

**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 1<sup>st</sup> verb is past tense, but the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

1<sup>st</sup> blank: wish; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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~~ <sup>started</sup> on December 20<sup>th</sup>. He had finished his last test before he ~~had driven~~ <sup>drove</sup> back to his hometown. When he arrived at home, his mother ~~prepares~~ <sup>prepared (or was preparing)</sup> dinner. He was happy to be home. First, he ~~had called~~ <sup>called</sup> his friends to make plans. Then he unpacked his suitcase. After he ~~does~~ <sup>had done</sup> that, he borrowed his father's car and ~~drives~~ <sup>drove</sup> into town. In town, many people ~~are shopping~~ <sup>were</sup>. Ted also needed to do some shopping. While he was <sup>saw</sup> ~~looking~~ at a watch to buy his father, he ~~sees~~ <sup>wanted</sup> a ring that he ~~wants~~ <sup>didn't</sup> to give his mother. He ~~doesn't~~ <sup>have</sup> 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 that 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 if she could help her 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, to buy 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 <sup>st</sup>	the	time
2 <sup>nd</sup>	the	air conditioner
3 <sup>rd</sup>	The	next day
4 <sup>th</sup>	a	violent storm
5 <sup>th</sup>	the	plane
6 <sup>th</sup>	a	seat
7 <sup>th</sup>	a	window
8 <sup>th</sup>	The	pilot
9 <sup>th</sup>	the	same nature park

## Ex. 7

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



