

Unit 1 Where We Live

Lesson A: Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

A Underline the verb in each sentence. Write if it is *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.

1. Monica has loved horses since she was a child. _____
2. Kima has been running competitively since she was a teenager. _____
3. The baby has been sleeping for two hours. _____
4. Milo has been a vegetarian since he was 15. _____
5. John's family has been going to the lake for summer vacation for years. _____

B Complete each sentence with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Veronica _____ (go) on three job interviews this week.
2. Can you give me a ride to class? My car _____ again. (break down)
3. Carmen _____ an iPhone since last year. (have)
4. The students _____ already _____ the future tense. (learn)
5. Her parents _____ a new car. It's nice. (buy)

C Complete each sentence with the present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

1. David's brother _____ (live) in Washington, DC for five years.
2. We're at the beach and the sun _____ all day! (shine)
3. Sonya _____ the bus to school since she sold her car last summer. (take)
4. The team _____ harder and harder to win games. (try)
5. You _____ very well in class this year. Good work! (do)

D Circle the correct verb form to complete each sentence.

1. Marina is a great skier. She (has skied | has been skiing) since she was four years old.
2. Tomorrow is the test. We (have studied | have been studying) for it since September.
3. She is quitting her job. She (has found | has been finding) a better job.
4. I (have looked | have been looking) for a job since last year.
5. Tony (has lost | has been losing) his phone again.

E Complete each sentence with the present perfect or present perfect continuous form of the verb in parentheses.

1. The people at the bus stop _____ (wait) for half an hour.
2. It _____ every day this week. (rain)
3. My brother _____ to be a doctor for five years. He will finish next year. (study)
4. The artist _____ more than 300 paintings. (paint)

Lesson C: *So ... that*

A Complete each sentence. Use an adjective from the box and *so + adjective + that*.

arid cold hot rainy snowy

1. The classroom was _____ I wore my coat during class.
2. The weather was _____ we never went to the beach during our vacation.
3. The Atacama desert is _____ it is the driest desert.
5. This afternoon it was _____ I turned on the air conditioner.
4. It is _____ school is canceled today.

B Match the conditions and results.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nina is so excited that _____ | a. my mother lost her hat. |
| 2. The water was so cold that _____ | b. the students finished it quickly. |
| 3. The wind blew so hard that _____ | c. she can't sit still. |
| 4. The test was so easy that _____ | d. we're going to go there again. |
| 5. Brazil was so beautiful that _____ | e. nobody went in the pool. |

C Unscramble the sentences.

1. I ate / The pizza / that / was / good / four pieces / so _____
2. so / the passengers / The bus / was / slow / that / got off and walked _____
3. bad / was / so / that / The traffic / was an hour late / my father _____
4. hot / that / The coffee / so / I burned / was / my mouth _____
5. tired / Juan / so / on the couch / was / that / he fell asleep _____

D Complete each exchange with *so + adjective + that*. Use the underlined adjective.

1. **A:** Are cell phones useful?
B: Cell phones are _____ almost everyone has one.
2. **A:** Is the grocery store close?
B: The grocery store is _____ we can walk to it.
3. **A:** Is the weather nice?
B: The weather is _____ the students are eating lunch outside.
4. **A:** Was the ocean cold?
B: The ocean was _____ no one was swimming.
5. **A:** Was the food spicy?
B: The food was _____ Tamara drank three glasses of water.

Unit 2 The Mind's Eye

Lesson A: Infinitives and *-ing* Forms 1

A Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Rosie enjoys (watching | to watch) documentaries.
2. Vijay hopes (traveling | to travel) to Europe this summer.
3. David avoids (driving | to drive) on highways.
4. We agreed (going | to go) to the movie with Ann and her sister.
5. They stop (serving | to serve) food at 10 o'clock.

B Complete each sentence with the *-ing* or infinitive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Gia enjoys _____ (shop) at Twin Pines Mall.
2. My parents don't like _____ (eat) spicy food.
3. Kim wants _____ (buy) a new laptop.
4. The students decided _____ (ask) the teacher for more time to complete the assignment.
5. We gave up _____ (try) to solve the difficult math problem and went on to the next one.

C Complete each sentence with the correct preposition and *-ing* form of the verb from the box.

1. I am looking forward _____ you next week.
2. Rich is always talking _____ Japanese.
3. Thank you _____ my son this afternoon.
4. Ivan is afraid _____ on the highway.
5. Use sunscreen to protect yourself _____ a sunburn.

Prepositions:

about for from
of to

Verbs:

babysit drive
get learn meet

D Match the questions and responses.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What are you looking forward to? _____ | a. They are happy about getting good grades. |
| 2. What is Natalie afraid of? _____ | b. She is afraid of flying. |
| 3. Why are they happy? _____ | c. I'm interested in becoming a nurse. |
| 4. What is this book about? _____ | d. I'm looking forward to traveling to Chicago. |
| 5. What do you want to be? _____ | e. The book is about traveling in Vietnam. |

E Unscramble the sentences.

1. forgetting / worry / grammar / about / you / rules? / Do _____
2. on weekends. / is / studying / He / of / tired _____
3. having / for / Are / pizza / on / dinner? / we / planning _____
4. test. / about / Think / well / the / doing / on _____

Lesson C: Using *Could*, *May*, and *Might*

A Complete each sentence with *could*, *may*, or *might*. More than one answer may be correct.

1. Laura _____ have the opportunity to study in the US next year.
2. The school _____ be closed if it does not receive more funding.
3. The results of the experiment _____ prove the theory incorrect.
4. Be careful! That rock _____ fall!
5. Alex said his flight _____ be late.

B Complete each sentence with *could*, *may*, or *might* and a phrase from the box.

get hit by a car get in an accident have nightmares
not be understood not understand her

1. I never watch horror movies because _____.
2. Lisa is afraid to speak English on the phone because the other person _____.
3. Dan worries about riding his bike in the city because _____.
4. Rose is afraid to drive because _____.
5. My students are afraid to speak English because _____.

C Rewrite the sentences using *could*, *may*, or *might* to make them uncertain.

1. Some say that people who can play a musical instrument are better language learners.

2. He said the battery is low.

3. Martina is lost.

4. Yuri is the winner of the race.

5. Monkeys are afraid of snakes.

D Complete each sentence with *could*, *may*, or *might*.

1. No one is home. They _____ be away on vacation.
2. Carla didn't answer her phone. She _____ be in class.
3. They are late for work. There _____ be a lot of traffic.
4. The test _____ be very difficult.
5. Your daughter _____ be a doctor when she grows up.

Unit 3 Changing Planet

Lesson A: The Passive 1

A Write AV if a sentence is *active voice* or PV if a sentence is *passive voice*.

1. Oil is used as a fuel. _____
2. People use oil for energy. _____
3. Climate change has caused numerous problems. _____
4. Conservation is not practiced by everyone, but it should be. _____
5. Understanding the environment is important. _____

B Complete each sentence with the passive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Often a change in weather patterns _____ (cause) by climate change.
2. When trees (destroy) _____ an entire ecosystem is at risk.
3. Floods and droughts are examples of extreme weather that (created) _____ by climate change.
4. Forests (cut down) _____ for a variety of reasons.
5. Land management makes sure resources such as forests _____ (used) appropriately.

C Rewrite each active sentence in the passive. Include the agent, if needed.

1. Trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

2. Trees provide shade.

3. Palm trees are easy to recognize.

4. Trees and other vegetation prevent erosion.

5. Deforestation threatens the planet.

D Complete each sentence with the passive form of the verb in parentheses.

1. It's not just scientists that _____ (worry) about climate change.
2. Laws (pass) _____ in some communities to protect trees.
3. Land management practices (develop) _____ to protect the environment.
4. Sometimes erosion (cause) _____ by deforestation.
5. The oceans (affect) _____ by climate change.

Lesson C: The Past Perfect

A Read each sentence and underline what happens first.

1. Dinner had finished before the dancing began.
2. Yukiko had studied English for five years before she moved to Chicago.
3. Bert turned off the headlights after he had parked the car in the garage.
4. The meat had cooked sooner than the potatoes.
5. The students had completed their homework before the teacher gave them a test.

B Read each sentence and circle the past perfect verb.

1. When Krystal arrived at the station the train had left already.
2. Marcos knew about the party because I had told him about it a week ago.
3. Sarah had read the book before she saw the movie.
4. Dr. Dowd had been a teacher before she became a doctor.
5. Jasmine had never eaten sushi before visiting Japan.

C Use each prompt to write a sentence in the past perfect.

1. Andres / be / a good student _____
2. He / listen / in class and / do / his homework _____
3. His teachers / write / letters of recommendation _____
4. Andres / apply / to six colleges / in the US _____
5. On Thursday / he find out / he be accepted / to four of them _____

D Complete each sentence with the past perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Jessica _____ (learn) to ride horses at a ranch.
2. Conservation _____ important to the company. (never, be)
3. Enrollment increased after the college _____ money on new computers. (spend)
4. Profesor Ortiz _____ literature for 30 years before he retired in 2014. (teach)
5. Jackie _____ the assignment the day before it was due. (finish)

E Complete each sentence with *never* and the past perfect of *be* or *have*.

1. Before he went to college Omar _____ a roommate.
2. We _____ to another country until we went to Egypt.
3. They _____ a car until they moved to California.
4. Lydia _____ away from home before she went to college.
5. I _____ fresh coconut milk before I went to Brazil.

Unit 4 The Good Life

Lesson A: Infinitives and *-ing* Forms 2

A Complete each sentence with the *-ing* form of the verb in parentheses.

- _____ (become) a London taxi driver requires a lot of preparation.
- (prepare) _____ for the taxi driver exam takes two years.
- (memorize) _____ every street in London is difficult.
- (drive) _____ in London is difficult.
- (ride) _____ in a London taxi is a fun experience.

B Complete each sentence with the *-ing* form of a verb from the box.

- _____ is a good way to learn new vocabulary.
- _____ English is important for fluency.
- _____ will help you improve your spelling.
- _____ to the radio and to podcasts can improve your English.
- _____ what you learn in class will reinforce the concepts for you.

listen practice
read review
write

C Complete each sentence with the *-ing* or infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

- Jana promised _____ her parents tonight.
- If you don't want _____ late, you'd better hurry up!
- Tran needs _____ so much time on social media sites.
- Juro and Kazuo decided _____ a pizza.
- My father considers _____ art a waste of time.

be call
order spend
stop study

D Cross out the word that makes each sentence incorrect.

- Ravi (~~stopped~~ | gave up | tried) eating in restaurants in order to save money.
- The students learned (to form | ~~forming~~) the gerund and infinitive.
- Many students (need | try | consider) to save money for college.
- You must (promise | agree | avoid) to use this credit card for emergencies only.
- If you like (using | to use | used) tablet computers you should buy a new one.

E Write sentences using the prompts and the *-ing* or infinitive forms.

- Sarika / like / swim laps / in the university pool

- They / hope / have / the graduation ceremony outside

Lesson C: The Passive 2

A Complete each sentence with the present continuous form of the passive.

1. The way air travel affects the environment _____ (study) by scientists.
2. Faster, more fuel efficient planes (develop) _____.
3. More and more goods (carry) _____ by airplane.
4. People wonder if air travel (make) _____ safer with new technology.
5. Airlines report that fuel consumption (reduce) _____.

B Complete each sentence with the present perfect form of the passive.

1. New planes _____ (test) by the manufacturer.
2. Computers (use) _____ in airplane controls for decades.
3. The high-speed train (no used) _____ throughout the country.
4. In some cities, the car (replace) _____ by public transportation.
5. The pilot announced that maximum cruising altitude for the plane (reach) _____.

C Complete the paragraph with the present perfect continuous form of the passive.

The price of gasoline (1) _____ (rise) for months. At the same time, the number of commuters that (2) (use) _____ public transportation (3) (increase) _____. Experts say that this is not a surprise. With fewer cars on the road, traffic (4) (move) _____ more quickly, and pollution levels from car exhaust (5) (decrease) _____.

D Complete the paragraph with the present perfect form of the passive.

A new highway (1) _____ (build) on the outskirts of the city in order to ease traffic flow in the downtown areas. This road (2) (create) _____ as a way for people to get to and from the areas surrounding the city without cutting through the city. In general, commuters (3) (satisfy) _____ with the new route. Access to industrial parks and business parks located outside the city (4) (improve) _____. The only complaints (5) (relate) _____ to the toll that drivers must pay to use the road.

Unit 5 Survival

Lesson A: Unreal Conditionals

A Add a comma to each sentence, if needed.

1. I would have emergency supplies in the house if I were you.
2. If I were the cook I would keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.
3. If you were calm you would be able to think more clearly.
4. If I were you I would lock the doors at night.
5. I would check the batteries in the flashlight if I were you.

B Match the phrases to form unreal conditional sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If you do poorly on the test, _____ | a. if she were not so shy. |
| 2. If I were on an airplane, _____ | b. I would watch a movie. |
| 3. If Marina were a year older, _____ | c. you would be disappointed. |
| 4. Kim would be my friend _____ | d. if there weren't any earthquakes or droughts. |
| 5. California would be a nice place to live _____ | e. she would be in my class. |

C Complete each sentence with the correct verb forms.

1. (swim / call) If I were _____ and had a problem, I would _____ for help.
2. (buy / go) If you had _____ a tent, what store would you _____?
3. (try / be) I would _____ camping if there _____ bathrooms at the campsite.
4. (get / give) I would _____ a new car, if I were _____ a raise at work.
5. (learn / visit) If I were _____ Japanese, I would _____ Japan.

D Use each prompt to write an unreal conditional sentence.

1. lost my phone / be very upset _____
2. did well on a test / be very happy _____
3. on the subway in a new city / be careful _____
4. hungry at 2 a.m. / have a snack _____
5. on the wrong bus / get off at the next stop _____

E Read each real situation and write an unreal conditional sentence.

1. it's raining / I can't go for a walk

2. I'm not tired / I can't sleep

Lesson C: Using *wish* and *hope*

A Read each wish. Then write the reality.

Wish	Reality
1. I wish I didn't have to work tomorrow.	
2. Kareem wishes he read the assignment.	
3. They wish it weren't raining.	
4. We wish our favorite restaurant weren't so expensive.	
5. She wishes she knew the answer to the question.	

B Circle the correct form of each verb.

- I hate being sick. I wish I (felt | feel) better.
- Carol wishes she (has | had) more time to finish the project.
- We wish we (have | had) more free time on the weekend.
- The students wish the library (is | were) open until midnight.
- The teachers wish their students (speak | spoke) English outside of class.

C Write the correct form of each verb in parentheses.

- I wish I _____ (understand) more about this country's history.
- Deena wishes she (be) _____ not so far away from her family and friends.
- Jorge wishes he (have) _____ a smartphone.
- My parents wish I (spend) _____ more time at home.
- We wish our children (call) _____ us more often.

D Write the correct auxiliary verb to complete each question.

- The skiers wish it _____ (will) snow.
- I wish the bus (will) _____ come. I've been waiting for 20 minutes!
- He wishes he (can) _____ go to the party, but he has other plans.
- She wishes she (can) _____ play tennis better.
- They wish their neighbors (will) _____ stop making so much noise.

E Read each reality and then write a wish.

- I have so much homework to do tonight.

- Mauricio can't go to the soccer game tonight.

Unit 6 Art Matters

Lesson A: Reported Speech

A Complete each sentence with the correct verb form for reported speech.

1. "Blue is my favorite color." She said that blue _____ her favorite color.
2. "The Prado has an outstanding art collection." They said that the Prado _____ an outstanding art collection.
3. "This mural was painted by a famous Mexican artist." He said that this mural _____ painted by a famous Mexican artist.
4. "I want to learn to paint." She said that she _____ to learn to paint.
5. "She is a generous supporter of the museum." He said that she _____ a generous supporter of the museum.

B Read each sentence and write what the person says as reported speech.

1. Mikhail: I like art museums. _____
2. Rodney: I'm interested in sculptures. _____
3. Junko: I'm going to the gallery this afternoon. _____
4. Freya: The photography exhibit is boring. _____
5. Meena: This painting depicts a scene from Shakespeare. _____

C Rewrite each sentence as reported speech.

1. "The painter Jackson Pollack used an interesting technique in his work," said the tour guide.

2. "The priceless masterpiece was stolen from the museum," he said.

3. "The painting sold for \$12 million last month," she said.

4. "We studied at the Museum of Fine Arts School in Boston," the artists said.

5. "The colors for the mural were chosen," he said.

D Read each sentence and write what the person says as reported speech. Use correct pronouns.

1. "We spent the whole day in the Louvre!" Judy said. _____
2. "Jackie is a very good painter," said the art teacher. _____
3. "Most art critics don't consider graffiti art," he said. _____
4. "The sculptures are in the garden," she said. _____

Lesson C: Adjective Clauses 1

A Read each sentence and underline the adjective clause.

1. Maria Carmen doesn't like paintings that are dark.
2. This is a painting by the famous artist who we read about in class.
3. The teacher is a person who teaches something to other people.
4. Sabina wears a lot of jewelry that looks handmade.
5. We are artists who share a studio.

B Write adjective clauses using the words in the box.

carves statues give an opinion makes jewelry
take photographs writes articles or books

1. A photographer _____.
2. A writer _____.
3. An art critic _____.
4. A jeweler _____.
5. A sculptor _____.

C Write a sentence with a subject adjective clause that modifies each underlined word.

1. I saw the sculptures. They were in the museum. _____
2. We can talk to the artists. They painted the mural. _____
3. Yang bought oil paints. They are for a class. _____
4. The painting is by Velazquez. He was a famous Spanish painter. _____
5. Nazra didn't like the paintings. They were very abstract. _____

D Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence with a subject adjective clause.

1. You ordered a book. It arrived this morning. _____
2. Jen bought a new car. It was expensive. _____
3. The artist is a person. She creates beautiful designs. _____
4. They are children. They are talented. _____
5. The artist has two paintings in the museum. They are landscapes. _____

Unit 7 Getting Around

Lesson A: The Passive 3

A Read each passive sentence and underline the focus.

1. Millions of dollars are spent every day by online shoppers.
2. Mistakes were made in the report.
3. The dishes were washed by my son and daughter.
4. The car was driven at a speed of 85 miles per hour.
5. All over the world standardized tests are taken by students.

B Complete each passive sentence with the correct form of *be* and the verb in parentheses.

1. Your paycheck will _____ (pay) directly into your bank account.
2. The missing cash _____ never _____ (find).
3. This credit card _____ (accept) at hotels all over the world.
4. The check _____ (send) to the bank more than a week ago.
5. Don't worry. The bill will _____ (mail) before Friday.

C Use the word(s) in parentheses to write responses to the questions in the passive.

1. **Q:** Where was your wallet found? (classroom)

R: _____

2. **Q:** How much money was charged to your credit card? (\$550)

R: _____

3. **Q:** Why was your credit card declined? (I don't know)

R: _____

D Write each missing question in the passive.

1. **Q:** _____

R: Yes, the employees are paid by the hour.

2. **Q:** _____

R: No fees are charged for ATM use at NHD Bank.

3. **Q:** How _____

R: Payments will be made by bank transfer.

E Complete each passive sentence with the correct form of the verb *be*.

1. The bread is in the oven. It _____ baked.
2. Many years ago, Avenue Louis Pasteur _____ named for a famous scientist.
3. This is important: the test _____ given on Friday at 11 o'clock.
4. By eight o'clock tonight the votes _____ counted.

Lesson C: Indirect Questions

A Read each question. Write **I** for *indirect* or **D** for *direct*.

1. What time does the next bus leave? _____
2. Do you know where the elevator is? _____
3. Can you tell me how to get to the pharmacy? _____
4. Where's the coffee shop? _____
5. I was wondering what time you want to go to the beach? _____

B Match the question beginnings to their endings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Could you please tell _____ | a. it is to the ATM. |
| 2. Do you know how _____ | b. to open this? |
| 3. Can you tell me where _____ | c. how much this shirt costs? |
| 4. I'd like to know how far _____ | d. me where the restroom is? |
| 5. Could you please tell me _____ | e. Gate 15 is located? |

C Use the prompts to complete the polite indirect questions.

1. Where is the customer service desk?
Could you please tell me _____?
2. Does this bus stop at Arborway?
Do you know whether _____?
3. What's your name?
Can you please tell me _____?
4. What's the name of the forest with the waterfall?
I'd like to know _____.
5. How old is Nguyen?
Do you know _____?

D Choose the correct options to complete the indirect questions.

1. _____ your first name?
a. Do you know b. Can you tell me c. What's
2. _____ whether this bus goes to Jamaica Plain?
a. Can you tell me b. You know c. Do you know if
3. _____ how much a monthly bus pass costs?
a. Do you know b. I want to know c. Can you tell me whether

Unit 8 Competition

Lesson A: Tag Questions

A Read each tag question. Write if the speaker is *not sure*, *confirming yes*, or *confirming no*.

1. Driving is more dangerous than flying, isn't it? _____
2. They're not going to help us, are they? _____
3. That lifeguard survived a shark attack, didn't he? _____
4. I didn't miss the meeting, did I? _____
5. You are a doctor, aren't you? _____

B Match each sentence with the correct tag question.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The Millers have an aquarium in their house, _____ | a. is she? |
| 2. They don't allow backpacks into the stadium, _____ | b. aren't we? |
| 3. Ava isn't coming to the movie, _____ | c. don't they? |
| 4. That snake isn't dangerous, _____ | d. is it? |
| 5. We're lost, _____ | e. do they? |

C Complete each sentence with the appropriate tag question.

1. You speak French, _____?
2. Mrs. Reynolds lived in Barcelona, _____?
3. Mom didn't buy ice cream today, _____?
4. The students aren't prepared for the test, _____?
5. Ottawa is the capital of Canada, _____?

D Read each tag question and confirm what each one is assuming.

1. **A:** You watched the movie about forest fires, didn't you?
B: _____
2. **A:** Maya didn't do well on the test, did she?
B: _____
3. **A:** These cookies are delicious, aren't they?
B: _____
4. **A:** It's hot today, isn't it?
B: _____
5. **A:** You don't like the soup, do you?
B: _____

Lesson C: Adjective Clauses 2

A Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence using an adjective clause with a relative pronoun.

1. He saw a movie. It was very long.

2. Ahmed went to college. The college was in New York.

3. Nadia read the book. Her teacher assigned the book.

4. We're in an English class. It is an advanced level class.

5. We know a teacher. She teaches English.

B Complete each sentence with *that*, *which*, or *who*. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The athletes _____ I admire always treat their competitors with respect.
2. Athletes _____ do not play fair should not be allowed to compete.
3. Coaches are people _____ have a lot of influence over the athletes.
4. Outstanding athletes _____ come from small countries now compete all over the world.
5. There are some sports _____ seem to value money over everything else.

C Complete the paragraph with *that*, *which*, or *who*. There may be more than one correct answer.

Carlos entered a contest (1) _____ he did not think he could win. He was going to be in a spelling bee (2) _____ included English speakers as well as students learning English, like him. Carlos was a person (3) _____ didn't care about winning all the time. He thought a spelling bee would be an opportunity to learn words (4) _____ he hadn't heard before. In fact, the spelling bee included a lot of words (5) _____ Carlos did not know. There were some people in the contest (6) _____ seemed to know how to spell every word that was said. Carlos admired those (7) _____ were good at spelling.

Unit 9 Danger

Lesson A: Negative Questions

A Unscramble each sentence to form a negative question.

1. do / you / homework / your / didn't _____?
2. you / aren't / tired _____?
3. delicious / food / isn't / this _____?
4. warm / coat / isn't / enough / that _____?
5. want / eat / you / don't / to / something _____?

B Write each statement as a negative question.

1. They went to the library on Saturday. _____
2. His brother's name is Pham Tuan. _____
3. The bus drivers are on strike today. _____
4. You have a smartphone. _____
5. She drinks coffee. _____

C Read each situation and circle the correct answer.

1. The doorbell rings. It's Ted's friend Jorge.
Ted: Hello, Jorge. Won't you come in and sit down?
Ted (wants | doesn't want) Jorge to come in.
2. Gloria's friend Annie was not in class today.
Annie: Didn't Mr. Baldwin assign homework for tonight?
Annie expects Gloria to tell her that there (is | is not) a homework assignment.
3. You are two hours late and won't be home for another hour.
Your friend: Shouldn't you call home and let them know where you are?
Your friend thinks you (need to | don't need to) call home.
4. You tell the server that you don't want whipped cream on your dessert.
Your friend: Don't you like whipped cream?
Your friend is (surprised | angry).

D Answer each negative question.

1. Wouldn't you want to live on top of a mountain? No, _____.
2. Didn't you go to Richmond High School? Yes, _____.
3. Aren't you excited about the wedding? Yes, _____.
4. Isn't your mother coming to your graduation? Yes, _____.

Lesson C: Adverbials of Time

A Read each sentence and underline the adverbial clause.

1. Malika went back home as soon as she realized she had forgotten her phone.
2. The tourist screamed when a man tried to steal her camera.
3. We called the police as soon as we saw the accident.
4. Justin's family waited at the hospital while he was in the emergency room.
5. Mrs. Merz always closes and locks the windows before she leaves the house.

B Read each sentence and add a comma, if needed.

1. After their house was broken into the Santos got an alarm.
2. As soon as I woke up I heard the rain.
3. When the fire alarm sounded the students evacuated the school.
4. The fire alarm sounded while the students were taking a test.
5. Before you walk away make sure the door is locked.

C Rewrite each sentence with the adverbial clause first.

1. You may not use cell phones while in class. _____
2. The number of accidents dropped after the stop sign was put up. _____
3. Call me as soon as you get home. _____
4. Rita was in the kitchen when Vesna came home. _____
5. You should listen when the teacher is talking. _____

D Circle each correct word to complete the sentence.

1. We called the fire department (when | while) we saw the fire.
2. The ambulance will be here (before | as soon as) it can.
3. (Before | After) his car was stolen, Mr. Gomez called the police.
4. (While | After) Michelle was waiting to see the doctor, she read a magazine.
5. The man was rushed to the hospital (as soon as | after) the accident.

Unit 10 Mysteries

Lesson A: Modals to Discuss the Past

A Read each sentence. Is the statement speculation or is it almost certain? Check the correct column.

	Speculation	Almost certain
1. Investigators believe that Easter Island must have had trees and palms.		✓
2. The Moai might have used logs to move the statues.		
3. The palms could have been used to make ropes.		
4. Wood from trees must have been used to make canoes.		
5. The Moai must have had some tools in order to carve the statues.		

B Circle the appropriate modals to complete the sentences.

1. I can't find that email Josh sent with the directions to his house. I (could | must) have deleted it.
2. The living room looks nice. Rahmina (might | must) have cleaned today.
3. The thief (could | must) have come in through the window, but we don't know.
4. Karina (may | must) have talked to Jim, but I'm not sure.
5. Your car (could | must) have been stolen or towed away.

C Complete each conversation with the correct modal *may*, *might*, *could*, or *must*.

1. **A:** Lily _____ have eaten the cake.
B: How do you know Lily ate it?
A: She was the only one at home this afternoon!
2. **A:** Someone sent me flowers!
B: How nice! Who sent them to you?
A: I don't know. There was no card...but it _____ have been my parents.
3. **A:** It _____ have rained last night.
B: Why do you say that?
A: All of the cars parked on the street are wet.
4. **A:** Where did I catch this terrible cold?
B: You _____ have caught it from Diane. She was coughing on Monday.

Lesson C: Noun Clauses

A Read each sentence. Underline the noun clause.

1. Do you know how to get home?
2. I'm going to ask her how old she is.
3. Nobody heard what she said.
4. Where I'm going is none of your business.
5. Do you know what he wants?

B Complete each exchange with a noun clause.

1. **A:** Why did Michael call so early this morning?
B: I have no idea _____.
2. **A:** Where did Yu say the new office is going to be?
B: I don't remember _____.
3. **A:** Why did Emily cut her hair?
B: I don't know _____.
4. **A:** How long is this going to take?
B: I'm not sure _____.
5. **A:** How much is this going to cost?
B: I have no idea _____.

C Match the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Jessica works with animals. _____ | a. In our lab we're studying what causes diabetes. |
| 2. We're researchers. _____ | b. She's interested in how they adapt to changing environments. |
| 3. Lee and Jack are firefighters. _____ | c. They work hard when there is an emergency or fire. |
| 4. The university is in Austin. _____ | d. She wants to learn about what a copyright protects. |
| 5. Amy is studying to be a lawyer. _____ | e. I don't know exactly where it is in the city. |

D Complete each noun clause with a *wh*- word.

1. I can't understand _____ you won't tell me the secret.
2. He can't remember exactly _____ the professor said about the assignment.
3. Nobody told me _____ the administration building is.
4. Lucy can't remember _____ she is supposed to meet her friends downtown.
5. I don't know _____ to fix the printer.

Unit 11 Learning

Lesson A: *Could Have, Should Have, and Would Have*

A Complete each sentence with *should have*, *would have*, *could have*, or their negative forms.

1. Raul did not do well on the test. He _____ studied for it.
2. The quiz was a surprise. We _____ studied for it.
3. I _____ driven you home from school. I didn't know that you needed a ride.
4. The students _____ written longer essays, but the teacher said 10 pages was long enough.
5. Adam _____ asked his roommate for help with his homework. He didn't because his roommate was busy studying for a test.

B Complete each sentence with *should have*, *would have*, *could have*, or the negative forms of those verbs.

1. Kelly _____ lived alone this semester. She chose to have roommates because she likes to be with other people.
2. Xiang _____ been an English major. He complains about the books he has to read and the papers he has to write.
3. Kai's parents _____ helped him with some of his college tuition. They have plenty of money.
4. You told Mr. Coleman that you thought the test was unfair? Why? You _____ have done that.
5. Bob _____ wanted to go on the trip anyway. He doesn't like camping.

C Complete each sentence with *shouldn't have*, *wouldn't have*, or *couldn't have*.

1. Yao _____ eaten so much. Now he doesn't feel well.
2. Mauricio _____ given you money. He never has any!
3. Khalifa _____ been accepted to the school even if she had submitted the application on time. Her grades aren't very good.
4. Did I wake you? I'm sorry! I _____ called you so late at night.
5. If you had been ready on time, you _____ missed the bus.

D Complete the paragraph with a correct modal.

My brother (1) _____ studied in England for a year when he was in college. I was in high school at that time. Some people say he (2) _____ done it when he had the chance. I disagree with them. I (3) _____ gone either. Here's why. My brother was a good student and had a scholarship that paid all of his tuition and other expenses as long as he was enrolled in the state university. He (4) _____ lost the scholarship money for the year he was enrolled in another university, such as the one in England. My brother felt that he shouldn't give up his scholarship. He reasoned that he was young and would probably have another chance to spend time in England. So while he (5) _____ gone to England, and I (6) _____ liked to visit him there, I think he made the right choice. He (7) _____ wanted to be in debt when he graduated from college.

Lesson C: The Future in the Past

A Complete each sentence with a future-in-the-past structure.

1. They _____ visit Mexico to learn Spanish.
2. My parents _____ to move to California this summer.
3. Rosa _____ to drive to the station and then take the subway.
4. I _____ meet my sister after work.
5. You _____ do your homework in the morning?

B Match the two parts of each sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Geri was going to go to Madrid to study, _____ | a. but they won't because of rain. |
| 2. Layla was going to buy the red umbrella, _____ | b. but she bought the blue one instead. |
| 3. We were going to have dinner at Xavier's house, _____ | c. but she took the bus instead. |
| 4. Ms. Duncan was going to drive to work today, _____ | d. but she decided to study in Valladolid instead. |
| 5. They were going to have a picnic on Saturday, _____ | e. but in the end we ate at Mark's house. |

C Complete each exchange with a future-in-the-past structure.

1. **A:** Hi, Vickie. What are you doing in the office? I thought you _____ be out of town on business this week?
B: That's right, but the trip was postponed.
2. **A:** This is carrot cake. You said you _____ make a chocolate cake.
B: A carrot cake seemed healthier so I made that instead.
3. **A:** What is Dan doing watching TV? He said he _____ study this afternoon.
B: I don't know. . . I guess he changed his mind!

D Complete each sentence with a future-in-the-past structure.

1. I _____ relax this weekend.
2. Tomas and Luis _____ go fishing this weekend.
3. My mother _____ make fish stew for dinner.
4. Sergey _____ stop by on his way to New York.
5. We _____ work in the yard this morning.

Unit 12 Innovation

Lesson A: Modals to Discuss the Future

A Complete each sentence with *will* or *be going to*.

1. Some scientists think people _____ live on Mars one day.
2. But not everyone believes that Mars or even space _____ be the next frontier.
3. It seems more likely that more people _____ go into space as tourists.
4. Even when it's available, space tourism _____ be incredibly expensive.
5. And it _____ be dangerous.

B Complete each sentence with a correct future form.

1. Are you going out for a walk? I _____ go with you.
2. Is that pizza? I _____ have a slice, please.
3. Are you collecting the homework? Here, I _____ give you mine.
4. Are you ready to go? OK, we _____ be outside.
5. You're leaving now? OK, I _____ call you later.

C Complete each sentence about definite future plans. Use the verb in parentheses.

1. We _____ (go) to the movies on Friday night.
2. The students (take) _____ the test next week.
3. My sister and I (travel) _____ to California this summer.
4. This weekend Ali and his father (paint) _____ their living room.
5. In June, Wei (open) _____ a new restaurant.

D Complete each sentence about scheduled events in the future. Use a modal and the verb in parentheses.

1. This store _____ (close) in 15 minutes.
2. The school bus (leave) _____ at 8:45.
3. The plane (arrive) _____ at 5:20 p.m.
4. The concert (start) _____ at 7:45.
5. The festival (begin) _____ tomorrow.

Lesson C: Talking about the Future

A Complete each sentence with a modal to talk about the future.

1. The new highway _____ be completed by the end of the year.
2. Yang _____ study abroad next year, but she isn't certain yet.
3. I _____ not go out to lunch today.
4. The candidate _____ win the election.
5. The planet _____ become even warmer.

B Complete each sentence with the modal-like phrases *is/are (not) going to be able to* or *will have to*.

1. The students (not) _____ use the computer lab tomorrow.
2. Leaders _____ inform the public of the situation eventually.
3. Vivian, we _____ come to your party on Saturday.
4. The doctors (not) _____ operate on the patient tomorrow because there was a problem with her lab results.
5. You _____ try harder on the next test if you want to pass this class.

C Rewrite each sentence using the phrases *is/are (not) going to be able to* or *will have to* to express ability or necessity in the future.

1. Kim can't finish the assignment by tomorrow.

2. The researchers can work in Spain next year.

3. The university needs to do something about graffiti on campus.

4. Kenny has to improve his grades if he wants to get into college.

5. Many students can't return to school next year unless they receive financial aid.

D Complete each sentence with *will* or *be going to*.

1. Technology _____ advance rapidly in the future.
2. Robots _____ become a part of our daily lives.
3. People _____ have to adjust to having more technology in their lives.
4. This (not) _____ be easy for everyone. It _____ take some getting used to.
5. Technology education _____ be more important for children and adults.