

Unit 4

1 Simple past vs. present perfect (page 23)

- Use the simple past – not the present perfect – when you say when an event ended:
I **had** sushi last night. (NOT: I've had sushi last night.)

Complete the conversations. Choose the best forms.

1. A: What (did you have / have you had) for dinner last night?
B: I (tried / have tried) Indian food for the first time.
..... (Did you ever have / Have you ever had) it?
A: A friend and I (ate / have eaten) at an Indian restaurant just last week. It (was / has been) delicious!
2. A: (Did you ever take / Have you ever taken) a cooking class?
B: No, I (didn't / haven't). How about you?
A: I (took / have taken) a few classes. My last class (was / has been) in December. We (learned / have learned) how to make some wonderful Spanish dishes.
3. A: I (watched / have watched) a great cooking show on TV yesterday.
B: Really? I (never saw / have never seen) a cooking show. (Was it / Has it been) boring?
A: No, it (wasn't / hasn't). It (was / has been) very interesting!

2 Sequence adverbs (page 25)

- *Then, next, and after that* mean the same. *First* comes first, and *finally* comes last; you can use the other adverbs in any order: **First**, put some water in a pan. **Then/Next/After that**, put the eggs in the water. **Finally**, boil the eggs for seven minutes.

Unscramble the steps in this recipe for hamburgers. Then write the steps in order.

salt and pepper add in the bowl to the meat then

two pounds of chopped beef put in a bowl first,

Step 1 : First, put two pounds of chopped beef in a bowl.

put the burgers in a pan finally, and cook for 10 minutes

next, the meat and the salt and pepper mix together

into four burgers after that, with your hands form the meat

Unit 5

1 Future with *be going to* and *will* (page 31)

- ▶ Use the base form of the verb – not the infinitive (*to* + base form) – with *will*: I think I'll **go** to Hawaii next winter. (NOT: I think I'll *to go* to Hawaii next winter.)
- ▶ Use *be going to* – not *will* – when you know something is going to happen: Look at those black clouds. It's **going to** rain. (NOT: It *will* rain.)

Complete the conversation with the correct form of *be going to* or *will* and the verbs in parentheses.

- A: It's Friday – at last! What *are you going to do* (do) this weekend?
 B: I'm not sure. I'm really tired, so I probably (not do) anything exciting. Maybe I (see) a movie on Saturday. How about you? How (spend) your weekend?
 A: My wife and I (do) some work on our house. We (paint) the living room on Saturday. On Sunday, we (clean) all the rugs.
 B: (do) anything fun?
 A: Oh, I think we (have) a lot of fun. We like working around the house. And Sunday's my birthday, so we (have) dinner at my favorite Italian restaurant.
 B: Now that sounds like fun!

2 Modals for necessity and suggestion (page 33)

- ▶ Some modals for necessity and suggestion are stronger than others.
 Weak (for advice or an opinion): *should, ought to*
 Stronger (for a warning): *had better*
 Strongest (for an obligation): *must, need to, have to*

Choose the correct word or words to complete the advice to travelers.

1. You (must / should) show identification at the airport. They won't allow you on a plane without an official ID.
2. Your ID (needs to / ought to) have a picture of you on it. It's required.
3. The picture of you (has to / ought to) be recent. They won't accept an old photo.
4. Travelers (must / should) get to the airport at least two hours before their flight. It's not a good idea to get there later than that.
5. All travelers (have to / had better) go through airport security. It's necessary for passenger safety.
6. Many airlines don't serve food, so passengers on long flights probably (must / ought to) buy something to eat at the airport.

Unit 6

1 Two-part verbs; *will* for responding to requests (page 37)

- ▶ Two-part verbs are verb + particle.
- ▶ If the object of a two-part verb is a noun, the noun can come before or after the particle: **Take out** the trash./**Take** the trash **out**.
- ▶ If the object is a pronoun, the pronoun must come before the particle: **Take it out**.
(NOT: Take ~~out~~ it.)

Write conversations. First, rewrite the request given by changing the position of the particle. Then write a response to the request using *it* or *them*.

1. Put away your clothes, please.
A: Put your clothes away, please.
B: OK. I'll put them away.
2. Turn the lights on, please.
A:
B:
3. Please turn your music down.
A:
B:
4. Clean up the kitchen, please.
A:
B:
5. Turn off your phone, please.
A:
B:

2 Requests with modals and *Would you mind ... ?* (page 39)

- ▶ Use the base form of the verb – not the infinitive (*to* + base form) – with the modals *can*, *could*, and *would*: **Could** you **get** me a sandwich? (NOT: Could you ~~to~~ get me a sandwich?)
- ▶ Requests with modals and *Would you mind ... ?* are polite – even without *please*. *Can you get me a sandwich?* sounds much more polite than *Get me a sandwich*.

Change these sentences to polite requests. Use the words in parentheses.

1. Bring in the mail. (could)
Could you bring in the mail?
2. Put your shoes by the door. (would you mind)
.....
3. Don't leave dishes in the sink. (would you mind)
.....
4. Change the TV channel. (can)
.....
5. Don't play ball inside. (would you mind)
.....
6. Clean up your mess. (would you mind)
.....
7. Put away the clean towels. (can)
.....
8. Pick up your things. (could)
.....

Unit 7

1 Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes (page 45)

- Sentences with infinitives and gerunds mean the same: *I use my cell phone to send text messages* means the same as *I use my cell phone for sending text messages*.
Use a gerund – not an infinitive – after *for*: Satellites are used **for studying** weather.
(NOT: Satellites are used for ~~to study~~ weather.)

Read each sentence about a technology item. Write two sentences about the item's use and purpose. Use the information in parentheses.

1. My sister's car has a built-in GPS system. (She use / get directions)
 - a. *She uses the GPS system to get directions.*
 - b. *She uses the GPS system for getting directions.*
2. I love my new smartphone. (I use / take pictures)
 - a.
 - b.
3. That's a flash drive. (You use / back up files)
 - a.
 - b.
4. My little brother wants his own laptop. (would only use / watch movies and play games)
 - a.
 - b.
5. I'm often on my computer all day long. (I use / shop online and do research)
 - a.
 - b.

2 Imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions (page 47)

- With imperatives and infinitives, *not* goes before – not after – *to*: Try **not to** talk too long. (NOT: Try ~~to not~~ talk too long.)

Rewrite the sentences as suggestions. Use the words in parentheses.

1. When you go to the movies, turn off your phone. (don't forget)
When you go to the movies, don't forget to turn off your phone.
2. Don't talk on the phone when you're in an elevator. (try)
.....
3. Don't eat or drink anything when you're at the computer. (be sure)
.....
4. Clean your computer screen and keyboard once a week. (remember)
.....
5. Don't use your tablet outside when it's raining. (make sure)
.....
6. When the bell rings to start class, put your music player away! (be sure)
.....