- E-mail	Technology can have positive and negative effects on our feelings about life.
2- Weather	There are several reasons why the weather has been strange recently.
3- Homes	To improve our home-life, we can make some simple changes to our houses.

p. 68, Ex. 30

1 - lower level; 2 – better; 3 – better; 4 - lower level; 5 - lower level; 6 – better; 7 – better; 8 - lower level

p. 69, Ex. 31 - Freestyle

p. 70-71, Ex. 32

1 - Summary; 2 - Important; 3 - Important; 4 - Summary; 5 – Summary; 6 - Important

p. 71-72, Ex. 33

1 - a. Weak, b. Good

2 - a. Good, b. Weak

3 - a. Good, b. Weak

p. 73, Ex. 34 - Freestyle

p. 74, Ex. 35 - Freestyle

p. 75, Ex. 36 - Freestyle

p. 75, Ex. 37 - Freestyle

Essay Unit 4, Comparison and Contrast

p. 76, Ex. 1: 1 - Likewise; 2 - Both; 3 - Similarly; 4 - also

p. 76-77, Ex. 2 - Freestyle

p. 77, Ex. 3 - Freestyle

p. 78, Ex. 4: 1 - On the other hand; 2 - but, 3-Unlike, 4-Nevertheless, 5- In contrast,

p. 78-79, Ex. 5 - Freestyle

p. 79, Ex. 6 - Freestyle

p. 80-81, Ex. 7

Topic 1- Block

Topic 2- Point-by-Point

p. 81, Ex. 8 - Freestyle

p. 82, Ex. 9 [Students read.]

p. 83, Ex. 10 [Student read.]

p. 84, Ex. 11- Block

p. 84, Ex. 12

- According to Tom
- He said that
- Tom told me about
- He mentioned that
- Sara felt that
- Sara explained that

p. 84, Ex. 13

1. State University has about 14,000 students. Many buildings are over 100 years old.
2. tell a narrative
3. give a specific example
4. The town is 10 minutes away on foot. / Just 15 minutes away by car, there is a lake
5. [This answer is freestyle.]

p. 85, Ex. 14 [Students read.]

p. 86, Ex. 15 [Students read.]

p. 87, Ex. 16 – Point-by-Point

p. 87, Ex. 17

1. give a specific example
2. Ken
3. Ken is 30 years old. / He is 6 feet, 4 inches and weighs about 230 pounds.
4. tell a narrative
5. tell a narrative
6. [This answer is freestyle.]

p. 88, Ex. 18 - Freestyle

p. 89, Ex. 19

1 - Not Enough; 2 - Good Details; 3 - Not Enough; 4 - Good Details; 5 - Good Details;
6 - Not Enough; 7 - Good Details; 8 - Good Details

p. 90, Ex. 20 - Freestyle (The first item is completed, as an example.)

p. 90, Ex. 21 - Freestyle

p. 89-90, Ex. 22

1 - Good Narr; 2 - Not Narr; 3 - Not Narr; 4 - Good Narr; 5 - Good Narr; 6 - Not Narr

p. 92, Ex. 23 - Freestyle

p. 92, Ex. 24 - Freestyle

p. 93, Ex. 25 - Freestyle

p. 93, Ex. 26 - Freestyle

p. 94-97, Ex. 27

Paragraphs	Fill-ins
A	For example, she / felt bored
B	During her year / point of view
C	Once she was / the library and computer
D	For instance, one / electricity to come
E	For example, it takes / a large city
F	an experience that he had / as a math tutor

p. 97-99, Ex. 28 - Freestyle

p. 100, Ex. 29- Only Sentences 3 and 12 *do not start* with subjects.

p. 101, Ex. 30- Only sentences 7 and 10 *start* with subjects.

p. 102-103-01, Ex. 31

- a - Needless to say, chocolate is a favorite treat around the world
- b - Unfortunately, the future of chocolate is at risk.
- c - If the chocolate-producing companies want to prevent their cacao trees from dying at a rapid pace, they must change their procedure.
- d - In the rain forest, cacao trees grow under taller trees.
- e - Because they need a lot of shade, they grow under trees which are taller.
- f - When chocolate-producing companies want to plant new cacao orchards, they cut down big areas of the rain forest.
- g - Because of a lack of shade, the cacao trees then suffer from disease and insects.
- h - After the trees get sick, they produce fewer and less tasty beans.
- i - Some years ago when they grew in their natural shady conditions, cacao trees lived a long time.
- j - Although the trees are still young, the chocolate companies now quickly abandon the sick orchards.
- k - Since the companies continually need space to plant new orchards, they then cut down more and more rain forest.
- l - Sadly, these companies and their shortsighted methods are destroying rain forests and risking the future of chocolate.

p. 104, Ex. 32

- 1 - dog that was big
- 2 - we bought
- 3 - person who has a problem with a computer

p. 104, Ex. 33

- 1 - the test ⇒ it
- 2 - practice shooting ⇒ do this
- 3 - to the hospital ⇒ there
- 4 - played ⇒ enjoyed; played ⇒ participated in
- 5 - These travelers who are not careful ⇒ They; these travelers ⇒ they
- 6 - Jane ⇒ She / the leaves ⇒ them / leaves ⇒ ones
- 7 - who are not good in school ⇒ (take out the words)

p. 105, Ex. 34

- 1 - Sentence 2: fishermen ⇒ they; fishermen ⇒ they
Sentence 3: fishermen ⇒ them
- 2 - Sentence 2: Omit “in Africa.”
- 3 - Sentence 2: had stood in line ⇒ (suggested) had done this
- 4 - Sentence 1: twins ⇒ they; twins ⇒ they; twins ⇒ them

Sentence 2: twins ⇒ them

5 - buildings ⇒ ones

6 - Sentence 2: cell phone ⇒ it

7 - Sentence 2: To change his appearance ⇒ [There are various ways to improve this; two possibilities are to substitute “To do this,” or “In order to do this”]

8 - Sentence 2: at the factory ⇒ there

p. 106, Ex. 35 [Students read.]

p. 107, Ex. 36 - Freestyle

p. 108, Ex. 37 - Freestyle

p. 108, Ex. 38 - Freestyle

p. 108, Ex. 39 - Freestyle

p. 109, Ex. 40

Paragraphs	Editing locations	Editing improvements
1	My ⇒ college. He ⇒ the job ⇒ graduating. My ⇒ — ⇒ well, so many ⇒ decide which is better ⇒	After my college, he it graduating, but my Because well, many decide which one I wanted to work for
2	as ⇒ and as ⇒ employers ⇒ Mr. Tanner ⇒ know about me ⇒ about what I enjoy ⇒ Mr. Olsen ⇒	not only as but also as employers, Mr. Tanner and Mr. Olsen, he know about me as a person about my interest in hiking and dogs Unlike Mr. Tanner, Mr. Olsen

3	thing ⇒ What ⇒ Mr. Olsen follow Mr. Tanner Mr. Olsen said	aspect By this I mean what Likewise, Mr. Olsen carefully follow him In contrast to Mr. Tanner, Mr. Olsen said
4	Mr. Tanner big house fancy cars He	He luxurious house Mercedes and Rolls Royces The reason for this was that he
5	I decided Mr. Tanner friend. He would like	After careful consideration, I decided However, Mr. Tanner friend since he would benefit from

p. 111, Ex. 41 - Freestyle

Essay 5, Expository Essay with a Source

p. 112, Ex. 1

- 1 - According to the author
- 2 - Researchers have found that / The author explained
- 3 - According to the article

p. 113-15, Ex. 2 [Students read.]

p. 116, Ex. 3

1. c

2. 1 - h; 2 - g; 3 - b; 4 - e; 5 - a; 6 - c; - f; 8 - d

3. Sentences that are true: 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11

4. 1-e 2-c 3-b 4-d 5-a

5. Mistakes and corrections:

Few--Many

people from off campus--people on campus

his co-workers—his classmate “friends”

in his room studying—on a date

Dan’s—Steve’s

unlocked—locked

6. [Phrasing of answers will vary.] Burglars realize that many students have expensive items such as computers in their rooms.

7. b

8. Freestyle

p. 118, Ex. 4

Paragraph 1:

rewarding experience
important aspects

Paragraph 2:

According to Dustin, the author of
tend to falsely believe that they
In fact, a security

Paragraph 3:

Compared to many
gain 15 pounds
able to avoid

Paragraph 4:

were quite challenging
I had expected
In my country, if
determined by students' skills
have the skills yet

Paragraph 5:

final aspect that can cause problems
In the article, "Crime
Dustin explains that the
On top of that, people who

Paragraph 6:

it's important to know
of these aspects

p. 121, Ex. 5

¶ 1 Introduction: news

¶ 2 Information from source

- ¶ 3 General information
 - Other people's experience
- ¶ 4 Your own experience
 - Information about your country
 - Hypothetical situation
- ¶ 5 Information from a source
- ¶ 6 Conclusion: reason why important

p. 122, Ex. 6 - Freestyle

Answer Key

Writing Strategies, Book 1

Section 3: Grammar Exercises

Grammar Unit 1 (p. 156 - 58)

Ex. 1: 1 - Bill; 2 - students; 3 - TV; 4 - Tom and Sara; 5 - dogs

Ex. 2: 1 - heard; 2 - was; 3 - go / return

Ex. 3: 1 - is; 2 - can't; 3 - doesn't; 4 - was; 5 - had / should have; 6 - will

Ex. 4

	underline: main verbs	double-underline: infinitives
1	<u>decided</u>	<u>to mail</u>
2	<u>refused</u>	<u>to meet</u>
3	<u>couldn't see / promised</u>	<u>to get</u>
4	<u>seemed / bought</u>	<u>to run</u>
5	<u>comes / need</u>	<u>to explain</u>

Ex. 5

	S	AV	V
1	birds	will	return
2	players		need
3	Tom		wears
	brother	doesn't	
4	Jim		was
5	everyone	could	go
6	test	was	given
	Ken	didn't	come
7	Ann		was
8	brother / boss	should	arrive
9	I	didn't	need
10	You	can	take
11	Tom		keeps

Ex. 6 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 2 (p. 159 - 60)

Ex. 1

	S	AV	V	CONJ	S	AV	V
1	sister		went	and	brother		went
2	He		needs	or	he	will	fail
3	I		love	but	I		hate
4	It	might	rain	so	we	should	take
5	You	should	begin	or	you	won't	finish

Ex. 2

	S	AV	V	CONJ (possible fill-ins)	S	AV	V
1	He		did	so	I		gave
2	You	should	wear	or	you	might	catch
3	teenagers		like	but	they	don't	like

Ex. 3 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 3: Group Work (p. 161 - 163)

- 1 - S = father; AV = doesn't; V = know; S = he; V = writes
- 2 - S = I; V = woke; V = finished
- 3 - No.
- 4 - S = Tom; V = cooks; S = roommate; V = washes
- 5 - [Students write "comma splice."]
- 6 - [Students put in a conjunction, e.g. "and," or they put in a period.]
- 7 - S = friends; V = planned; S = I; V = was
- 8 - The word "was" is a main verb.
- 9 - No, because there is a conjunction ("so") connecting the two complete sentences.
- 10 - S = Ann; V = complained; S = Sue; V = liked
- 11 - Yes. There are two complete sentences, so we need a conjunction to connect them.
- 12 - We should put in a conjunction, such as "but."
- 13 - S = It; V = began; S = we; V = went
- 14 - [Students write "run on."]
- 15 - [Students put in a conjunction, e.g. "so," or they put a period.]
- 16 - "so"
- 17 - [Students put a comma after "home."]
- 18 - S = we; V = looked; S = we; V = see
- 19 - Yes, there is a problem. The 1st verb is past tense, but the 2nd one is present tense. They should match, but they don't.
- 20 - [Students write "comma splice."]
- 21 - We should put in a conjunction or a period.
- 22 - [Students write "run on."]
- 23 - We should put in a conjunction or a period.
- 24 - [Students circle "to walk."]

Grammar Unit 4: Group Work (p. 164 - 66)

- 1 - [Students write “above.”]
- 2 - [Students write “below.”]
- 3 - [Students write “in” or “inside.”]
- 4 - [Students write “next to.”]
- 5 - [Students write “from.”]
- 6 - [Students write “to.”]
- 7 - [Students write “from” and “to.”]
- 8 - [Students write “from,” “until” and “for.”]
- 9 - [Students write “of.”]
- 10 - [Students should circle the prepositions in the list below.]

at	behind		for	on		
	below	by	from	through	with	
above	between	close to	of		during	to

- 11 - [Students circle “on.”]
- 12 - [Students underline “on his bed.”]
- 13 - [Students write “noun” above “bed.”]
- 14 - [Students write “prepositional phrase.”]
- 15 - [Students fill in these underlined words in “A prepositional phrase is a preposition with a noun phrase after it.]
- 16 - [Students circle “In” and “to.” They underline “In summer” and “to Africa.”]
- 17 - part of an infinitive
- 18 - [Students underline “at a nice restaurant.”]
- 19 - [Students underline “on a chair,” “next to my computer,” and “in the printer.”]

Grammar Unit 5 (p. 167)

Ex. 1: 1 - on; 2 - for; 3 - to / from; 4 - by

Ex. 2

	double-underline prepositions	underline prepositional phrases
1	at	at the store
2	through	through the door
3	to	to my house
	with	with a book
	for	for my sister
4	to	to a new apartment
	in	in autumn

Ex. 3

	double-underline prepositions	gerunds
1	from	eating
2	about	moving
3	for	sending
4	about	working
5	about	buying / making

Ex. 4

Prepositions: 1 - at; 2 - from; 3 - of; 4 - in
 [Students fill in the blanks with freestyle answers.]

Grammar Unit 6 (p. 168 - 70)

Ex. 1

	fill-ins	S	AV	V
1	clause	they		climbed
2	phrase			
3	clause	I	was	sleeping
4	phrase			
5	clause	Tom	was	trying
6	clause	city		had
7	phrase			
8	phrase			
9	clause	she		arrived

Ex. 2

1 - I; 2 - D; 3 - D; 4 - I; 5 - I; 6 - D; 7 - I; 8 - D

Ex. 3

[Students first underline the following dependent clauses.]

- 1 - because it seemed dangerous
- 2 - who attended the meeting
- 3 - After we had discussed the plans
- 4 - if we work harder now
- 5 - whom I like the best
- 6 - While Ken was writing the report

	S	AV	V	s	a	v
1	He	didn't	want	it		seemed
2	parents		learned	who		attended
3	we		decided	we	had	discussed
4	We	can	make	we		work
5	nurse		is	I		like
6	phone		rang	Ken	was	writing

Ex. 4

- 1- [Students should add a conjunction, e.g. “and.”]
- 2- [Students should add a conjunction, e.g. “so.”]
- 3- [Students should add an independent clause. It is freestyle.]

Ex. 5 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 7 (p. 171 - 72)

Ex. 1

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

Ex. 2

- 1 - OK; 2 - frag; 3 - frag; 4 - OK

Ex. 3 (Revised sentences will vary.)

- 1 - RO; 2 - CS; 3 - frag; 4 - RO; 5 - CS; 6 - CS; 7 - frag

Grammar Unit 8 (p. 173)

Ex. 1

1 - Right; 2 - Wrong; 3 - Right; 4 - Wrong; 5 - Right; 6 - Right; 7 - Wrong; 8 - Right; 9 - Right; 10- Right

Ex. 2

1st blank: wish; 2nd blank : hope

Ex. 3

In their freestyle answers, students should use these verbs:

1 - wish; 2 - wish; 3 - hope; 4 - hope; 5 - wish; 6 - hope; 7 - hope

Grammar Unit 9 (p. 174 - 75)

Ex. 1

1 - No; 2 - Yes; 3 - Yes; 4 - No; 5 - Yes; 6 - No; 7 - Yes; 8 - Yes; 9 - Yes; 10 - No; 11 - Yes; 12 - No; 13 - No; 14 - Yes

Ex. 2

Rule 1: b; Rule 2: a

Ex. 3

	fill-ins	relative clauses
1	Extra	who is the owner of our company
2	Needed	who has a tattoo of a monkey on his arm
3	Extra	who always complains about the weather
4	Needed	who sold me a printer

Ex. 4

	fill-ins	clauses that need commas
1	Extra	√
2	Needed	
3	Needed	
4	Needed	
5	Extra	√
6	Extra	√

Grammar Unit 10 (p. 176 - 77)

Ex. 1 (Sentences may vary.)

1. The man who won the lottery retired from his job.
2. I'm looking for a new job which will pay more money.
3. My neighbor who talks to me every day gave me some good advice.
4. The clothes store which sells high-quality items is in my neighborhood.
5. There was a teenager who ran away from home.
6. He likes to play video games which are popular all around the world.

Ex. 2

These sentences are OK: 1, 4, 6, 7

Ex. 3

1. I saw a funny video **which** showed some cute pets.
2. A college **which** is small can have a good support system for shy students.
3. He sent a text message **which** made his friends laugh.
4. A car **which** uses water instead of gas could be very popular someday.
5. [This sentence is correct, so make *no* change.] Everyone was shocked about the plane which crashed in the Indian Ocean.
6. There was a swimmer **who** won five gold medals at the Olympics.
7. When I need to wake up early, I set the alarm **which** is on my smartphone.
8. Young people **who** are bored sometimes get into trouble.
9. There are some good results **which** come from working hard.
10. The policeman caught the driver **who** was speeding.

Grammar Unit 11: Group Work (p. 178 - 80)

1 - past

2 - is ⇒ was

3 - arrived

4 - left

5 - [Students write, "Past continuous verb tense shows that an action was happening. It is often used with the word 'while'."]

6 - fell / was watching

7 - P = fell / PC = was watching

8 - was using / stopped

9 - PC = was using / P = stopped

10 - Because the "stop" action happened more suddenly than the "was using" action.

11 - turned on / was driving

12 - [Students write "Past perfect verb tense shows that something happened before another action. It is often used with the words 'before,' 'after,' and 'already'."]

13 - [Students circle "after."]; had learned / visited

14 - PP = had learned / P = visited

15 - learned Spanish

16 - [Students circle "before."]; had told / started

17 - had told

18 - more than one

19 - first / second

20 - wrote / had seen

21 - took / Yes, it should be past tense because there is only one verb in the sentence and the action happened in the past.

22 - No. We don't need past perfect because the two actions happened at the same time.

Grammar Unit 12 (p. 181 - 82)

Ex. 1

1 - went

2 - finished

3 - started / ran

4 - was reading

5 - was eating / was studying

6 - had finished / watched

7 - had practiced / played

Ex. 2

1 - had found a new job; 2 - past perfect; 3 - had made dinner; 4 - past perfect

Ex. 3

	fill-ins	AV	V
1	past continuous	was	sleeping
	simple past		started
2	simple past		washed
3	simple past		took
	past perfect	had	done
4	past perfect	had	put
	simple past		sold
5	past continuous	was	waiting
	simple past		saw

Ex. 4 - Freestyle

Ex. 5

The first day of last winter vacation was an especially happy time for Ted. It starts on December 20th. He had finished his last test before he had driven back to his hometown. When he arrived at home, his mother prepares dinner. He was happy to be home. First, he had called his friends to make plans. Then he unpacked his suitcase. After he does that, he borrowed his father's car and drives into town. In town, many people are shopping. Ted also needed to do some shopping. While he was looking at a watch to buy his father, he sees a ring that he wants to give his mother. He doesn't have enough money with him, so he had to go to the bank.

Grammar Unit 13 (p. 183 - 85)

Ex. 1

- 1 - he wanted
- 2 - they were
- 3 - she would
- 4 - he had
- 5 - we could / our
- 6 - should
- 7 - that / was
- 8 - I worked
- 9 - if she had
- 10 - if / could
- 11 - told us, was
- 12 - told / to turn

Ex. 2

- 1 - Ann said that she had to do a book report the next day. [Depending on the context, one might need “tomorrow” instead of “the next day.”]
- 2 - The clerk told me that I would need more stamps for my letter.
- 3 - Betty asked where he lived.
- 4 - The man said that he should go on a diet.
- 5 - The foreigner told me that I was speaking too fast.
- 6 - Jim asked whom* they would invite to the party tonight. [Depending on the context, one might need “that night” instead of “tonight.”] [*While, prescriptively, the pronoun “*whom*” is the appropriate choice in this sentence, common usage nowadays tends to blur the distinction between “who” and “whom.” Individual instructors will decide whether to make this distinction.]
- 7 - His boss told them to finish that work before they went home today. [Depending on the context, one might need “that day” instead of “today.”]

Ex. 3 - Freestyle

Ex. 4

I read this amazing true story in the newspaper. One day, a woman named Barbara was shopping. As she was putting her groceries in her car, a man named Frank told her to get in her car. Frank walked up to her and showed her his gun. He ~~said get in your car~~. She ~~said~~ told him to just take her ~~just take my~~ car. He forced her to get into the car with him. They drove to a cash machine and he ~~said put your~~ card in the machine and take out \$1000. She said she couldn't she had forgotten her ~~I can't~~ because I ~~forgot my~~ identification. Next, they drove to a big department store. Frank told Barbara that he ~~wants~~ her to write a check for \$6000. After had writing the check, Barbara told him that she ~~has~~ to go to the bathroom. In the bathroom, she saw another woman and asked her ~~can you help me~~. The woman was too frightened and left. Frank forced Barbara to drive to a fast food restaurant who(m) he was buying and made her pay for \$40 worth of hamburgers. She asked him ~~who is he buying~~ —that all ~~this~~ food for. Afterwards, they went to another store and bought computers, VCRs, and other electronics. He also told her ~~buy~~ 40 cartons of cigarettes. After that he thought there was they left, the store manager called the police and told them ~~I think there is some~~ was thing strange about that couple. The police caught Frank. Barbara said that she is relieved.

Grammar Unit 14: Group Work (p. 186 - 88)

- 1- A. conjunctions
B. do not start
C. transitional expressions
D. start
- 2- E. Also; Moreover; In addition; Furthermore
F. However; Nevertheless
G. Therefore; Thus; As a result
- 3- H. comma
I. semi-colon or period
- 4- Connect the two sentences with a comma and “*but*” (with a small “*b*”). Or put a period (or semi-colon) between the two sentences and change “*but*” to a transitional expression, such as “*However*.”
- 5- Change the comma to a semi-colon or period. Or change “*therefore*” to “*so*.”
- 6- comma
- 7- Number 2 is correct.
- 8- Number 1 is correct.
- 9- Number 1 is correct.

Grammar Unit 15 (p. 189)

Ex. 1: 1 - R; 2 - W; 3 - W; 4 - R; 5 - W; 6 - R; 7 - R; 8 - W

Ex. 2: 1 - However; 2 - also; 3 - As a result

Ex. 3 - Freestyle

Ex. 4 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 16 (p. 190 - 91)

Ex. 1: 1 - a / the; 2 - a / the; 3 - a / The

Ex. 2

Rule 1: a / an; Rule 2: the

Ex. 3

	double-underline	underline
1	the	radio
2	the	phone
3	the	police
4	the	library

Ex. 4

	double-underline	circle	underline
1	The	best	hotel
2	the	Same	score
3	the	first	step
	the	next	one
4	the	fastest	reader

Ex. 5

articles	nouns (or noun phrases) that follow articles
a	trip
the	first day
a	nature park
the	world's deadliest spider
The	nature park
the	crocodiles
a	beautiful beach
the	previous year
the	beaches
the	shore

Ex. 6

	insertions, in order of appearance	nouns (or noun phrases) that follow insertions
1 st	the	time
2 nd	the	air conditioner
3 rd	The	next day
4 th	a	violent storm
5 th	the	plane
6 th	a	seat
7 th	a	window
8 th	The	pilot
9 th	the	same nature park

Ex. 7

	insertions, in order of appearance	nouns (or noun phrases) that follow insertions
1 st	the	plane
2 nd	a	beautiful island
3 rd	the	plane
4 th	the	island
5 th	a	beautiful beach
6 th	The	beach
7 th	the	beach

Grammar Unit 17 (p. 192 - 93)

Ex. 1

	double-underline	fill-ins
1	shoes	which
2		what
3	bike	which
4		what
5		what
6	problem	which
7	meeting	which
8		what

Ex. 2: 1 - no; 2- yes

Ex. 3

	double-underline	fill-ins
1	car	which
2		what
3		what
4	things	which
5		what
6	fire	which
7		what
8	money	which

Ex. 4 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 18: (Group Work) (p. 194 - 96)

- 1 - [Students underline “but.”]
- 2 - [Students write “S” above “I” and “V” above “like.”]
- 3 - [Students write “S” above “Sam” and “V” above “prefers.”]
- 4 - [Students circle the comma.]
- 5 - [Students underline “and.”]
- 6 - [Students write “S” above “He” and “V” above “finished.”]
- 7 - [Students write “V” above “went.”]
- 8 - No
- 9 - We don’t use a comma because there is only one subject. That subject does the action of both verbs.
- 10 - Yes
- 11 - We need a period because there are two complete sentences, and there is no conjunction to connect them.
- 12 - Yes
- 13 - Change “But” to “However.” Or change the period to a comma and put in “but” (with a small “b”).
- 14 - Yes
- 15 - (Students circle any commas.)
- 16 - A comma is needed in Sentence G because the “Because” clause appears first.
- 17 - Yes, there’s a comma problem. (We could fix it by changing the comma in front of “however” to a semi-colon or period. Or we could keep the comma and change “however” to “but.”)
- 18 - Yes
- 19 - [Students underline “before she went to France” and “Before Ann went to France.”]
- 20 - [Students circle a comma in Sentence L.]
- 21 - There is a comma in Sentence L because the “Before” clause appears first.
- 22 - [Students underline “After he had solved the problem” and “after he had solved the problem.”]
- 23 - [Students circle a comma in Sentence M.]
- 24 - There is a comma in Sentence M because the “After” clause appears first.
- 25 - We need a period after “snakes.” We need a comma after “as a result.”

Grammar Unit 19 (p. 197 - 98)

Ex. 1:

Rule 1: comma / conjunction

Rule 2: subject

Rule 3: period / transitional expression / comma

Rule 4: dependent clause / comma

Rule 5: independent clause

Ex. 2

	double-underline	A comma is needed because there are two independent clauses.
1	and	Yes
2	and	
3	and	
4	and	Yes

Ex. 3

	A period follows these words.	transitional expressions (double-underlined) and commas
1	buy	However,
2	glasses	Therefore,

Ex. 4

	double-underline	A comma is needed.
1	because he was smoking a cigarette	
2	Because he was smoking a cigarette	Yes
3	After the child got his toy	Yes
4	If you don't hurry	Yes
5	while Steve studied the map	

Ex. 5

	A comma is needed.	location
1	Yes	after "shopping"
2		
3	Yes	after "city"
4		
5		
6	Yes	after "comes"(and) after "Also"

Grammar Unit 20 (p. 199 - 200)

Ex. 1

	verbs to be underlined that precede the fill-ins	fill-ins	verbs to be underlined that follow the fill-ins
1	brings	will play	
2	get (up)	will miss	
3	were	would live	
4		buy	will let
5		had	would use
6		would save	didn't have
7		will not be	have
8		wouldn't want	had to drive
9		were	would star

Ex. 2

Change the verb forms to the following:

- 1 - had / would buy
- 2 - bought / would get
- 3 - got / I would drive
- 4 - drove / would visit
- 5 - visited / would go
- 6 - went / would hike
- 7 - hiked / would see
- 8 - saw / would be
- 9 - were / would run
- 10 - ran / would escape
- 11 - escaped / [freestyle answer to finish the sentence]

Ex. 3 - Freestyle

Ex. 4 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 21(p. 201 - 03)

Ex. 1

	verbs	fill-ins
1	is	easy
2	was / was / won	fast
3	couldn't sleep / was	terrible
4	were / couldn't afford	poor

Ex. 2

	verbs before the adjectives	fill-ins
1	felt	[freestyle]
2	was	[freestyle]
3	became	[freestyle]
4	got	[freestyle]

Ex. 3

	OK	possible improvements (Students' answer may vary.)
1		Ann <u>was</u> (or felt) disappointed
2	√	
3		he <u>is</u> satisfied
4		the tourists <u>were</u> (or <u>became</u> or <u>got</u>) angry
5	√	
6		he <u>was</u> (or <u>became</u> or <u>got</u>) upset
7		He <u>was</u> shocked

Ex. 4

	verbs	person (after the verb)
1	frightened	the boys
2	embarrassed	everyone
3	disappointed	his coach
4	upset	my father
5	shocked	me
6	surprised	her
7	surprised	Tammy

Ex. 5

	OK	possible improvements [Students' answers may vary.]
1	√	
2		parents <u>were</u> proud
3	√	
4	√	
5		he <u>was</u> embarrassed
6		I <u>am</u> often afraid
7		singer shocked her fans
8		They were glad
9	√	

Ex. 6 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 22 (p. 204 - 97)

Ex. 1: quickly; safely; happily

Ex. 2: 1- easy; 2 - happily; 3 - soft; 4 - quickly; 5 - surprising

Ex. 3

1 - heavy ⇒ adjective

2 - quiet ⇒ adjective

3 - carefully ⇒ adverb

4- seriously ⇒ adverb

[Students write three sentences, using the expressions, “quiet,” “carefully,” and “seriously.”]

Ex. 4: Sentences 1, 3, and 6 are correct.

Ex. 5: 1 - adjective; 2 - adverb; 3 - adverb; 4 - adjective

Ex. 6 - Freestyle

Ex. 7: 1- hard, 2- hardly, 3- hardly, 4- hard

Ex. 8: 1 - when; 2 - where; 3 - when (or) how often; 4 - how; 5 - when (or) how often; 6 - when

Ex. 9

	fill-ins	underline
1	how often (or) when	rarely
2	where	there
3	how	quickly
4	when	Tomorrow
5	how	well
6	how often (or) when	never
7	when	soon

Ex. 10

	double-underline	underline and label “adj”	underline and label “adv”
1	rather	sick	
2	very	good	
3	Very		often
4	extremely	rich	
5	very		luckily
6	terribly		late
7	quite	hungry	

Ex. 11

	words	intensifiers	adjectives	adverbs
1	slowly expensive		√	√
2	hardly so later	√		√ √
3	easily very inexpensive	√	√	√
4	a few extremely fast	√	√	√
5	Yesterday hard lonely		√	√ √

Grammar Unit 23: (Group Work) (p. 208 - 10)

- 1 - adverb
- 2 - intensifier
- 3 - No
- 4 - No
- 5 - Yes, the problem is that we need “easily” instead of “easy because we need the adverb form.
- 6 - [Students circle “wonderful.”]
- 7 - Yes, the problem is that we need a verb in front of “confused.”
- 8 - [Students could fill in a verb—e.g. “is” or “was”—etc.]
- 9 - I was satisfied
- 10 - Freestyle
- 11 - Freestyle
- 12 - question
- 13 - noun
- 14 - adjective
- 15 - The word “*recklessly*” describes how he drove.
- 16 - verb
- 17 - adverb
- 18 - [Students underline “*famous*.”]
- 19 - [Students circle “*silently*.”]
- 20 - two adjectives
- 21 - no adverbs
- 22 - The word, “hard,” is needed, not “hardly,” because “hard” means “very much” and “hardly” means “not very much.”
- 23 - where, how
- 24 - “There” tells where the action happened.
- 25 - [Students underline “*quickly*.”]
- 26 - “Quickly” tells how the action happened.
- 27 - [Students underline “*never*.”]
- 28 - “Never” tells how often (or when) the action happened.
- 29 - [Students circle “*very*.”]

Grammar Unit 24 (p. 211 - 12)

- Ex. 1: Sentences 1, 5, 8 and 9 are Right.
- Ex. 2: Sentences 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9 are Right.
- Ex. 3: Sentence 3 is Right.
- Ex. 4: Sentences 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 are Right.
- Ex. 5: Sentences 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14 are Right.
- Ex. 6 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 25 (p. 213 - 14)

Ex. 1

1 - writing; 2 - to be; 3 - to contact; 4 - seeing; 5 - writing; 6 - taking; 7 - to be; 8 - to help; 9 - to pay; 10 - to bring; 11 - painting; 12 - buying; 13 - to meet; 14 - to see; 15 - to enjoy; 16 - saying; 17 - to laugh; 18 - reading; 19 - to give; 20 - to buy; 21 - to make; 22 - to find

Ex. 2

Verbs that are followed by a gerund: delay, miss, enjoy, consider, finish, regret, practice, recommend

Verbs that are followed by an infinitive: appear, forget, seem, offer, promise, need, agree, plan, hope, mean, refuse, decide, learn, prepare

Ex. 3 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 26 (p. 215)

Ex. 1

The following are possible answers. However, some answers may vary.

1 - from; 2 - of; 3 - at; 4 - of; 5 - at (or in*)/ at; 6 - with (or by); 7 - from; 8 - about; 9 - with (or) at; 10 - by (or) at; 11 - in; 12 - to; 13 - about; 14 - for; 15 - at (or) about; 16 - with (or) by; 17 - at; 18- about (or) for; 19- of

* “good in ___”: In #5 above, “in” is commonly used when followed by a course, such as math.

Ex. 2 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 27: (Group Work) (p. 216 - 18)

- 1 - It's a clause. We know because it has a subject and verb.
- 2 - independent clause
- 3 - It's a phrase. We know because it doesn't have a subject or verb.
- 4 - It's a clause. We know because it has a subject and verb.
- 5 - It's a dependent clause. We know because it starts with "After." That means it cannot stand alone.
- 6 - [Students circle "who likes flowers."]
- 7 - [Students underline both sentences.]
- 8 - Yes
- 9 - [Students underline "Sara got her passport."]
- 10 - [Students circle "Before she left on her trip."]
- 11 - Yes, the problem is that the dependent clause, i.e. the "Before" clause, cannot stand alone.
- 12 - We should take out the period after "passport" and combine the two clauses.
- 13 - [Students underline "Ken went to the market" and "his wife stayed home."]
- 14 - No
- 15 - run-on
- 16 - We could put a period (or a semi-colon) after "market." Or we could put a conjunction (e.g. "and" or "while") after "market."
- 17 - [Students underline "We enjoy tea" and "they prefer drinking coffee."]
- 18 - No
- 19 - comma splice
- 20 - We could put a period (or a semi-colon) after "tea." Or we could put a conjunction (e.g. "but") after "tea."
- 21 - dependent clause
- 22 - fragment
- 23 - We should add an independent clause.
- 24 - Yes
- 25 - Yes
- 26 - [Students circle "After Jim won the game."]
- 27 - [Students underline "he was very satisfied."]
- 28 - Yes
- 29 - [Students circle "because she is a generous person."]
- 30 - [Students underline "Jane gave some money to a charity."]
- 31 - No

Grammar Unit 28 (p. 219)

Ex. 1

- 1 - disappointed; 2 - boring / bored; 3 - surprised; 4 - amazing; 5- embarrassed; 6- tired;
- 7 - bored; 8 - confusing / confused; 9 - satisfied; 10 - annoyed; 11 - frightening;
- 12 - disappointing / disappointed

Ex. 2 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 29 (p. 220 - 21)

Ex. 1: 1 - the; 2 - as much

Ex. 2

	fill-ins (in parentheses)	suggested phrasings in students' freestyle sentences
1	noun	... the same age as ...
	adj	... as old as ...
2	noun	... the same price as ...
	adj	... as expensive as ...
3	adj	... as heavy as ...
	noun	... the same weight as ...
4	noun	... the same size as ...
	adj	... as big as ...
5	adj	... as long as ...
	noun	... the same length as ...
6	noun	... the same height as ...
	adj	... as tall as ...

Ex. 3

1 - serious: adj; 2 - hard: adj; 3 - hometown: noun; 4 - computer: noun; 5 - beautiful: adj

[In the 2nd half of Ex. 3, students write freestyle sentences.]

Ex. 4 - Freestyle

Grammar Unit 30: (Group Work) (p. 222 - 24)

- 1 - S = brother; V = helped
- 2 - [Students write “active.”]
- 3 - S = I; AV = was; V = helped
- 4 - [Students circle “by my brother.”]
- 5 - [Students write “passive.”]
- 6 - [Students write “active.”]
- 7 - This sweater was made by his girlfriend. [Also, students write “passive.”]
- 8 - The window was broken by those boys.
- 9 - [Students write “The passive verb uses auxiliary “be” and the past participle.”]
- 10 - [Students fill in “are,” “was,” “being,” and “been.”]
- 11 - [Students fill in “made,” “brought,” “helped,” “taken,” and “opened.”]
- 12 - [Students write “A verb in the passive is often followed by a ‘by’ phrase.”]
- 13 - [Students write “be” above “were.”]
- 14 - [Students write “pp” above “played.”]
- 15 - [Students write “optional.”]
- 16 - This picture was painted by my mother.
- 17 - [Students write “be” and “pp.”]
- 18 - [Students write “be” and “pp.”]
- 19 - The rent is paid by Ken every month.
- 20 - [Students write “be” and “pp.”]

Grammar Unit 31 (p. 225 - 26)

Ex. 1

- 1 - broken; 2 - built; 3 - bought; 4 - caught; 5 - chosen; 6 - done; 7 - found; 8 - given;
9 - heard; 10 - hidden; 11 - hit; 12 - kept; 13 - left; 14 - lost; 15 - sent

Ex. 2

	auxiliary form of “be”	pp
1	was	spent
2	is	kept
3	will be	picked
4	were	chosen

Ex. 3: 1 - Active; 2 - Passive; 3 - Passive; 4 - Active; 5 - Passive

Ex. 4

- 1 - Wrong; 2 - Right; 3 - Right; 4 - Wrong; 5 - Wrong; 6 - Right; 7 - Right; 8 - Wrong;
9 - Wrong; 10 - Wrong

Grammar Unit 32 (p. 227)

Ex. 1 - Freestyle

Ex. 2 - Freestyle

