

# Write after Input

## Answer Key

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### • Unit 1

#### Ex. 1

<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	cause problems	6	on top of
2	present and put	7	not to operate
3	but it was gone	8	system naturally
4	and got the phone	9	for Rachel
5	number, and she heard		

Ex. 2 – Students' answers may vary.

Ex. 3 – Students' answers may vary.

#### Ex. 4

<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	, and I had	6	and promised to mail
2	, so I offered	7	, and he
3	, and this was the first	8	did not recognize me
4	, so he had no money	9	was from California, and
5	, but he didn't know how		

Ex. 5 – Students' answers may vary.

#### Ex. 6

- 1 - Dogs often cause problems
- 2 - Helping someone is not always a good idea.

#### Ex. 7

- 1 - Mike Morgan's memory makes him a great policeman
- 2 - My mother is a very intelligent woman.
- 3 - Listening to Mozart can help students pass their tests.

#### Ex. 8

- 1 - Order of sentences: 4, 2, Topic, 3
- 2 - Order of sentences: 4, Topic, 2, 3
- 3 - Order of sentences: Topic, 5, 3, 6, 4, 2
- 4 - Order of sentences: 4, 3, Topic, 5, 2

**Ex. 9**

1 - Ken, 2- hometown, 3- I, 4- teammates

**Ex. 10**

1 - doesn't like, 2- is, 3- forgot, 4- learned, 5- needed

**Ex. 11**

- 1 - S > We, V > had (simple)
- 2 - S > They, V > won (simple)
- 3 - S > I, V > wanted, S > boss, V > preferred (compound)
- 4 - S > He, V > likes, S > he, V > bought (compound)
- 5 - S > policeman, V > asked, S > he, V > gave (compound)
- 6 - S > I, V > want, S > I, V > need (compound)
- 7 - S > Tomas, V > wears (simple)

**Ex. 12** – but, so, and, or

**Ex. 13**

- 1 - S > We, S > father (, and)
- 2 - S > I (no comma)
- 3 - S > Pavel, S > he (, and)
- 4 - S > aunt, uncle, S > cousin (, and)
- 5 - S > we (no comma)

**Ex. 14**

- 1 - Not OK. (They eat dinner)
- 2 - OK
- 3 - Not OK. (, but)
- 4 - Not OK. (, so)
- 5 - OK
- 6 - Not OK. (, but)
- 7 - Not OK (, so I was late)
- 8 - Not OK. (Anju goes . . . , or she visits)

**Ex. 15** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 16**

- 1 - will, V > get
- 2 - was, V > driving
- 3 - didn't, V > like
- 4 - might, V > need
- 5 - has, V > talked
- 6 - is, V > going

**Ex. 17**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Av</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>conj</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Av</i>	<i>V</i>
1	helping		is				
2	I		lived	and	I		had
3	man	was	crying				
4	He		seemed	so	I		offered
5	He		told				
6	He		was	and	this		was
7	He		put				
8	he		realized				
9	She		had	so	he		had
10	He		needed	but	he	didn't	know
11	I		wanted	so	I		gave
12	He		was	and			promised
13	money		came				
14	I		recognized				
15	It		was	and	he	was	crying
16	I		walked				
17	He	didn't	recognize				
18	He		told				
19	He		was	and	this		was
20	I	will	be				

**Ex. 18**

Future- won't lose, is going to rain, will leave, aren't going to ride, will send, isn't going to hurt  
 Present- want, doesn't like, are, can't see, don't keep, receives,  
 Past- forgot, didn't have, worked, taught, was

**Ex. 19**

1- give, 2- need, 3- drop / will lose, 4- cannot play, 5- offered, 6- was / was, 7- was / had, 8- were,  
 9- are, 10- is, 11- are, 12- are, 13- received, 14- learned / were / told, 15- resigned, 16. will be

**Ex. 20**

- 1 - give > (present)
- 2 - need > (present)
- 3 - drop > (present) / will lose > (future)
- 4 - cannot play > (present)
- 5 - offered > (past)
- 6 - was > (past) / was > (past)
- 7 - was > (past) / had > (past)
- 8 - were > (past)
- 9 - are > (present)
- 10 - is > (present)
- 11 - are > (present)
- 12 - are > (present)
- 13 - received > (past)
- 14 - learned > (past), were > (past), told > (past)
- 15 - resigned > (past)
- 16 - will be > (future)

**Ex. 21**

1. (These expressions can be in any order.): Also, / In addition, / Moreover,
2. (These can be in any order.): However, / Nevertheless,
3. (These can be in any order.): Therefore, / As a result,

**Ex. 22**

1. and, but, so
2. Also, However, Therefore
3. and, but, so
4. Also, However, Therefore
5. and, but, so
6. Also, However, Therefore

**Ex. 23** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 24**

- 1 - ... cities, and we ...
- 2 - ... exiting, but it ...
- 3 - ... computer, so he
- 4 - ... license, and we
- 5 - ... convenient, but it ...
- 6 - ... tight, so young ...
- 7 - ... fires, and when ...

**Ex. 25**

Sentences 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11 are OK. In sentences with mistakes, students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 26** - Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 27**

1- from, 2- as, 3- to, 4- as, 5- from, 6- to

**Ex. 28** - Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 29**

1- of, 2- at, 3- about, 4- in, 5- about, 6- about, 7- of

**Ex. 30** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 31**

1- mine, 2- his, 3- yours, 4- theirs, 5- hers

**Ex. 32**

1- Tom, 2- Yumi, 3- cooked, 4- my family / drove, 5- tourist / tourists, 6- weather  
7- get / got / junk mail

**Ex. 33**

1- he, 2- she, 3- made, 4- we returned, 5- travelers / they, 6- It, 7- some arrived

**Ex. 34** – Students' answers may vary.

***Grammar Groups***

1 -bought

2 - past

3 - future

4 - No

5 - past

6 - Yes, there's a problem. Change "play" to "played."

7 - Yes, there's a problem.

8 - Either put a period after "raise" and capitalize "he," or put a comma after "raise" and add "so."

9 - [Students underline "plan."]

10 - present simple

11 - Yes, there's a problem. Change "plan" to "plans."

12 - I have to go to the dentist today, so I feel nervous.

13 - Yes, we need a comma.

14 - [Students circle "We" and underline "heard" and "decided."]

15 - No. Since the subject "we" is the same in both clauses, you don't need to repeat it in the second one.

16 - Yes, there's a problem. There are two complete sentences joined with a comma. You need to change the comma to a period.

17 - [Students circle "Everybody" and underline "need."]

18 - We should change "need" to "needs."

19 - [Students underline "was lived."]

20 - Yes, there's a problem. We should take out "was."

21 - Yes, there's a problem. We should change "gets" to "get."

**Ex. 35** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 36** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 37** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 38** – Sentences 1, 3, 5, 6, and 9 are false.

**Ex. 39**

1 - (possible answer) It is a surprise to the reader. We don’t expect a prisoner to be 16, so it’s dramatic to say it at the end of the paragraph.

2 - (possible answers)

1) I imagined that a teen prisoner might come from a single-parent family, but Brian lived with both parents.

2) I thought a teen prisoner’s parents would have only a high school education for less, but Brian’s parents were well educated.

3) I expected a teen prisoner’s family to not spend time with their kids, but Brian’s family always ate breakfast together.

4) I expected a teen prisoner to come from a poor family who lives in a small house, but Brian’s family was middle-class and had a large house.

5) I expected a teen prisoner to get bad grades in school, but Brian was a good student.

3 - a, c, d, f, g

4 - These are true: a, e, g

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

6 - It is ironic that the two girls who were killed were not gang members.

7 - (possible answer) Brian sleeps with headphones so that he thinks about music and not about his life in prison.

## • Unit 2

### Ex. 1

**Paragraph 1:** popular pets / that he is the boss of the family / In fact, she was not even polite /  
This essay will explain how my brother's family

**Paragraph 2:** they followed these three general rules / such as "Sit." / she received a reward /  
For example, they said, "Good dog!" / walked away and ignored her / For example, Sasha thought  
that she was / If she obeyed Danny's command / However, if Sasha disobeyed / Finally, here  
was the third rule / This was important because

**Paragraph 3:** Although people will always love pets, / to have a bossy dog

**Ex. 2** – The topic sentence for the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is the first sentence. It is: *When the family trained  
Sasha, they followed these three general rules.*

**Ex. 3** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 4** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 5** – Sentences 2, 3, 6, 8, and 10 are interesting.

**Ex. 6** – Students' answers may vary.

### Ex. 7

- 1 - Good: It's good because it had more than two sentences, and it has a thesis statement.
- 2 - Not Good: It's not good because it has only two sentences.
- 3 - Not Good: It's not good because it has only two sentences, and it doesn't have a thesis statement.
- 4 - Not Good: It's not good because it has only two sentences.
- 5 - Good: It's good because it has more than two sentences, and it has a thesis statement.
- 6 - Not Good: It's not good because it doesn't have a thesis statement.
- 7 - Not Good: It's not good because it has only two sentences.
- 8 - Good: It's good because it has more than two sentences, and it has a thesis statement.
- 9 - Not Good: It's not good because it doesn't have a thesis statement.

**Ex. 8** – Introductions 2, 5 and 7 are "Specific Person."

**Ex. 9** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 10**

- 1 - For example, when he / arrested a gangster
- 2 - For example, he tried / we all had stomachaches
- 3 - rent is \$900 / costs me
- 4 - For example, in spring, she / climbed mountains

**Ex. 11** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 12** – Conclusions 1 and 4 are “About me or another specific person.”

**Ex. 13** – General information

**Ex. 14** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 15** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 16** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 17**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>V</i>
1	will	talk	13	were	playing
2	won't	like	14	free-style	
3	will	go	15	have	written
4	won't	arrive	16	has	been
5	free-style		17	hasn't	finished
6	is	planning	18	free-style	
7	are	looking	19	should	wear
8	isn't	living	20	can't	afford
9	free-style		21	shouldn't	try
10	was	dreaming	22	can	see
11	weren't	listening	23	free-style	
12	was	talking	24	free-style	

**Ex. 18**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>AV</i>	<i>V</i>
1		are				
2		thinks		is	can	cause
3		wasn't				
4				was		
5	will	explain		trained		
6		trained		followed		
7		was				
8		sat		received		
9		was				
10		said				
11		was				
12		wanted	had to	sit		
13		refused		walked		ignored
14		was	should	respect		
15		was				
16		thought		was		
17		became				
18		told				
19		obeyed		gave		
20		disobeyed		walked		ignored
21		was				
22	did	allow				
23		was		helped		was
24	will	love	will	cause		
25		is				

**Ex. 19**

- 1 - everyone went outside to look at the damage
- 2 - our class studied about wild animals on the Internet
- 3 - We went to our seats
- 4 - I refused to go to the party
- 5 - Brad had a problem with his car

**Ex. 20** – 1- After, 2- Before, 3- when, 4- Because, 5- although

**Ex. 21**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>
1	storm	stopped	everyone	went
2	we	went	class	studied
3	We	went	concert	began
4	haircut	looked	I	refused
5	Brad	had	it	was

**Ex. 22** - The answer to both questions is “two.”

**Ex. 23** - Sentences 1, 4, 7, and 9 are not sentences.

**Ex. 24** - Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 25**

- 1 - arrive / will make
- 2 - had / would finish
- 3 - will make / work
- 4 - would ask / he had
- 5 - rained / wouldn’t feel
- 6 - have / will go
- 7 - will tell / like
- 8 - won’t dance / don’t practice

**Ex. 26** – 1- a dependent, 2- an independent, 3- present / future, 4- a dependent, 5- an independent, 6- past / conditional (*would* + verb)

**Ex. 27**

- 1 - would > will
- 2 - OK
- 3 - would > will (or) take > took
- 4 - will meet > meets
- 5 - would > will (or) doesn’t > didn’t
- 6 - OK
- 7 - OK
- 8 - would have > had
- 9 - OK
- 10 - has > will have
- 11 - wait > will wait
- 12 - OK

**Ex. 28** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 29** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 30** – [Students circle “quadruplets.”]

**Ex. 31**

<i>Blanks in order</i>		<i>Blanks in order</i>	
1	quadruplets	5	they
2	ones	6	their
3	quadruplets	7	them
4	Hers	8	These four sisters

**Ex. 32**

<i>Sentences in order</i>		<i>Sentences in order</i>	
1		8	
2		9	Stephan > he / Stephan's > his / the bus > it
3	Stephen > He	10	
4	the woman > she	11	
5		12	Stephan's > his
6	Omit "Stephan." / the woman > her	13	Stephan > he
7	The bus driver > He		

**Ex. 33** – Students' answers may vary.

**Grammar Groups**

- 1 - If I lived in Spain
- 2 - lived
- 3 - past
- 4 - conditional
- 5 - Yes, they're correct.
- 6 - AV: would, V: ride / V has
- 7 - Yes, there's a mistake.
- 8 - In Sentence B, we need to change "would" to "will," or change "has" to "had."
- 9 - AV: will, V: get / AV: will, V: watch
- 10 - No, they are not correct. We need to change "will get" to "gets."
- 11 - dependent clauses
- 12 - The correct ones are E and G.
- 13 - AV: will, V: have / V: break
- 14 - No, there's no problem.
- 15 - V: had / V: went
- 16 - Yes, there's a problem. We need to change "went" to "would go."
- 17 - AV: would, V: order / AV: would, V: have
- 18 - Yes, there's a problem. We need to change "would have" to "have."
- 19 - V: had / AV: would, V: joined
- 20 - Yes, there's a problem. We need to change "joined" to "join."

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**Ex. 34** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 35** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 36** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 37** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 38** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 39** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 40**

1 - False

2 - a, c

3 - 40%

4 - a

5 - a, b, d

6 - Hitchcock didn’t enjoy entering the crowded cafeteria at his studio.

7 - [Students’ answers may vary.]

8 - a, d

9 - “It” means smiling and making eye contact.

10 - louder, less hesitant, a self-confident voice, a strong voice

11 - b

12 - a

**Ex. 41** – [Students read.]

**Ex. 42**

A - 1. Complete, 2. Incomplete

B - 3. Incomplete, 4. Complete

C - 5. Complete, 6. Incomplete

**Ex. 43** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 44**

A - 1. Copied, 2. Paraphrased

B - 3. Paraphrased, 4. Copied

**Ex. 45** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 46** – Students’ answers may vary.

## • Unit 3

Ex. 1 – [Students read.]

Ex. 2

<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	1	Life can be challenging
	2	Because he is so tall
	3	I will describe my son, Daniel
2	4	physical problems
	5	he has to duck his head
	6	squeeze into a car
	7	sewed two sheets
	8	bend way over
	9	raised the showerhead
3	10	some emotional problems
	11	expects him to be great
	12	criticize him
	13	people stare at him
	14	he was the teacher
	15	hurt his feelings
4	16	has a strong character
	17	he gets tired of his size

Ex. 3

- 1 - Thesis statement: In this essay, I will describe my son, Daniel, and his unique life.
- 2 - Topic sentences are the first sentences in paragraphs 2 and 3.

Ex. 4 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 5 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 6

- 1- Story, 2- Not a story, 3- Not a story, 4- Story, 5- Not a story, 6- Story / Question: a) in stories

Ex. 7 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 8

- 1- Few details, 2- Enough details, 3- Enough details, 4- Few details, 5- Few details,
- 6- Enough details

**Ex. 9**

- 1 - a generous / picks apples / in front of his house
- 2 - physical / walks with
- 3 - worries / doctor, but he / always thinking about
- 4 - and turns on / opens the book that

**Ex. 10** – Students’ answers may vary.**Ex. 11**

- 1 - homework / jokes / funny
- 2 - wrinkles / mother / husband

**Ex. 12** – Students’ answers may vary.**Ex. 13** – Sentences 1, 3, 5, and 7 are wrong.**Ex. 14**

<i>About Emotions and preferences</i>	<i>About Senses</i>	<i>About Ideas</i>	<i>About Possessions</i>	<i>Others</i>
love	see	understand	own	be
want	smell	know	belong	seem
like	hear	forget	have	need
hate	taste	remember		cost
dislike		believe		
prefer		think		

**Ex. 15** – Sentences 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10 are wrong.**Ex. 16** – Students’ answers may vary.**Ex. 17**

<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	
1	was proud	9	was afraid	
2	was shocked	10	was depressed	
3	was upset	11	wasn’t satisfied	
4	were frightened	12	was interested	
5	was embarrassed	13	was tired	
6	was glad	14	was surprised	
7	was disappointed	15	was excited	
8	was sorry	16	was delighted	

**Ex. 18** – [Students copy the filled-in expressions from Ex. 17 above.]

**Ex. 19**

- First sentence- surprised⇒ was surprised
- Third sentence- disappointed⇒ is (or possibly “was”) disappointed
- Fifth sentence- interested⇒ is interested
- Sixth sentence- afraid⇒ is afraid
- Ninth sentence- sorry⇒ is sorry
- Tenth sentence- glad⇒ is glad

**Ex. 20** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 21**

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>who or which?</i>	<i>Subject and verb of the indep. clause</i>	<i>Underline the following:</i>	<i>Subject and verb of the dep. clause</i>
1	who	I have	who belongs to a famous singing group	who belongs
2	which	father spent	which traveled around the world	which traveled
3	who	The doctor is	who fixed my broken arm	who fixed
4	which	Ahmed was	which was in great shape	which was
5	which	Everyone likes	which have surprising endings	which have
6	who	Taro met	who is now a computer science major	who is

**Ex. 22** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 23**

- 1 - he (omit)
- 2 - ~~who~~ ⇒ which
- 3 - CD which has
- 4 - it (omit)
- 5 - salesman who knew
- 6 - who was interesting
- 7 - who ⇒ which
- 8 - video which had
- 9 - to thank (**someone**) who 10. ~~they~~ (omit)

**Ex. 24** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 25**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
1	He ⇒ She	11	is ⇒ are
2	it gives ⇒ they give	12	trying ⇒ try
3	watching ⇒ watch	13	traveling ⇒ travel
4	find ⇒ found	14	listen ⇒ listening
5	saving ⇒ (to) save	15	has ⇒ have
6	they are ⇒ it is / you ⇒ we	16	homeworks ⇒ homework
7	They know ⇒ He (or She) knows	17	were ⇒ was
8	they ⇒ he	18	student ⇒ students
9	seat ⇒ seats	19	are ⇒ is
10	He is ⇒ They are		

**Ex. 26**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> sentence	accept ⇒ accepted	11 <sup>th</sup>	millionaire ⇒ millionaires / take ⇒ taking
2 <sup>nd</sup>	retires ⇒ retire	12 <sup>th</sup>	(OK)
3 <sup>rd</sup>	he ⇒ she	13 <sup>th</sup>	learning ⇒ learn
4 <sup>th</sup>	deciding ⇒ decide / hers ⇒ her	14 <sup>th</sup>	will have ⇒ has
5 <sup>th</sup>	becoming ⇒ become	15 <sup>th</sup>	wanted ⇒ wants
6 <sup>th</sup>	person ⇒ people / has ⇒ have	16 <sup>th</sup>	slept ⇒ sleep
7 <sup>th</sup>	going ⇒ go / taking ⇒ take	17 <sup>th</sup>	(OK)
8 <sup>th</sup>	... will <u>give</u> a lot of ...	18 <sup>th</sup>	They ⇒ It / are ⇒ is
9 <sup>th</sup>	thinks ⇒ think / will getting ⇒ will get / he ⇒ they / retires ⇒ retire	19 <sup>th</sup>	(OK)
10 <sup>th</sup>	continues ⇒ continue		

**Ex. 27** – [Students underline repeated words.]

**Ex. 28** –

**Paragraph 1:** good salesman      he is good at his job      my father is a successful salesman

**Paragraph 2:** my father does a good job

**Paragraph 3:** Also it is helpful

**Paragraph 5:** my father is a success at selling

**Ex. 29** – is perfect for me / relaxed / a pleasant / enjoyable place for

## Grammar Groups

- 1 - to
- 2 - [Students circle “to.”]
- 3 - Yes, there’s a mistake. The preposition “ to” should be “from.”
- 4 - [Students circle “as.”]
- 5 - No, there’s no mistake with the preposition.
- 6 - Add “the” in front of “same.”
- 7 - at
- 8 - about
- 9 - about
- 10 - AV will / V works
- 11 - Yes, there’s a problem. The verb “works” should be “work.”
- 12 - The word “can” is an auxiliary verb, so we need to add a verb, for example, “buy.”
- 13 - [Students underline “Before Joe met his wife.”]
- 14 - Because it starts with the word “Before.”
- 15 - “Because the water was too cold” is a dependent clause. It needs an independent clause. We could combine these two clauses by taking away the period and putting a small “b” on “because.”
- 16 - We need a verb in front of “interested” (for example, “is interested”) and we need a verb in front of “afraid” (for example “is afraid”).
- 17 - [Students underline “he would leave work immediately”.]
- 18 - Yes, there’s a problem. The auxiliary verb “would” should be “will.”
- 19 - Yes, there’s a problem.
- 20 - It should be “knows” because “know” is a stative verb, and stative verbs are usually in present simple verb tense.
- 21 - Yes, there’s a problem. It should be “owns” because “own” is a stative verb, and stative verbs are usually in present simple verb tense.
- 22 - Yes, there’s a problem. We need a verb in front of “shocked” (for example, “is shocked”).

**Ex. 30** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 31** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 32** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 33** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 34** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 35**

- 1 - True
- 2 - Because he wasn't paying attention to her.
- 3 - a, c, d
- 4 - b
- 5 - b, c, e
- 6 - children who are too active and cannot sit still
- 7 - between 3% and 5%, or, in other words, one child in every classroom
- 8 - a
- 9 - a) After taking Ritalin    b) Before taking Ritalin
- 10 - Only Statement "f" is true.

**Ex. 36**

- 1 - b
- 2 - c, d
- 3 - a, b
- 4 - b, d
- 5 - 1) f, 2) d, 3) a, 4) e, 5) b, 6) c
- 6 - c
- 7 - T
- 8 - b, c
- 9 - a, b
- 10 - b, d
- 11 - False

**Ex. 37** – [Students read.]

**Ex. 38**

- 1 - Not enough / Enough
- 2 - Not enough / Enough
- 3 - Enough / Not enough

**Ex. 39** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 40** – Students' answers may vary.

## • Unit 4

### Ex. 1

<i>Para.</i>	<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	1	did some research	3	8	A second type is
	2	some common dreams		9	The reason for this type of dream is that
	3	In this essay, I will explain		10	example, you are a salesman, but
2	4	The most common type	4	11	The third common type of dream
	5	you, so you start to run		12	For example, you have to give a speech
	6	move fast enough		13	because people will laugh at you
	7	decision, and you don't know what to do	5	14	Also, this information could help

**Ex. 2** – Students' answers may vary.

### Ex. 3

- A. frighten children, 2. frightened by animals, 3. uncles, neighbors, and teachers
- B. 3. type is the "party-person"
- C. 2. acts as if they are the boss
- D. 2. the single-parent: just one parent lives
- E. 3. someone that I met at a party

**Ex. 4** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 5** – Students' answers may vary.

### Ex. 6

**Paragraph 2** - The most common type of dream is being chased.

**Paragraph 3** - A second type is about school.

**Paragraph 4** - The third common type of dream is about being nude.

**Ex. 7**

- 1 - Topic sentence: My brother has a lot of problems with money.  
The last sentence is not about the topic.
- 2 - Topic sentence: The third step in planning a trip is to find a good hotel.  
The last sentence is not about the topic.
- 3 - Topic sentence: Another reason why I want to become a doctor is that I will be able to help a lot of people.  
The second sentence (“Doctors need to be smart”) and the last sentence are not about the topic.
- 4 - Topic sentence: The scenery in the movie was especially attractive.  
The third and fifth sentences are not about the topic. They are “There was a lot of action during the beginning, too” and “He had a lot of problems with his boss while he was on the ship...”

**Ex. 8** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 9** – Sentences 2, 3, 6, and 8 are “G.”

**Ex. 10** – Only Sentence 13 is “S.”

**Ex. 11** – The blanks after Sentences 9, 11, 17, and 19 are “S.”

**Ex. 12** – “Dogs 2” is more interesting.

**Ex. 13** – 1. Describe a specific person, 2. Example, 3. Story, 4. Story, 5. Describe a specific person, 6. Example

**Ex. 14** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 15** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 16**

<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	think that some young people did	5	police noticed that they entered
2	tell me that it happened	6	This means that someone
3	I believe that	7	learned that the police have
4	From the article, I found out that	8	hope that they solve

Ex. 17 – think, tell, believe, find (found) out, notice(d), mean(s), learn(ed), hope

Ex. 18 – Sentence 3 is OK.

Ex. 19 – Students' answers may vary.

Ex. 20 – Students' answers may vary.

Ex. 21 – Sentences 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, and 14 are wrong.

Ex. 22 – Students' answers may vary.

Ex. 23

<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	enjoy traveling	14	decide to go
2	expect to see	15	agreed to do
3	fail to meet	16	stopped taking
4	finish visiting	17	promised to heat
5	appreciate learning	18	forgot to do
6	pretend to want	19	kept reminding
7	avoid going	20	quit reminding
8	wish to have	21	regret staying
9	want to have	22	recommend trying
10	will learn to live	23	should consider doing
11	miss watching	24	plan to spend
12	may also dislike going	25	hope to learn
13	refuse to stay		

Ex. 24

Verb + Gerund- enjoy, finish, appreciate, avoid, miss, dislike, stop, keep, quit, regret, recommend, consider

Verb + Infinitive- expect, fail, pretend, wish, want, learn, refuse, decide, agree, promise, forget, plan, hope

**Ex. 25**

#	<i>Corrections</i>	#	<i>Corrections</i>
1	wished knowing > wished to know	11	refused listening > refused to listen
2	refused teaching > refused to teach	12	agreed playing > agreed to play
4	stopped to work > stopped working	13	enjoyed to practice > enjoyed practicing
6	quit to try > quit trying	15	recommended to rest > recommended resting
7	practiced to build > practiced building	17	decided returning > decided to return
8	disliked to hear > disliked hearing	19	finished to play > finished playing

**Ex. 26** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 27** – Sentences 1, 4, and 5 are wrong.

**Ex. 28**

- 1 - It is easy for Brad to ...
- 2 - It is difficult for me to ...
- 3 - It is hard for some people to ...

**Ex. 29** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 30**

1. asked Sara out / turned Dan down / kept on
2. threw up / call off / get over

**Ex. 31** – 1. keep on, 2. call off, 3. ask (someone) out, 4. get over,  
5. turn (someone) down, 6. throw up

**Ex. 32** – [Students read.]

**Ex. 33**

1. Her brother kept on asking the boss for a raise. (or) Her brother kept on working hard.
2. The star basketball player threw up.
3. Yes, he kept on practicing.
4. The coach finally called off the rest of the practice.
5. They will have practice again when the players get over their sickness.
6. Ted wants to ask his neighbor out.

**Ex. 34**

**“A Gift”** (first draft)

1- very active, 2- told my sister, 3- an active girl, 4- told her, 5- told her, 6- an active girl

**“A Gift”** (second draft)

1- energetic, 2- said that she, 3- explained to her, 4- someone who likes physical activity

**Ex. 35**

**“Organized or Disorganized?”** (first draft)

Blanks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5- “are not organized” / Blank 6- “I was not organized”

**“Organized or Disorganized?”** (second draft)

1- good time-managers, 2- do not manage their time well, 3- are disorganized,  
4- do not prepare a schedule, 5- couldn't keep things in order

**Ex. 36** – Students' answers may vary.

**Grammar Groups**

- 1 - We should complete it with item “b,” because we need a noun clause (with “that”) after “believe.”
- 2 - Yes, there's a mistake. We should take out “there.”
- 3 - No, we should keep “there” in Sentence C.
- 4 - Yes, there's a mistake. We should change “was I” to “I was.”
- 5 - No, we should keep “shooting.”
- 6 - Yes, we should change “giving” to “to give.”
- 7 - [Students should fill in a gerund form, such as “doing.”]
- 8 - The correction is “It is easy for me to ...
- 9 - Students' answers may vary.
- 10 - Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 37** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 38** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 39** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 40** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 41** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 42** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 43** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 44**

- 1 - The bully teased Hillary.
- 2 - No, he’s not, because a bully repeats the bad behavior many times.
- 3 - b
- 4 - c
- 5 - a
- 6 - b
- 7 - c, e
- 8 - The bully probably stopped teasing the boy with glasses.
- 9 - Peter over-reacted.
- 10 - c

**Ex. 45**

- 1 - Cross out Numbers 3 and 5.
- 2 - Cross out Numbers 2, 4, and 7.

**Ex. 46** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 47** – Cross out these sentences: “About 5% of people never feel shy” (and) “Alfred Hitchcock was a shy person.”

**Ex. 48**

Cross out these last sentences: “Experts are not sure what causes ADD. Some parents of children with behavior problems should take a parent-training course.”

**Ex. 49** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 50** – Students’ answers may vary.

## • Unit 5

Ex. 1 – [Students read.]

Ex. 2

<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>	<i>Blanks in order</i>	<i>Fill-ins</i>
1	At that time, I was tired of winter,	6	enjoy opening
2	The first reason why I like	7	going
3	When it is extremely hot outside	8	listening
4	bodies, and I believe that that	9	rain at night in summer
5	Also, I can drop food or spill	10	physical and mental

Ex. 3 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 4 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 5 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 6 – [Students read.]

Ex. 7 –

**Paragraph 2** - Describe something or someone

**Paragraph 3** - Tell a story

**Paragraph 4** - Give an example

Ex. 8 – Students’ answers may vary.

Ex. 9

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Objects</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Objects</i>
1	told	me	9	died	
2	fell		10	arrived	
3	slept		11	forced	me
4	invited	us	12	causes	accidents
5	taught	history	13	returned	
6	built	table	14	returned	book
7	happened		15	enjoyed	video
8	likes	it	16	enjoyed	themselves

**Ex. 10**

Transitive verbs - 1. told, 4. invited, 5. taught, 6. built, 8. likes, 11. forced,  
12. causes, 14. returned, 15. enjoyed

Intransitive verbs - 2. fell, 3. slept, 7. happened, 9. died, 10 arrived, 13. returned

**Ex. 11** – Sentences 4, 6, and 8 are correct.

**Ex. 12** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 13** –

1 - is good at / is worried about

2 - I’m bored with / I’m bad at / I’m terrible at

3 - became angry at / felt ashamed of / was sorry about

4 - were tired of / were excited about / were surprised at

5 - was interested in / was glad about / is afraid of / is famous for

6 - was slow at / must be good at / was sad about / is very good at

**Ex. 14** –

(be) afraid of	(be) angry at	(be) ashamed of	(be) bad at
(be) bored with	(be) excited about	(be) famous for	
(be) good at	(be) glad about	(be) interested in	(be) sad about
(be) slow at	(be) sorry about / for	(be) surprised at / about / by	
(be) terrible at	(be) tired of	(be) worried about	

**Ex. 15** –

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Prepositions</i>	<i>Gerunds</i>
1	at	painting
2	about	hearing
3	for	helping
4	of	waiting

**Ex. 16** – 1- skiing, 2- working / raising, 3- honking / cutting, 4- relaxing, 5- flying, 6- becoming

**Ex. 17** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 18** – [Students read.]

**Ex. 19**

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>auxiliary verb(s)</i>	<i>past participles</i>	<i>by (what or whom?)</i>
1	was	given	my mother
2	were	taken	taxi
3	are	seen	It doesn't say, but probably by people in general.
4	should be	done	It doesn't say, but probably by students.
5	was	made	It doesn't say, but probably by workers in a car company.
6	can be	written	It doesn't say, but probably by me.
7	was	built	It doesn't say, but probably by workers.
8	will be	helped	nurse
9	must be	taken	It doesn't say, but probably by someone who is sick.

**Ex. 20** – Sentences 1, 5, 9, and 12 are not passive.

**Ex. 21** – Sentences 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, and 17 are OK.

**Corrections**

1. invented > was invented
3. was rained > rained
5. kept > was kept
7. was caused > caused
9. was known > knew
11. were took > were taken
12. must repair > must be repaired
13. was dead > died
15. was stolen > stole
18. should cleaned > should be cleaned

**Ex. 22** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 23**

- 1- worker was, 2- is, 3- Almost all the, 4- Most, 5- different from, 6- are supposed to,
- 7- the same as, 8- The first / The second / the next, 9- the last

**Ex. 24**

- 1 - Almost > Almost all the
- 2 - OK
- 3 - as > the
- 4 - First > The first
- 5 - cars > car
- 6 - suppose > is supposed
- 7 - Most of > Most (or) Most of the
- 8 - are > is
- 9 - last > the last
- 10 - supposed > are supposed

**Ex. 25** – Students’ answers may vary.

**Ex. 26**

- 1 - Dan said that he liked ice cream.
- 2 - Barry said that he would finish the project soon.
- 3 - Ann said that she goes to the movies every weekend.
- 4 - The boys said that they were working hard.
- 5 - Tom said that he would talk to his boss.
- 6 - Steve’s father told his son that he wanted him to work harder.
- 7 - Sue’s mother told her daughter that she should wash the dishes.
- 8 - Jim told Mary that he liked his idea.
- 9 - Jenny told her sister that they needed to buy a birthday present for their brother.
- 10 - The teacher told the students that they didn’t have much time.
- 11 - Dan said that he didn’t like ice cream.
- 12 - Jack and Jill said that they hadn’t heard the news yet.
- 13 - Sara said that her brother and sister were not going on the trip.
- 14 - John said that his parents didn’t have much money.
- 15 - Tim said that he was not tired.
- 16 - Jodi said if her brother were home.
- 17 - Tom asked if there were any cookies left.
- 18 - Matt asked if you liked apples.
- 19 - Patti asked what her neighbor was doing at 2:00 pm.
- 20 - The singer asked which song they were going to play.
- 21 - The librarian told me to be quiet.
- 22 - The director told the actor to speak louder.
- 23 - Tom told Jim not to drive so fast.
- 24 - Bob told his friend not to drink too much.
- 25 - The mother said to (or “told”) her son not to play outside after dark.
- 26 - The salesman said to (or “told”) the customer to try on the jacket.

**Ex. 27**

<i>Sentences in order</i>	<i>Mistakes</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Sentences in order</i>	<i>Mistakes</i>	<i>Corrections</i>
1			10		
2	is	was	11		
3	looks	looked	12	said me	told me (or) said
4			13	does you want	she wanted
5	said him	told him to	14	is	was
6	is the fish fresh	if the fish were (or “was”) fresh	15		
7			16	told	told her (or) said
8	I like your	she liked my	17	will	would
9	did I get	I got			

**Ex. 28** – [Students read.]**Ex. 29**

He asked her whose car that was.

She said \* that it was her car.

The policeman asked her to show him her driver’s license.

Jane said \* that she didn’t have it with her.

He asked her where it was.

She said \* that it was at home.

He said \* that he would have to give her a ticket.

She said \* that she was sorry and that she wouldn’t drive fast any more.

He told her not to forget to carry her driver’s license with her in the future.

\* In the indirect speech in Ex. 29 above, the verb “said” can be replaced by “told him” (or “told her”).

**Ex. 30**

1- put off / give up / do it over

2- blew up / cheer Sam up / show up

**Ex. 31**

- 1- show up
- 2- do (something) over
- 3- blow up
- 4- give up
- 5- put (something) off
- 6- cheer (someone) up

**Ex. 32** – 1- put off, 2- do (the paper) over, 3- cheer (us) up

**Ex. 33** – [Students read.]

**Ex. 34**

- 1 - Tom blew up.
- 2 - No, she didn't show up.
- 3 - He gave up at 3:00 pm.

**Ex. 35**

- 1 - Correct
- 2 - Wrong > Possible correction: Sara has some problems, for example, losing her driver's license.
- 3 - Correct
- 4 - Wrong > Possible correction: As a teenager, my father had some great part-time jobs. For example, he was a radio DJ, a delivery boy, and a pizza maker.
- 5 - Wrong > Possible correction: Ken hates almost all vegetables, for example, tomatoes, beans, and cabbage.
- 6 - Correct
- 7 - Correct

**Ex. 36** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 37** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 38**

- A - Change "seeing" to "to see."
- B - Add "I" after "said that."
- C - Change the spelling of "wait" to "weight."
- D - After the preposition "about," change "gain" to "gaining."
- E - In front of "is," add "it."
- F - Change "ate" to "eat."
- G - Possible correction: Combine Sentences 8 and 9 by changing the period after "pasta" to a comma and putting a small letter on "for example."
- H - Students' answers may vary.

- I - Change the spelling of “Although” to “Althought.”
- J - After “told,” take out “to.” Also, after “avoid,” change “to eat” to “eating.”
- K - Change “eat” to “eating.”
- L - Change “get” to “getting.”
- M - Change “burning” to “burn.”
- N - Change “climb” to “climbing.”
- O - After “I,” add a verb, such as “have.”
- P - Add “the.”
- Q - In front of “surprised,” add “is.”
- R - Students’ answers may vary.
- S - Change “advices” to “advice.”
- T - In front of “eating,” add “am”
- U - Add a period at the end of the sentence.

### Grammar Groups

- 1 - Students write “V” above the verbs “knows and “are planning.”
- 2 - Students underline “we are planning a party for him.”
- 3 - Sentence C is correct.
- 4 - Sentence C is correct because it has a noun clause after “hope.”
- 5 - In Sentence D, a possible correction is to change “said” to “told.”
- 6 - In Sentence E, a possible correction is: We think that she is very honest.
- 7 - [Students’ answers may vary.]
- 8 - [Students read their sentences.]
- 9 - We should take out “there.”
- 10 - We should add “she” after “where.”
- 11 - Yes, there’s a problem. Change “when is our next test” to “when our next test is.”
- 12 - Yes.
- 13 - was
- 14 - watched
- 15 - Yes, there’s a problem. Change “took” to “taken.”
- 16 - Yes, there’s a problem.
- 17 - We need to add a verb (such as “is” or was”) after “child.”
- 18 - No, it’s not passive as we can’t complete the sentence with an agent (such as “by \_\_\_\_”).
- 19 - about
- 20 - Yes, there’s a problem. Change “get” to “getting”
- 21 - We need the gerund form of “get” after the preposition “at.”
- 22 - Yes, there’s a problem. We don’t need the passive form of “cause.” We should say “Bad storms cause problems ...”

**Ex. 39**

<i>Paragraphs</i>		<i>Paragraphs</i>	
1	dream of becoming	3	Second
	There are three reasons why		When their plane arrives
2	The first reason is that		and delivers it to
	This means that	4	a luxurious lifestyle
	to go through security		Moreover, they can watch
	serve them		about \$100 a day for food
	For dessert	5	, so I'll never become
			still dream about

**Ex. 40** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 41** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 42** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 43** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 44** – Students' answers may vary.

**Ex. 45**

2 - children / dogs / participated

3 - physical problems / pets / longer/ without any pets

**Ex. 46**

4 - hospital / trees / painkillers / wall

5 - dentist's office / fish / blood pressure

6 - people / green bushes / people / an empty pot / relaxed

7 - Subjects: drivers (or people who were driving to work)

Finding: Compared to the people who drove past strip malls, the people who drove past parks felt less stress and were able to work better and faster.

8 - Subjects: prisoners (two different groups)

Finding: In one prison, three good things happened to the prisoners who had small animals. Their moods improved, they behaved better, and their blood pressure dropped. In the other prison, prisoners who had a window and a view of trees and hills went to the prison doctor fewer times than the prisoners without a view of nature.

**Ex. 47** – Students' answers may vary.