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English Vocabulary for Beginning ESL Learners

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|  | **PRACTICE** |  |
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English Vocabulary for Beginning ESl Learners

**Jean Yates**

***McGrawHill***

*New York Chicago San Francisco Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan NewDeIhi SanJuan Seoul Singapore Sydney Toronto*

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**Introduction**

It is not easy to know how to start learning new words in a language that is not your native one. Most second-language learners depend on a favorite dictionary to get a quick translation of an unknown word; however, dictionaries are full of words that you may never need to use, or even to understand. How do you know which words to learn first?

One of the purposes of this book is to acquaint you with the English words that are most frequently used in the United States today—the words that people use every day with their family, friends, coworkers, and other people in the community in general. Presented here is a basic vocabulary of more than fifteen hundred words that have been carefully chosen because of their frequent appearance and usefulness in daily life. Once you have learned these words and mastered the structures in which they are used, you will be well equipped to add new words to this list, and you'll gradually continue to increase your working vocabulary.

The words of a language can be divided into two groups: content words and function words. Content words in English are either nouns—words that name people, places, things, or abstracts; adjectives—words that describe nouns; verbs—words that describe the actions of nouns; or adverbs—words that describe how an action is performed. Function words are those that form a structure that enables us to put the content words together to make sense. English function words include, for example, words such as *a, the, of, for,* and *and*—words that would be difficult to draw a picture of or to define in a word or two. Both types of words are extremely important for communication in any language.

The second purpose of this book is to provide practice in using content words within the framework of the function words that go with them. By practicing these two types of words together you will be not only learning new vocabulary but also using it correctly, enabling you to form meaningful sentences with a variety of individual words.

There are four sections in the book: Part I: Nouns, Part II: Adjectives, Part III: Verbs, and Part IV: Adverbs. Each of these parts contains a number of units, and each unit consists of special vocabulary for a certain topic and extensive exercises to practice it.

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**How to Use This Book**

The best way to learn new vocabulary is to use it, both in speech and in writing. The exercises in this book are designed to give you that practice by encouraging you to write down exactly what you would say in the context provided. The repetition of words and structures in various types of exercises will help you remember the words and make them yours to use in real situations.

Following are suggestions to help you get the most out of this book:

1. Get a good dictionary, either bilingual or English only, to use as suggested below.

2. Copy on a separate sheet of paper the lists of words presented in each unit.

3. You will already know some of the words. Write a check by each one if you are certain of its meaning.

4. Look up in your dictionary the words that you do not know or are not sure of, and write a word in your language or a definition in English next to it on your paper.

5. Do the written exercises for the entire unit.

6. In the exercises that ask you to write personal sentences, try to use words that are new to you. Of course, if the new words do not fit, use words that you already know.

7. Compare your answers with those in the Answer Key at the back of the book. For the exercises that require personal answers, you may wish to ask a native speaker friend to read your answers to see if they are correct.

8. Go back to your original list, cover up the translations or definitions that you first wrote, and see if you now know all the new words.

9. Try writing more sentences, using the same patterns used in the exercises, to further practice the words thatyou haven't completely mastered so far.

10. Keep practicing!

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**PART I**

MNS

Nouns are the words we use to name all the things we know about, have, see, hear, taste, smell, or feel. This includes words for people, such as *man, teacher,* and *friend.* It includes words for places, such as *city, kitchen,* and *street.* It includes words for things, such as *ball, tree,* and *computer.* And it includes words for things we know exist but can't touch, such as *idea, air, pollution,* and *strength.*

Many nouns can be counted—one friend, two friends, for example. These nouns have plural forms, which in English usually means they have an *-s* added to the end, according to certain set spelling and pronunciation patterns. A few nouns have "irregular" plurals—instead of ending in *-s,* they have forms that have survived from earlier forms of English or were adapted from other languages. Examples of these include *women, men, children, media,* and *phenomena.*

Other nouns cannot be counted—*air, wind,* and *pollution,* for example. They have no plural forms, are used with singular verbs, and are called "noncount" nouns. But noncount nouns can also be things that we can count! First, there are those that it would take a lifetime to count, so we call them by a more general noncount noun, such as *hair, sugar,* or *flour.* And then there are those that we categorize in general groups that are named by noncount nouns, such as *furniture, mail, silverware,* and *china.* Of course we can count *chairs, tables,* or *beds,* but the general category *furniture* is never made plural. The noncount noun *mail* includes the *letters* and *cards* that we can count. English has a lot of these words.

One thing that singular, plural, and noncount nouns have in common is that they can all, in certain situations, be preceded by the article *the. The* before a noun indicates that both the speaker and the hearer know exactly *which oneof* the nouns is being referred to. *" The* groceries are in *the* car," for example, informs the hearer that "the groceries that wejust bought" are in "the car that we have."

When you know the patterns for using nouns, you can add new ones to your vocabulary every day and know you are using them correctly. Have fun with nouns!

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**Unit 1**

**People and Places**

**Words for People**

**Members of the FamUy**

Review the words in the following list:

aunt

brother

cousin

daughter

father

granddaugh te r grandfather grandmother grandson

husband

mother

nephew

niece

sister

son

uncle

wife

To identify a member of the family of someone's husband or wife, add OT-Zawafter the relationship word. For example, a man's *motherin-law* is his wife's mother.

brother-in-law mother-in-law daughter-in-law sister-in-law father-in-law son-in-law

**exercise**

**1-1**

*Fill in each blank with a word from one of the preceding lists.*

**1.** My father's mother is my

2. Her husband is my

3. My mother's sister is my

4. Her husband is my

3

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**4 Nouns**

5. Their daughter is my

6. My daughter's husband is my

7. **I** am a

, and

8. **I** have a

, and \_

**Categories for People**

Review the words in the following list:

acquaintance girl neighbor

baby guest teenager

boy host visitor

child hostess woman

friend man

**FvffM 1-2**

*Match each word from the list on the left with its description on the right.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **- 1.** | baby | a. | a person who lives or works near where you live or work |
| \_ 2. | boy | b. | a grown-up female |
| \_ 3. | child | c. | a person between the ages of thirteen and nineteen |
| \_ 4. | friend | d. | someone you know well and like |
| \_ 5. | girl | c. | a grown-up male |
| \_ 6. | man | f. | a person under the age of two |
| \_ 7. | neighbor | g | a  young male | |
| \_ 8. | teenager | h. | a young female |
| \_ 9. | woman | i. | a person under the age of thirteen |

**People and Places 5**

**Names of Workers**

Review the words in the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accountant | driver | pharmacist |
| actor | employer | photographer |
| actress | engineer | pianist |
| adviser | firefighter | pilot |
| architect | football player | police officer |
| artist | guide | professor |
| beautician | hostess | programmer |
| boss | janitor | pupil |
| carpenter | journalist | reporter |
| cleaner | lawyer | sales assistant |
| cook | mail carrier | singer |
| customer | manager | stewardess |
| dancer | mechanic | student |
| dentist | military officer | teacher |
| designer | nurse | technician |
| director | painter | writer |
| doctor | patient |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** | **S** | **se** | **1-3** |

*Circle the word that best completes each sentence.*

**1.** When I am sick I see a

**lawyer carpenter doctor police officer**

2. The person who gives traffic tickets is a

**singer lawyer firefighter police officer**

3. The person who lives near my house is my

**firefighter neighbor military officer journalist**

4. Medicines are prepared at the drugstore by a

**mechanic nurse pharmacist sales assistant**

5. iF i have a toothache, I see a

**janitor doctor dentist**

**technician**

**6 Nouns**

**Parts of the Body**

Review the words in the following list:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ankle | heel |
| arm | hip |
| cheeks | knee |
| chest | leg |
| chin | lips |
| ears | mouth |
| elbow | neck |
| eyes | nose |
| face | shoulders |
| fingers | stomach |
| foot | thumb |
| hair | toes |
| hand | waist |
| head | wrist |

1-4

*Fill in the blanks.*

**1.** The , , , ,

, , , and are on the *head.*

2. The *elbow* is in the middle of the

3. The is in the middle of the *leg.*

4. The is between the *hand* and the *arm.*

5. The is between the *foot* and the *leg.*

6. The *foothas* five ; the *handhas* four and one

7. The *shoulders* are between the and the

8. The is above the *stomach* and below the *chest.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Review the words | in the following | list: |
| airport | gas station | railroad |
| apartment | grass | river |
| area | grocery store | road |
| bank | highway | school |
| barbershop | hill | shopping center |
| beach | hospital | shops |
| building | hotel | sidewalk |
| bus stop | house | street |
| church | land | suburb |
| city | library | sun |
| corner | moon | town |
| country | mountain | traffic light |
| drugstore | neighborhood | train station |
| farm | ocean | tree |
| florist | park | yard |
| garden | post office |  |

**People and Places 7**

**Words for Places**

**Outside Places**

**B— 1-5**

*Circle the word that does* not *belong in each group.*

**1.** airport train station road

2. library ocean mountain

3. drugstore grocery store florist

4. post office bank library

5. street highway apartment

6. moon house hotel

7. tree post office yard

8. church highway library

bus stop

river

sun

farm

road

apartment

garden

school

**8 Nouns**

**exercise**

**1-6**

*What places do you go to every day ?*

**exercise**

**1-7**

*What places do you go to once or twice a week ?*

**exercise**

*Whatplaces doyou go to occasionally (sometimes)*

**exercise**

**1-9**

*Where do you never go ?*

**People and Places**

**9**

**Inside Places**

Review the words in the following list:

attic front door

back door hall

basement kitchen

bathroom laundry room

bedroom library

ceiling living room

classroom office

corner restaurant

department store second floor

dining room store

first floor wall

floor window

**1-10**

*Write the name of theplace orplaces where each of the following things is usually found.*

1. bathtub

2. bed

3. bedspread

4. blackboard

5. blanket

6. book

7. bookshelf

8. buffet

9. bulletin board

10. chair

11. closet

12. coffeemaker

13. coffee table

14. computer

15.

copier

**10 Nouns**

16. counter

17. cup

18. desk

19. detergent

20. dish

21. dishwasher

22. dresser

23. dryer

24. elevator

25. escalator

26. facecloth

27. fax machine

28. filing cabinet

29. fireplace

30. fork

31. garbage disposer

32. glass

33. knife

34. Iamp

35. magazine

36. microwave oven

37. napkin

38. newspaper

39. nighttable

40. notebook

41. pan

**People and Places 11**

42. paper

43. pen

44. pencil

45. pillow

46. pillowcase

47. plate

48. printer

49. refrigerator

50. saucer

51. sheet

52. shower

53. sink

54. soap

55. sofa

56. spoon

57. stairway

58. stove

59. table

60. tea towel

61. telephone

62. toaster

63. toilet

64. towel

65. TVset

66. washing machine

**Unit 2**

**Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

**Vsing Singular Mouns**

English nouns can be divided into two categories: *count nouns* and *noncount nouns.*

A count noun is *singularwhen* there is *one* of the person, place, or thing it names.

When a noun is singular, use *a* or *an* before it. Use *a* if it begins with a *consonant* sound; use *an* if it begins with a *vowel* sound.

**2-1**

*Write* a *or* an *before each of the following singular nouns.*

1. brother 9. reporter

2. aunt 10. stewardess

3. artist 11. sister

4. employer 12. uncle

5. janitor 13. dentist

6. professor 14. driver

7. patient 15. actor

8. engineer 16. adviser

*12*

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**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 13**

17. accountant 29. bus stop

18. technician 30. basement

19. architect 31. elbow

20. actress 32. arm

21. cheek 33. ankle

22. chest 34. nose

23. leg 35. eye

24. ear 36. library

25. mouth 37. house

26. area 38. ocean

27. apartment 39. airport

28. river 40. attic

Use *a* or *an* before a singular noun to answer the question *"What. . . ?"*

What do you do? I'm **a** secretary. Fm **an** actor.

What is it? It's **a** banana. It's **an** apple.

What do you want? I want **a** house. I want **an** apartment.

Use the number *one* before a singular noun to answer the question *"How many . . . ?"*

How many cars do you have? We have **one** car.

How many English classes are there? There is **one** class.

Use *"There is . . .* "before a singular noun to indicate that it exists.

**There is** an accountant in my family.

**There is** a library on the corner.

**There is** only one bus stop on this street.

**14 Nouns**

**exercise**

*l-l*

*Look at page 13 of this book and answer the following questions. Be careful in your choice of* a, an, *or* one *before each singular noun.*

**1.** What do you have in your hands?

2. What is there at the very end of this book?

3. In the word *Contents,* what is there between the first n and the *e?*

4. How many *e's* are there in the word *Contents}*

**Words for Groups of People**

Some singular nouns name groups of people who have the same interest. These are called *collective* nouns. Use a collective noun with a singular verb form. Observe the following examples:

band choir chorus class

committee company

family

government

orchestra

team

**exercise**

*n*

*Fill in each blank with a word from the previous list. Be sure to include* a *or* an *in each blank before the noun.*

**1.** A group of people who take a course together is

2. A group of people who play musical instruments together can be or

3. A group of people who form a business is

4. People who are related by blood are

5. A group of people who play together to win a game or sport is

6. A group of people who control public policy in a country is

7.

**8.**

**Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

A group of people who make plans for a larger group is called

A group of people who sing together is or

**15**

**Vsing Plural IVouns**

A count noun is *plural* when there is *more than one* of the person, place, or thing it names. To make a singular noun plural:

• Add-s:

one tree three trees

one word four words

one sister two sisters

• Add *-es* to a few words that end in *-o:*

one echo two echoes

one mosquito three mosquitoes

one tomato four tomatoes

one hero four heroes

one potato two potatoes

one tornado two tornadoes

• Add *-es* to nouns that end in *-ch, -sh, -ss,* and -x:

one beach two beaches

one dish four dishes

one dress two dresses

one fax three faxes

• Add *-ies* to nouns that end in a consonant followed by *-y,* after dropping the *-y.*

one city two cities

one country four countries

one family two families

one puppy six puppies

• Add *-ves* to nouns that end in *-for -fe,* after dropping the *-for -fer.*

one calf two calves

one half two halves

one leaf three leaves

one knife five knives

• Use an irregular form for certain nouns:

one child two children

one man four men

one person three people

one tooth four teeth

one mouse three mice

one woman three women

one foot two feet

• Use the singular form for the plural for certain nouns:

one deer three deer

one sheep four sheep

one fish two fish

**16 Nouns**

**2-4**

*Write the plural form of each of the following*

1. brother

2. daughter

3. wife

4. baby

5. child

6. man

7. woman

8. teenager

9. artist

10. customer

11. student

12. actress

13. boss

14. nurse

15. eye

16. ear

17. toe

18. church

19. city

20. library

21. bus stop

22. post office

23. window

24. glass

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 17**

**exercise**

25. knife

26. fork

27. stove

28. facecloth

**2-5**

*Write theplural form ofeach of the followingcollective nouns.*

**1.** band

2. choir

3. chorus

4. class

5. committee

6. family

7. government

8. orchestra

9. team

Use *are there* and a plural noun in a question to ask if any exist and how many:

**Are there any** cars in your driveway? How many cars **are there?** How many houses **are there** on this street? How many pages **are there** in this book?

Use *there are* followed by any number from *two* on up before a plural noun to tell how many of them exist:

**There are two** cars in the driveway. **There are ten** houses on this street. **There are 208** pages in this book.

Use *there are* before the word *no* when it indicates *zero. No* is followed by a plural noun:

**There are no** cars in the driveway. **There are no** houses on this street.

**18 Nouns**

*Not any* can be used instead of *no* to indicate *zero:*

There are **not any** cars in the driveway. There aren**'t any** cars in the driveway. There are **not any** houses on this street. There aren**'t any** houses on this street.

**Words for Clothes and Accessories**

Review the following examples:

**For Men and Women UsuaUy for Women Usually for Men**

belt blouse necktie/bow tie

cap bracelet tuxedo

chain dress

coat handbag/purse/pocketbook

earring necklace

hat nightgown

jacket skirt

raincoat

ring

robe

scarf

shirt

suit

sweater

sweatshirt

T-shirt

umbrella

wallet

watch

**exercise**

**2-6**

*Select twelve items from the preceding list, and write how many of each item there are in your closets and drawers. Use* There are *to begin each sentence.*

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns** 19

9.

**10.**

**11.**

**12.**

**Pairs**

Some clothing items are usually in two parts, which are sometimes separate, such as two *gloves,* and sometimes connected, such as *pants.* The nouns are plural. One set of two parts is a *pair.* A *pair of shoes,* for example, is two shoes, one for the left foot and one for the right. A *pair ofpants* is one item, with two legs.

Review the following examples of *pairs:*

**For Men and Women UsuaUy for Women**

earrings glasses

sunglasses gloves pajamas pants

jeans

shorts

sweatpants shoes

boots flats sandals high heels

slippers

socks stockings

tights

***1-1***

*How many* pairs *do you have in your closets and drawers ?*

**I** have one pair of , one pair of , and one

pair of

**I** have pairs of ,

pairs of pairs of

, and

**20 Nouns**

**Quantities**

To tell an approximate number of plural items there are, use:

*some =* more than one

*a few —* three or four

*a lot of/ lots of/many =* a large number of/plenty of/enough

*not many =* a small number of

*too many =* more than is good or necessary

**I** have **some** tickets for the ball game. There are **a few** seats in the front row. **Alot of** people are going to the game. There are **not many** seats. There are **too many** people here.

**exercise**

**2-8**

*Look at all of the lists of nouns forpeople, pUices, and things to answer the following questions.*

**1.** What do you have *some* of? Begin each answer with / *have. . .*

2. What are there *a lot of* outside? Begin each answer with *There are . . .*

3. What are there *not many* of in the place where you live? Begin each answer with *There are .*

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 21**

4. What do you see *a few* of right now? Begin each answer with *Isee. . .*

5. What do you have *too many* of? Begin each answer with *Ihave . . .*

**Words for Food**

Review the following words that name things to eat or drink. These nouns can be either singular

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| or plural. |  |
| apple | nut |
| avocado | orange |
| banana | pea |
| bean | pear |
| carrot | potato |
| cherry | potato chip |
| doughnut | salad |
| drink | sandwich |
| egg | snack |
| grape | soda |
| hamburger | steak |
| hot dog | tomato |
| meal | vegetable |

**22**

**Nouns**

**2-9**

*Write one of the following words or groups of words in each blank, depending on whether the nouns are singular or plural.*

**a an one some a lot of a few no any two**

**1.** He eats

2. I like to have

3. Would you like

4. She wants

5. I want

egg and

apple or

peas and

sandwich and

banana.

doughnut for breakfast.

orange in the afternoon.

carrots?

potato chips.

hot dogs, please.

6. We would like

7. There aren't \_

hamburgers.

8. She is going to the store to buy tomatoes.

9. She's going to buy **10.** I didn't order

steaks for dinner.

salad; I ordered

vegetables instead.

**Vsing Noncount Nouns**

Many words for food are *noncount* nouns. Some examples are the words in the following list:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Liqvdds** | **Dry Items** | **Meat** | **Dairy Products** | **Vegetables** | **Other** |
| beer | bread | bacon | butter | broccoli | cake |
| coffee | cereal | beef | cheese | cauliflower | candy |
| cream | flour | chicken | ice cream | corn | fruit |
| gravy | rice | fish | yogurt | eggplant | jam |
| juice | sugar | meat |  | lettuce | jelly |
| milk | toast | pork |  | spinach | pepper |
| sauce |  |  |  | squash | pie |
| soup |  |  |  |  | popcorn |
| tea |  |  |  |  | salt |
| water |  |  |  |  |  |
| wine |  |  |  |  |  |

Many personal care items are also named by noncount nouns. Review the words in the following list:

aftershave lotion bath gel conditioner cream

fingernail polish fingernail polish remover

lotion perfume shampoo shaving cream soap

toothpaste

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 23**

*some* = more than nothing

*a lot of* = a large amount of

*a little* = a small amount of

*not much =* a very small amount of

*no/not any =* nothing

There is **some** ice cream in the freezer. There is **a lot of** fruit in the bowl. There is **a little** cereal in the box. There is **not much** shampoo. There is **no** water./There isn**'t any** water.

Use *is there any* before a noncount noun to ask if it exists:

**Is there any** rice in the cupboard? **Is there any** fruit in the refrigerator? **Is there any** soap in the bathroom?

Use *how much* followed by a noncount noun plus *is there* to ask the amount of it that exists:

**How much** ice cream **is there? How much** cereal **is there? How much** water **is there? How much** shampoo **is there?**

To tell the approximate amount of a noncount noun, use:

**exercise**

**2-10**

*Use words from the noncount noun food list to answer the following questions.*

**1.** What is there a lot of in your refrigerator?

2. Is there any candy in the cupboard?

3. How much bread is there in the kitchen?

4. Is there any popcorn in the cupboard?

5. Is there too much of anything?

**24 Nouns**

**exercise**

**2-11**

*Use words from the noncount noun personal care items list to answer the following questions.*

**1.** Is there any shampoo in your bathroom?

2. How much toothpaste is there?

3. What else is there?

To tell the exact amount of a noncount noun, use the singular or plural of the container of the item, the weight of the item, or the number of *pieces* or *servings* of it there are:

a can of soup three cans of soup

a cup of coffee two cups of coffee

a glass of milk four glasses of milk

a bowl of cereal a few bowls of cereal

one spoonful of sugar two spoonfuls of sugar

one serving of spinach three servings of spinach

a piece of meat two pieces of meat

a tube of toothpaste two tubes of toothpaste

**Types of Containers Weights and Measures Serving Sizes**

bag cup bite

bar drop piece

bottle gallon sip

bowl ounce slice

box pint

case pound

cup quart

glass spoonful

jar tablespoon

package teaspoon

plate

*Look atyour answers to Exercise 2-10. Change the approximate amounts of each item to exact amounts and write the complete sentences here.*

**1**

2

tube

**Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 25**

3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**2-13**

*Look atyour answers to Exercise 2-11. Change the approximate amounts of each item to exact amounts and write the complete sentences here.*

**1.**

2.

3.

**exercise**

**2-14**

**1.** There is **a little**

*Circle all of the words or sets of words that couhi be used in each blank.*

**a lot of**

**some**

bread on the table.

**three slices of**

**no**

**a slice of**

2. There are

**a little a few some**

bread on the table.

**three sUces of an no**

3. We need ice cream.

**a little some three bowls of many a gallon of two quarts of**

4. She drank

milk.

**a glass of three glasses of a few some**

**a little**

5. They're going to buy

rice.

**some a little a few two bags of a**

**an**

**one**

6. **I** would like to have

**a piece of two pieces of a little**

lettuce on my sandwich.

**a two some**

7. He ate cake.

**some a piece of piece of two pieces of three**

**a lot of**

26

**Nouns**

pie in the refrigerator.

8. There is

**some a piece of piece of two pieces of no**

**three**

9. There are \_ **a two**

**one**

**a few**

cups of coffee here.

**a little some no**

**any**

.juice every morning.

**10.** I drink

**a two a glass of two glasses of some a lot of too many**

**Words for Groups of Individual Items**

Other *noncount* nouns include words that represent groups of individual items. The individual items can be counted, but the word that represents the entire group cannot.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Furniture** | **Mail** | **Jewelry** | **Money** | **Information** | **Trash** |
| bed | advertisement | bracelet | dime | brochure | boxes |
| chair | bill | earrings | dollar bill | notice | packaging |
| desk | letter | necklace | five | pamphlet | used items |
| dresser | postcard | pin | nickel | report |  |
| nightstand | penny |  |  |  |  |
| sofa | quarter |  |  |  |  |
| table | ten |  |  |  |  |
|  | twenty |  |  |  |  |
| **For a Desk** | **For Cooking** | **Hardware** | **Medicine** | **Makeup** | **Entertainment** |
| paper | pan | hammer | capsule | blush | game |
| pen | pot | nail | drop | eyebrow pencil | movie |
| pencil | spatula | pliers | pill | foundation | party |
| scissors | spoon | screw | tablet | lipstick | radio |
| tape |  | screwdriver |  | mascara | show |
|  |  | wrench |  | powder | television |

There is somefurniture. You have *a little* mail. She has *a lot* o/jewelry.

He has *a little* money. We got *some* information. There is *too much* trash.

There are three chairs.

You have two letters and a postcard.

She has five necklaces, four bracelets, and

twenty pairs of earrings. He has a ten, a five, and three quarters. We got a brochure and two reports. There are boxes, old clothes, broken toys,

worn-out tires, and broken dishes.

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 27**

|§^J^

*Answer each question.*

**1.** How much furniture do you have?

2. What mail do you usually receive?

3. Whatjewelry do you like to wear?

4. How much money do you have in your pocket?

5. What do you throw in the trash every day?

There are many things that cannot be counted. Like all noncount nouns, words for these things do not have plural forms. Review the words in the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| advice | help | poverty |
| air | homework | rain |
| beauty | housework | sickness |
| cold | intelligence | snow |
| courage | kindness | strength |
| darkness | light | water |
| health | news | wealth |
| heat | pollution | work |

**There is some** housework to do. **There is a lot of** news. **There is a Iittle** snow in the mountains. **There is not much** heat in the house. **There is too much** rain.

Do *not* use *a, an, one, many,* or any number with a noncount noun.

**exercise**

**2-16**

*Circle all of the words that can be used in each blank space.* **1.** We have help.

**many**

**a little**

**four**

**an**

2. There is heat.

**no too many some a little**

**28**

**Nouns**

3. They need

**some an**

advice.

**not many a lot of**

4. She has **many**

**some**

**a little**

work.

**an**

5. There is poverty in the city.

**a too much not many a lot of**

**exercise**

**2-17**

*Answer the following questions. Use* no, not much, some, a little, a lot of, *or* too much *before each noncount noun.*

**1.** Do you have news about your friends in your country? Begin your answer with / *have . . .*

2. Is there work available in this city? Begin your answer with *There is. . .*

3. How much rain is there here in the summer? Begin your answer with *There is*

4. Do you need advice? Begin your answer with / *need.. .*

5. Is there pollution in your area? Begin your answer with *There is.*

**Using Articles with Singular, Plural, and IVoncount Nouns**

The indefinite articles *a* and *an* are used before singular nouns that refer to any one of that person, place, or thing:

**A** clock is **an** instrument that marks time.

**A** watch is **a** clock that you wear on your wrist.

The previous sentences do not name a specific clock or watch; they refer to clocks and watches in general.

The articles *a* and *an* can refer to a specific singular noun to tell or ask someone about it for the first time:

**SinguIar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 29**

**I** have **a** clock that is 150 years old.

Her boyfriend gave her **a** watch for her birthday.

There are no indefinite articles for plural and noncount nouns. To refer to people, places, or things in general, noword (0) is placed before the plural or noncount noun:

0 Clocks are instruments that mark time.

0 Mail includes anything that can be delivered by the post office.

No word (0) can refer to a plural or noncount noun to tell or ask someone about it for the first time:

Her boyfriend brings her 0 flowers every week. You got 0 mail this morning.

**exercise**

**2-18**

*Fill in each blank with one of the following.*

**a an** 0

1. **I** am going to buy orange.

2. They sell oranges at the market on the corner.

3. Do you have fruit?

4. Yes, we have oranges and apples.

5. Where do they sell furniture in this city?

6. **I**'m looking for table, chairs, and desk.

7. We need information.

8. Can you give me advice?

9. Do you have kitchen equipment?

10. **I** want to buy pot and frying pan.

The definite article *the* is used before a singular noun, a plural noun, or a noncount noun to refer to a specific person, place, or thing.

*The* is used when the speaker and the listener both know which particular item is being referred to:

She showed me **the** watch *herboyfriendgave herfor* her birthday. **The** flowers *he sent herwere* beautiful. **The** furniture *Iboughtwas* cheap.

**30 Nouns**

**exercise**

**2-19**

*Fill in each blank with one of the following:* **a an**

**1.** I bought

2. Where is

3. We have .

4. Where is

5. I love

0 the

radio yesterday.

radio (you bought) ?

kitchen equipment on sale.

kitchen equipment (thatyou have on sale)?

flowers.

6. Are these flowers your friend sent you?

7. Where is medicine the doctor gave you?

8. Are these pills you are taking?

9. He is looking for information.

**10.** Hedidn'tlike

information he got from the company.

**exercise**

**2-20**

*Write two sentences that tell about one thingyou have. Use* a oran *in thefirst sentence to introduce it. Use* the *in the second sentence to tell more about it.*

**1.**

2.

*Write two sentences that tell about somethingyou have more than one of. Use0 in thefirst sentence to introduce the items. Use* the *in the second sentence to tell more about them.*

**1**

2

**Singutar, Plural, and Noncount Nouns 31**

**exercise**

2-22

*Write two sentences that tell about a noncount item you have. Use* 0 *in thefirst sentence to introduce it. Use* the *in the second sentence to tell more about it.*

**1.**

2.

*The* is used when there is only one possible reference: **I** left my keys in **the** car. (the car **I** drive)

Please put the bags in **the** kitchen, (the only kitchen in the house) Please feed **the** dog. (the dog we own)

— jj3

*Fill in each blank with one of the following:*

**a an the 0**

**1.** We bought car last night.

2. cars are expensive.

3. car we bought is a convertible.

4. Do you like convertibles?

5. Do you like convertible we bought?

**Using Demonstrative Pronouns with Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

There are four *demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these,* and *those. This* and *these* refer to nouns that are close enough to touch, things that are *here.*

Use *this* before a singular or noncount noun; use *theseheiore* a plural noun:

**This** watch is the one **I** like. **These** watches are very expensive. Thisjewelry is very expensive.

*That* and *those* refer to nouns that are not close enough to touch, things that are *there:*

Do you like **that** dress in the store window?

**Those** dresses in front are very pretty.

**That** information about the prices is not correct.

**exercise**

**32 Nouns**

**2-24**

*Fill in each blank with* this, that, these, orthose.

**1.**  book in my hands is very interesting.

2. What are things he is carrying?

3. We're going to see new movie at the Odeon.

4. Come here and look at pictures with me.

5. Who is girl over there?

6. Who are girls over there?

7. Hi, Fm Sally and are my friends, Amy and Courtney.

8. Fm wearing sweater because Fm cold.

**Unit 3**

**Proper Nonns**

A *proper noun* is the name that has been given to a person, a group of people, a place, or a thing. The names of religions and of languages are proper nouns. A proper noun is written with a capital letter at the beginning of each word. Here are some examples of proper nouns:

Betty Garden Club

John Clark Planning Committee

Capitol Hill February

Oak Street French

Monday Ireland

*The Daily Mirror*

Longer names and titles of books often have prepositions and articles, which are not written with capital letters, except when those words appear at the beginning:

The University of the East *A Boy 's Life in the Country*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **3-1** |

*Change lowercase letters to capital letters where necessary.*

1. She's reading a book called *a guide to good manners.*

2. We have to go to the springfield library on monday.

3. They are from italy, and they don't speak spanish.

4. david is going to go to wilson academy for boys in september.

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34 Nouns

— jj

*Write the proper names of people, places, or things you know.*

1. A person I know:

2. The street I live on:

3. The name of a school:

4. The language I speak:

5. The country Fm from:

6. A river in my country:

7. A newspaper:

8. AbookIlike:

9. Today's day:

10. The date of my birthday:

11. A group I belong to:

12. A restaurant I like:

**Possessive Nonns and Prononns**

**Possessive IVouns**

A *possessive noun* indicates that the person, place, or thing named is the owner or holder of the noun that follows. It answers the question *Whose . . . ? A* possessive noun can be used before a singular noun, a plural noun, or a noncount noun.

It can be a proper noun followed by - *'s:*

**Emily's** dress **Bill's** shoes. **Susan's** ice cream

A possessive noun can be a common noun followed by - *'s:* the **teacher's** desk the **man's** glasses a **friend's** mail

When two or more people own or have something, the plural noun is followed by an apostrophe if it ends in **-5:**

the **teachers'** party the **students'** books my **friends'** health

If the plural form does not end in *-s,* it is followed by - **'5:**

the **men's** cars the **children's** class the **people's** money

4-1

*Write a phrase with a possessive noun for each item listed.*

**1.** car/mysister

2. hats/the men

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**36 Nouns**

3. party/the children

4. office/the doctor \_

5. apartment/the girls

6. class/Miss Smith

7. school/Ben Lindsay

8. meeting/the ladies \_

**exercise**

**4-2**

*Look at some photographs of your family and friends. Writefive things you see, and indicate to whom they belong.*

EXAMPLES: That's Debbie's dog.

Those are my sister's shoes.

2.

3. 4.

5.

**Possessive Pronouns**

**A** *possessivepronoun* can be used in place of a possessive noun. **A** possessive pronoun can be used before a singular, plural, or noncount noun. These are the possessive pronouns:

**my** it belongs to **me**

**your** it belongs to **you**

**his** it belongs to **him**

**her** it belongs to **her**

**its** it belongs to **an animal, a group, or an organization**

**our** it belongs to **me and one or more other people**

**your** it belongs to **you and one or more other people**

**their** it belongs to **one or more other people, animals, groups, or organizations**

**I** drive **my** car to work.

Do you have **your** driver's license?

Bob gave me **his** telephone number. He gave me **his** telephone number.

Jane doesn't have **her** ticket. She doesn't have **her** ticket.

Susan and **I** bought **our** supplies. We bought **our** supplies.

Do you and Sam have **your** books? Do you have **your** books?

**Possessive Nouns and Pronouns**

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**exercise**

**4-3**

*Look atyouranswers toExercise 4-1. Change thepossessive nouns topossessivepronouns.*

*%* **3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.**

**4-4**

*Look at your answers to Exercise 4-2. Change the possessive nouns to possessive pronouns.* **1.**

*%* **3. 4.**

**5.**

**Unit 5**

**Review of Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

These are similarities between *singular, plural,* and *noncount* nouns:

• All can follow *the:*

**the** letter **the** letters **the** mail

• All can follow a *possessive noun:*

**John's** letter **John's** letters **John's** mail

• All can follow a *possessive pronoun:*

**his** letter **his** letters **his** mail

These are similarities between *singular* and *noncount* nouns:

• Both can follow *this:*

**this** letter **this** mail

• Both are followed by *a singular verb.*

The letter **is** here. The mail **is** here.

These are similarities between *plural* and *noncount* nouns:

• They can follow *no:*

**no** letters **no** mail

• They can follow *not any.*

**not any** letters **not any** mail

• They can follow *some:*

**some** letters **some** mail

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**Review of Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

• They can follow *a lot of* or *lots of:*

**a lot of** letters **a lot of** mail

**lots of** letters **lots of** mail

• They can be used with no word (0) before them, to make a general statement:

0 Letters are stamped at the post office. 0 Mail is stamped at the post office.

These are characteristics of *singular* nouns only:

• They can follow *a* or *an:*

**a** banana **an** orange

These are characteristics of *plural* nouns only:

• They can follow *a few:*

**a few** bananas **a few** letters

• They can follow *not many* or *too many:*

**not many** bananas **too many** letters

These are characteristics of *noncount* nouns only:

• They can follow *a little:*

**a little** fruit **a little** mail

• They can follow *not much* or *too much:*

**not much** fruit **too much** mail

**exercise**

5-1

*Circle the word that correctlyfills in each blank.* **1.** There are people in this room.

**too much**

**a**

2. There is **a**

**one**

**too many**

artist in our family.

**some a lot of an**

**these**

3. Do you have books **I** gave you?

**a too many the too much**

**an**

4. airplanes are making a lot of noise.

**Too much 0 Those This A Uttle**

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**Nouns**

5. **I**'m hoping you can give me advice.

**too many an one three a little**

6. Our neighbors have children.

**too much a lot of a little one a**

7. The doctor says that **I** eat salt.

**too many a few a too much this**

8. There are tickets available.

**too much this that no a little**

9. apartment is near my house.

**John's A few A lot of Some A**

**10.** We would like help.

**some a few a many one**

**| 5-2**

*Match the words in the left column with the nouns in the right column.*

**1.** one bottles four bottle

2. these information that letters

3. a few pills

a little medicine

4. too much sugar one spoonfuls a few spoonful

5. too many furniture not much chairs

a chair

6. a jewelry these necklace a little earrings

**Review of Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

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7. that those

8. There is a There are There is

9. There is one There are no There is no

vegetables fruit

hardware nail

screws

water lights lamp

**10.** Here is your There are no

letters letter

**Unit 6**

**Verbs Used as Nonns**

The *present participle* form of a verb can be used as a noun to be the subject of a sentence, or the object of a verb or a preposition. Present participles are called *gerunds* when they are used as nouns. (See page 96 for the formation of *presentparticiples.)*

**Gerund as Subject**

**WaUcing** is good exercise.

**Eating** well is important.

**Working** here is interesting.

**Playing** with other children makes her happy.

**Gerund as Object**

We enjoy **walking.**

**I** like **eating** at this restaurant.

She is tired of **working** here.

He talks about **playing** with other children.

**exercise**

**6-1**

*Fill in each blank with the* gerund *form of the verb indicated.*

**1.** We are very tired of (wait) for her.

2. (drive) at night can be dangerous.

3. Do you like (live)

4. They argued about her (cook)

5. (study)

a good background.

6. We're not afraid of (stay)

here?

at the university gave him

alone.

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**Verbs Used as Nouns**

**i:;**

**exercise**

**6-2**

*Write sentences that change the verbs to nouns.*

1. sing

2. drink

3. sleep

4. write

5. study

**Unit 7**

**More Specific Nonns**

There are many nouns that can replace general nouns to describe specific people, places, things, and ideas. Some examples follow. *Formal* indicates that the word is used mainly in writing. *Informal* indicates that the word is used mainly in conversation. *Skingindi*cates that the word is very informal and that it is currently in style.

**Words for People**

**boy:** *a male child from birth to age eighteen*

My sister has three children, two **boys** and a girl.

**bum:** *a person who makes no effort to succeed* She says her neighbor is a lazy **bum.**

**dude:** *a man who pays a lot of attention to his clothes* Her new boyfriend is a handsome **dude.**

*form of address to a friend (slang)*

**"Dude,** we're having a party; come on over."

*a stranger (slang)*

I was walking down the street and that **dude** started talking to me.

**gendeman:** *a man with good manners* Your brother is a perfect **gentleman.**

**girl:** *a female child from birth to age eighteen* Your daughter is a lovely **girl.**

*a young, unmarried woman*

Our neighbor is a **girl** who is in law school.

**guy:** *a boy or man (informal)*

That **guy** who works at the drugstore is very helpful.

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**kid:** *a male or female child (informal)*

There are a lot of **kids** in that family.

**lady:** *a woman with good manners*

The **lady** who lives across the street is a teacher.

**man:** *an adult male*

There are six **men** in the study group.

**tomboy:** *a girl who likes toplay boys'games*

When **I** was ten years old **I** was a real **tomboy.**

**woman:** *an adult femak*

**I** met an interesting **woman** at the meeting.

**young lady:** *a young woman with good manners*

The girls have grown up and are now charming **young ladies.**

**youth:** *ayoungman*

One of the **youths** at the convention gave a good speech.

*youngpeople*

The **youth** of today have many opportunities.

*Replace each italicized word with a more descriptive one from the previous list.* **1.** How many *children* does she have?

2. Did you notice the *boy* in the yellow shirt?

3. My brother's new girlfriend is an accomplished *girl. \_*

4. **I** don't want to be a *lazy person* who has no ambition.

**Friends**

**acquaintance:** *a person you have met but don 't know very well* An **acquaintance** of mine works in your office.

**boyfriend:** *a male who is someone's romantic interest*

Are you bringing your **boyfriend** to the party?

**classmate:** *a person who is in the same class with someone at school*

The school is so big, **I** don't even know all of my **classmates.**

**coUeague:** *a person someone works with professionally*

All of my **colleagues** agree with the new plan.

**companion:** *a friend someone spends a lot of time with or lives with*

They are good **companions;** they go everywhere together.

**coworker:** *a person who works in the same place as someone* She cannot get along with any of her **coworkers.**

**More Specific Nouns 45**

46 Nouns

**fiance:** *a male to whom someone is engaged to be married*

He gave her a diamond ring, so now he's her **fiance.**

**fiancee:** *a female to whom someone is engaged to be married* She has been his **fiancee** for five years.

**friend:** *a person you know and like*

She has a lot of **friends** here.

**girfriend:** *a female who is someone's romantic interest*

**I** can't bring my **girlfriend,** because she lives in another city.

**partner:** *a companion*

Her **partner** works at the local nursery.

*a person who co-owns a business with someone*

My doctor is out of town, but his **partner** will see me.

**roommate:** *a person someone shares a room with*

We have a big room at college, so **I** have two **roommates.**

**exercise**

***1-1***

*Fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from the previous list.*

**1.** My aunt got engaged last month, and she is coming to visit with her new

2. Her daughter, who is in college, complains that her doesn't

help clean the bathroom.

3. I don't like the boss's new program, but my think it will work.

4. He's not a good friend of mine,just an

**Doctors**

**dentist:** *a doctor who takes care of the teeth*

It's a good idea to see a **dentist** at least once a year.

**dermatologist:** *a skin specialist*

A **dermatologist** can help you with your allergies.

**doctor/M.D.:** *a person who has the degree ofDoctor of Medicine, works to help sick people, and is licensed to prescribe medicine*

When you are sick, you should go to the **doctor.**

**ear, nose, and throat doctor/E.N.T.:** *a specialist for the ear, the nose, and the throat* She sees an **E.N.T.** for her sinusitis.

**eye doctor/ophthahnologist:** *a specialist for eyes*

The **ophthahnologist** prescribed glasses for our son.

**gastroenterologist:** *a stomach specialist*

He is seeing a **gastroenterologist** to help cure his digestive problems.

**More Specific Nouns 47**

**general practitioner/G.P.:** *an M.D. who treats most common diseases and ailments* Our **G.P.** takes care of the whole family in one visit.

**gynecologist:** *a specialist in women 's health*

Many women are checked by a **gynecologist** once a year.

**obstetrician:** *a specialist in the delivery of babies*

As soon as she suspected she was pregnant, she went to see an **obstetrician.**

**orthodontist:** *a dentist who specializes in straightening teeth*

The **orthodontist** fixed her crooked teeth, and now she has a beautiful smile.

**orthopedist:** *a specialist in bones*

When he broke his leg, the **orthopedist** put it in a cast.

**pediatrician:** *a specialist in children 's health*

As soon as the baby was born he was examined by a **pediatrician.**

**periodontist:** *a dentist who specializes in gums*

The **periodontist** was able to help prevent gum recession in most patients.

**podiatrist:** *a specialist in feet*

The **podiatrist** told her not to wear high-heeled shoes.

**speciaust:** *an M.D. who is an expert in one type of disease orpart of the body* Our G.P. recommended that we take our child to a **specialist.**

**surgeon:** *a specialist who performs major operations*

The **surgeon** was in the operating room for four hours.

**7-3**

*Match the health problem in the left column to the doctor in the right column. (Note: there are more problems than types of doctor.)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\_ 1.** | a woman thinks she is pregnant | a. | dentist |
| \_ 2. | a baby cries for three days | b. | dermatologist |
| \_ 3. | a child has red spots on his legs | c. | pediatrician |
| \_ 4. | a girl breaks her arm | d. | eye doctor |
| \_ 5. | a man needs glasses | c. | obstetrician |
| \_ 6. | a boy has earaches | f. | E.N.T. doctor |
| \_ 7. | a woman has a bad cold | g | G.P. | |
| \_ 8. | a girl's skin itches | h. | orthopedist |
| \_ 9. | a woman has a toothache | i. | orthodontist |
| **\_10.** | a girl needs braces for her teeth |  |  |

48 **Nouns**

**Artists**

**actor:** *a male artist who performs in the theater, on television, or in the movies* Which **actor** plays the main character in that film?

**actress:** *a female artist who performs in the theater, on tekvision, or in the movies* She is an **actress** who is able to play many different roles.

**artist:** *a person who works in a creative way*

The **artist** captured the beauty of the landscape.

**designer:** *an artist who works in clothing or home fashion* She wears dresses only by her favorite **designer.**

**musician:** *an artist who composes orperforms music*

He is an accomplished **musician** who writes all the songs he sings.

**painter:** *an artist who makes pictures with oil, watercolor, or another color medium* The president's portrait was done by a famous **painter.**

**photographer:** *an artist who works with a camera to depict images*

We need a good **photographer** to capture the emotion of the celebration.

**poet:** *an artist who writes lyrical verses*

The **poet**'s words made me feel both happy and sad.

**sculptor:** *an artist who carves or modelsfigures*

This **sculptor** prefers to work with marble.

**writer:** *an artist who puts words on paper to describe or narrate*

My favorite **writer** makes me feel that **I** am in the place he is describing.

**exercise**

**7-4**

*Write the names offive artists you like, indicating the specific work of each one.*

**1.**

**2. 3. 4. 5.**

**More Specific Nouns 49**

**Musicians**

Review the words for musicians who play individual instruments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cello | cellist |
| clarinet | clarinetist |
| drums | drummer |
| guitar | guitarist |
| keyboard | keyboardist |
| piano | pianist |
| saxophone | saxophonist |
| trombone | trombonist |
| trumpet | trumpeter |
| violin | violinist |

Review more words for people involved in music:

alto a female singer with a low voice

bass a male singer with a low voice

choir or chorus director someone who directs a group of singers

conductor someone who directs a band or an orchestra

singer a person who makes music with his or her voice

soprano a female singer with a high voice

tenor a male singer with a high voice

**exercise**

**7-5**

*Write the names offive musicians you like, indicating the specialty of each one.*

1.

*%* 3.

4. 5.

50 Nouns

**Words for the Arts**

**Music**

**blues:** *a styk of slowjazz evolved from African-American songs* **I** love to listen to the **blues** when **I**'m lonely.

**classical:** *European musk of the latter half of the eighteenth century; music of acknowledged excellence and serious styk*

**Classical** music is often performed by the city's symphony orchestra.

**country:** *a style ofpopular music from the ruralAmerican south and southwest* A lot of **country** musicians live and work in Nashville, Tennessee.

**folk/ ethnic:** *music that originates among the common people of a region*

**Folk** music was very popular in the United States in the 1960s.

**jazz:** *a kind of music that originated with African-American bands in the southern United States, characterized by improvisation and strong, flexible rhythm* **Jazz** is popular in many parts of the world.

**oldies:** *popular music from an earlier decade*

Her favorite **oldies** are from the 1950s and 1960s.

**popular:** *music that is appreciated by a large number ofpeople during the currentperiod of time* That radio station plays only **popular** music.

**rap:** *a currently popular style of music that originated amongAfrican-American performers, characterized by talking, rather than singing, in rhyme and rhythm* **Rap** is for listening, not dancing.

**rhythm and blues:** *a style of music with strong, simple rhythm and lyrics that originated in the late 1940s and early 1950s amongAfrican-American groups*

**Rhythm and blues** is great for swing dancing.

**rock:** *a popular style of music played by bands with electric guitars, keyboards, and drums, often with emotional singing by a group or one singer*

**Rock** concerts are very popular among young people.

**rock and roll:** *a style of music that began in the 1950s and combined elements of rhythm and blues and country*

There were a lot of TV shows with **rock-and-roll** dancers.

**exercise**

**7-6**

*Which of these types of music do you like best? Write a few sentences to describe the music and the musicians who play it.*

**More Specific Nouns 51**

**Dance**

**ballet:** *a formal, artistic dance with graceful movements and elaborate technique* She has been dancing **ballet** since she was a child.

*a ballet show*

We went to the **ballet** last night.

**ballroom:** *a formal version ofpopular dance, where style and technique are important, including thefox*trot, waltz, swing, *and* Latin, *among others*

Fm learning the waltz from my neighbor who teaches **ballroom** dancing.

**dance:** *movement in time with music*

**Dance** is a good way to exercise and relax at the same time.

*an event where people go to dance*

Are you going to the **dance** on Saturday night?

**jazz:** *a type ofballetperformed tojazz music*

She is a top ballet performer and is also accomplished **injazz.**

**Latin:** *any of the dances performed to popular music from Latin America, including* merengue, salsa, cumbia, bachata, mambo, samba, cha-cha, *and* tango, *among others*

He is a good swing dancer, but what he really likes is **Latin** dancing.

**line:** *a dance performed to country music, where dancers dance individually but all follow the same steps* One good thing about **line** dancing is that you don't need a partner.

**tap:** *a danceperformed with a metalplate attached to the toe or heel of the shoe* She is good at both ballet and **tap.**

**exercise**

***1-1***

*Write a sentence that teUs what kind of dance you have seen or have performed.*

**Words for Places**

**Parks**

**amusement park:** *a park operated as a business that has rides, games, and other entertainment* All of the children wanted to go on the rides at the **amusement park.**

**botanical garden:** *a park where plants are cultivated and identified for the public* There was a beautiful display of orchids at the **botanical garden.**

**national or state park:** *a parcel of land reserved by the government and administered by the government forpreservation and recreation*

You can get a lot of information from the government about visiting the **national parks.**

**park:** *an outdoorplace reserved for thepleasure of thepublic* We had a picnic in the **park.**

**52 Nouns**

**playground:** *a park set aside for children to play in, usually with swings and other equipment for them to play on*

The kids were tired after an afternoon at the **playground.**

**theme park:** *an elaborate amusement park that is developed around one particular idea, such as a historical time orplace, a popular character, or other special interest*

We saw a lot of movie and TV characters at the **theme park.**

**zoo:** *a park where animals are kept and shown to the public*

The children loved seeing the giraffes at the **zoo.**

**exercise**

**7**

*Match*

*each type of park in the left column with its description in the right column.*

**1.** amusement park a. a large park with people dressed in special costumes

2. botanical garden b. a small park with swings and a sandbox

3. national park c. a park with elephants, monkeys, lions, and tigers

4. playground d. a park where you pay to go on rides

5. theme park e. a large park that preserves the natural environment

6. zoo f. a park where you can learn about different varieties of plants

**Sto**

**res**

**boutique:** *a small specialty store that sells goods carefully chosen for a particular type of customer and usually offers unique items that are not available at chain stores*

Her sister has individual style and shops only at **boutiques.**

**box store:** *a large chain store that has a similar structure and layout in each location*

If you need hardware for a project, you can go to a local hardware store or to a big **box store.**

**chain store:** *one of many stores owned and operated by the same company*

With so many **chain stores,** our cities are becoming more alike.

**department store:** *a large store that usually has several floors, elevators and escalators, and separate departments for each type of purchase—for example, women 's clothing, men 's clothing, children 's clothing, shoes, linens, kitchen equipment, etc.*

It is very convenient to shop at a **department store** where you can find things for the

whole family as well as household goods.

**discount store:** *a store that sells goods at a lowerprice than the one suggested by the manufacturer*

You can save a lot of money by buying at a **discount store,** but you don't get any help in selecting your purchases.

**mall store:** *a chain store often located with other chain stores in a shopping mall* My friend loves to shop at her favorite **mall stores.**

**outlet:** *a store that sells goods from aparticularmanufacturer, at a lowerprice*

**Outlets** are often grouped together in malls on the outskirts of cities.

**More Specific Nouns 53**

**B— 7-9**

*Write the name of a store you know thatfits each category listed.*

**1.** chain store

2. box store

3. department store

4. discount store

5. oudet

6. mall store

7. boutique

**Schools**

**academy:** *a private school*

He was educated at a very expensive **academy.**

**coUege:** *education beyond high school, where students take general required courses and specialize in a particular area of study leading to a bachelor's degree*

Her mother made sure that she would be able to go to **college.**

**elementary school:** *a school that contains classes from kindergarten through gradefive or six* Most children go to an **elementary school** near where they live.

**graduate school:** *the university programs that had to advanced degrees, including special schools such as law school, medical school, dental school, and business school*

Many students have full-timejobs and go to **graduate school** classes in the evening.

**high school:** *a school that contains classes from grades nine or ten through twelve*

Graduation from **high school** is a requirement for admission to a college or university, and for manyjobs.

**kindergarten:** *thefirst year of school, required in the United States by children agedfive* Many children learn to read in **kindergarten.**

**middle school:** *a school that contains classes from grade six or seven to grade eight or nine* **Middle school** students are usually in the beginning stages of adolescence.

**preschool:** *a school for children aged three or four*

**Preschool** is a good introduction to school for small children.

**private school:** *a school administered by a private organization, business, church, or other group* Most **private schools** require the students to wear uniforms.

**public school:** *a school administered by a local government where instruction is free* All of their children go to **public school.**

**school:** *a place for learning*

He is going to open a cooking **school** in the city.

54 Nouns

**university:** *a college that has four-yearbachelor's degreeprograms and also offers graduateprograms where students can do more in-depth study of a chosen subject, leading to a master's degree or a doctor's degree*

Some students prefer to get a bachelor's degree from a small college and then go to a

large **university** for a master's degree.

**7-10**

*Match each type of school with the students who would most likely attend it.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | college | a. | a three-year-old child |
| 2. | elementary school | b. | a nine-year-old child |
| 3. | graduate school | c. | the majority of children in the United States |
| 4. | high school | d. | a five-year-old child |
| 5. | kindergarten | e. | a twelve-year-old child |
| 6. | language school | f. | a sixteen-year-old |
| 7. | middle school | g | a  person who wants to continue to study after high school | |
| 8. | preschool | h. | a person who wants to continue to study after college |
| 9. | public school | j | a  person who wants to learn French | |

**Words for Things**

**Houses**

**apartment:** *a place to live that is part of a larger building, owned by a landlord who collects monthly rent* They will rent an **apartment** until they have enough money to buy a house.

**cabin:** *a small, roughly built house*

The family likes to stay in a **cabin** in the mountains in the summer.

*a bedroom on a ship*

The **cabins** on the ship are quite small.

*an inside area of an airplane*

Those airplanes have a very large passenger **cabin.**

**condominium:** *a building or group of buildings whose apartments are individually owned* They are building a new **condominium** near here.

*an apartment in a condominium*

As soon as he graduated he bought a **condominium** in the city.

**cottage:** *a small house of one story*

His family has a **cottage** at the beach, where they go every summer.

**More Specific Nouns 55**

**house:** *a building designed as a place to live*

They are expecting a baby and want to move to a bigger **house.**

**hut:** *a small shelter, with no amenities*

The children made a **hut** in the woods.

**mansion:** *a large house*

The mayor's official residence is a beautiful **mansion.**

**rambler:** *a house, bigger than a cottage, that has a number of rooms that are all on one floor.* They are looking for a **rambler,** because her mother can't climb steps.

**townhouse:** *a house built in a row of houses, with side walls connected* **Townhouses** usually have a lot of steps.

**exercise**

**7-11**

*Match each type of home in the column on the left with its description from the column on the right.*

**1.** hut

2. cabin

a. one bedroom, one bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, in a large building of similar units all owned by a company

b. one bedroom, one bath, living room, dining room, kitchen, in a large building of similar units each individually owned

3. condominium

c. living room, dining room, kitchen on main level, two bedrooms and bath on second level, one bedroom and bath on third level, recreation room in basement, in row of similar houses

4. cottage d. seven bedrooms, eight bathrooms, twelve-foot ceilings, ballroom,

swimming pool, guest house, on two landscaped acres

5. apartment e. one room, mud floor, low ceiling

6. mansion f. bedroom-living room combination, kitchen, outdoor shower, toilet

in outhouse

**7.** rambler

g. five bedrooms, four bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, all on one floor

8. townhouse

h. two bedrooms, kitchen-dining room combination, living room, one bath, all on one floor, pretty rose garden and white picket fence

**Streets**

**avenue:** *a wide street in a city*

The **avenues** in the city are wide and elegant.

**beltway:** *a freeway that forms a circle around a city, connecting its outer suburbs* Traffic is fast on the **beltway,** and you have to be careful.

**freeway:** *a highway with several lanes and few or no stoplights; vehicles enter and exit via ramps* There are always a lot of trucks on the **freeway.**

**56 Nouns**

**highway:** *a main public road that connects towns and cities* The **highway** is usually crowded.

**road:** *an open way for the passage of vehicles, people, or animals* The **road** that leads to our cabin is not paved.

**street:** *a public way for automobiles, usually with buildings on both sides* What **street** do you live on?

**toll road:** *a freeway that charges money to use it*

We took the **toll road** and got there much faster, but it cost ten dollars in tolls.

**| J^Jg|** 7-12

*Write the names or route numbers of examples of each type of street.*

**1.** street

2. road

3. avenue

4. highway

5. freeway

6. toll road

7. beltway

**Automobiles**

**automobile:** *a passenger vehicle that has four wheels and its own engine, for travel on land* Many families have more than one **automobile.**

**car:** *an automobile*

Our neighborsjust bought a new **car.**

**convertible:** *a car whose top can be folded back or removed*

It's very pleasant to ride in a **convertible** in nice weather.

**sedan:** *a car that has a front seat and a rear seat and either two doors or four doors* The **sedan** is a popular car style.

**SUV:** *(Sport Utility Vehicle) a high-performance four-wheel-drive carbuilt on a truck frame* There are lots of **SUVs** on the streets, especially in the suburbs.

**van:** *a large boxlike automobile that has sliding side doors*

Many people who have small children buy either an SUV or a **van.**

**vehicle:** *any deviceused forcarryingpassengers, goods, orequipment* Bicycles, motorcycles, cars, and sleds are all **vehicles.**

**More Specific Nouns**

**57**

**7-13**

*Observe on the street examples of each type of vehicte listed, and make a note of the name of each one. Write a description of the color and make of each one.*

**1**

sedan

2. convertible

3. SUV

4. van

**Shoes**

**boots:** *a protective covering for the feet and part of the legs* You need **boots** for walking in the snow.

**flats:** *women 's shoes that have a very low heel*

**Flats** are more comfortable for walking.

**high heels:** *women 's shoes that have a built-up heel, often three to four inches high* Many women like to get dressed up in **high heels.**

**lace-ups:** *shoes that are tightened to the feet by laces that are threaded through hoks in the upperpart of the shoe*

Children usually get their first **lace-ups** when they are learning to walk.

**loafers:** *men 's or women 's slip-on leather shoes that look like moccasins with a solid sok*

**Loafers** are more casual than oxfords, but they are dressier than sneakers.

**MaryJanes:** *littk girk' shoes with a strap over the top* Even big girls and women like **MaryJanes.**

**moccasins:** *soft leather shoes traditionally worn by native North Americans*

**Mocassins** are especially pretty when they have decorative beading.

**oxfords:** *leather lace-ups*

Some private schools require the students to wear **oxfords** as part of the school uniform.

**pumps:** *women 's medium-heel or high-heel shoes with closed toe* **Pumps** can be worn almost anywhere.

**sandals:** *shoes made of a sole and straps*

**Sandals** are great in the summertime.

**shoes:** *a coveringforaperson'sfeet*

Everybody likes to get new **shoes.**

**sneakers:** *sports shoes with rubber soles; tennis shoes, running shoes, basketball shoes, etc.* People of all ages wear **sneakers.**

**wedges:** *high heels with a solidportion that connects the heeh to the sole* **Wedges** seem to go in and out of style.

58 Nouns

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **7-14** |

*During the next week, look at the shoes of people on the street for examples of each type of shoe on the list, and make a note that describes each type and the person who is wearing it. Write your descriptions here.*

**1.** sandals

2. boots

3. high heels

4. flats

5. **wedges**

6. pumps

7. MaryJanes

8. loafers

9. lace-ups

**10.** oxfords

**11.** sneakers

**Words for Events**

**Parties**

**brunch:** *a party where both breakfast and lunch dishes are served* **Brunches** are popular on Sunday mornings.

**cocktail party:** *a large party where drinks and snacks are served and where guests stand up and move around to talk to other guests*

**Cocktail parties** are good places to meet new people.

**dinner party:** *a party where a formal evening meal is served*

She has very elegant **dinner parties** and always invites interesting people.

**engagement party:** *a party to congratuUite a couple on their commitment to marry one another* Her sister is having an **engagement party** for them.

**get-together:** *an informal party*

Our group of friends has a **get-together** every month or so.

**luncheon:** *a party where a formal lunch is served*

Her mother invited all of the wedding party to a **luncheon.**

**open house:** *a large party where the guests may arrive and leave at any time during the suggested hours* We were invited to an **open house** on NewYear's Day.

**More Specific Nouns 59**

**party:** *a group of people meeting together for the purpose of having fun* Fm always ready for a **party.**

*a group ofpeople who do something together*

The restaurant is reserving a table for a **party** of six people.

**reception:** *a party to meet, welcome, or say good-bye to someone*

The company invited me to a **reception** to meet the new vice president.

**shower:** *a party where the guests bring gifts for a bride-to-be or mother-to-be*

Our office is planning a **shower** for our assistant, who is expecting a baby inJanuary.

**wedding:** *a ceremony to celebrate a marriage* Were you invited to the **wedding?**

**exercise**

**7-15**

*Write a few sentences telling what kind ofparty you like to attend and why you like that kind ofparty.*

**Shows**

**comedy:** *a play designed to make people laugh*

The play was a **comedy** about the humor in family life.

**concert:** *a music show*

The university students were excited about the **concert** given by their favorite band.

**drama:** *a serious play*

The play was a **drama** about serious issues in family life.

**fashion show:** *a show where modeh wear the latest fashions to introduce them to the public* It's exciting to see the **fashion shows** in New York, Milan, and Paris.

**game show:** *a television show wherepeopkplay games to win money orpri%es* She was on that **game show** and won a new car.

**movie:** *a motion picture orfilm*

What **movies** are playing in our neighborhood?

**opera:** *a play set to music*

We went to the **opera** when we were in Italy.

**play:** *a story written to be acted on a stage*

The high school seniors put on a **play** at the end of the year.

60 **Nouns**

**reattty show:** *a television show thatfilms people as they live their own lives* **A reality show** can be funny or sad.

**show:** *an exhibition or entertainment for the public* The movie was an excellent **show.**

**soap opera:** *a TVshow that shows daily episodes of a story that never ends* If you start watching a **soap opera,** it is hard to stop.

**TV show:** *a show broadcast on television*

He doesn't want to stay home and watch **TV shows.**

**exercise**

**7-16**

*Write a few sentences that name and describe a show you have seen recently.*

**Games**

**board game:** *a game played on a flat board specially designed for it, often with small pieces that belong to each player, and dice*

**Board games** are fun for children and adults.

**card game:** *a game played with a standard deck of cards or cards specially designed for it; bridge, canasta, hearts, Old Maid, Go Fish, etc.*

There are **card games** for children and for adults.

**game:** *an entertainment where two or more people compete with each other* Would you like to play a **game** with me?

**hide-and-seek:** *a children 's game where one child, who is "it, " mustfind another child in his or her hidingplace, who then becomes "it"*

**Hide-and-seek** is a game played everywhere.

**match:** *a tennis, soccer, or rugby game*

Fd love to go to the movies, but I have a tennis **match** this afternoon.

**parlor game:** *an indoorgame that is played among small groups ofpeople at a party* Charades is a popular **parlor game.**

**sports:** *an athletic competition; a footballgame, a baseballgame, a volleyballgame, etc.* He loves to spend Sundays watching **sports.**

**tag:** *a children's game where one child, who is "it," must touch (tag) another, who then becomes "it"* **Tag** is a game played by children of all ages.

**More Specific Nouns 61**

**exercise**

**7-17**

*Match each type of game in the left column with one of the descriptions in the right column.*

**1.** baseball game

a. four players sit around a table; one of them distributes a number of cards to all of the players; players try to win other players' cards, according to a set of rules

2. board game

b. two players stand on opposite sides of a net and hit a ball back and forth over the net with a racket; a score is made when a player cannot return the ball

3. card game

c. two teams of nine players each; players hit balls pitched to them by the other team, then try to run around three bases and then to home plate, where a score is made

4. children's game

d. three or four players arrange their pieces on a board and roll dice to see how many steps they can take in their goal of getting around the board first

5. parlor game e. a number of children stand in a circle, while the child who is "it"

drops a handkerchief behind one of them; that child then runs after the first one, tags him or her, and becomes "it"

6. tennis match f. the guests at a party are divided into teams; one member of each

team tries to help his or her teammates guess the answer to a problem, but with restrictions set by the rules of the game

**Storms**

**cyclone:** *a violent storm with rotating wind*

They changed their vacation plans because of the **cyclone** warning.

**gale:** *a wind with a speed between thirty-two and sixty-three miles per hour (betweenfifty and one hundred kilometers per hour)*

We'd better stay home. It looks like a **gale** outside.

**hurricane:** *a tropical storm with winds of seventy-four miles per hour (119 kilometers per hour) or greater* The **hurricane** took the roof off our neighbor's house.

**sandstorm:** *a storm of sand in the desert*

During the **sandstorm** there were clouds of sand in the air.

**storm:** *a strong wind with rain, snow, or hail, and sometimes with thunder and lightning* They had to stop driving because of the **storm.**

**tornado:** *a vioknt storm that whirls in a circular motion at speeds up to three hundred miles per hour* Everyone must seek shelter; there is a **tornado** warning for the area.

**62 Nouns**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **7-18** |

*Replace each italicized word with a more descriptive one.*

1. There was a *storm* with winds of eighty miles an hour.

2. We stayed in from the *storm* because the winds were blowing at fifty miles an hour.

3. There was a violent *storm* in the desert.

4. The 5forawhirled around at 250 miles per hour, destroying everything.

**PART II**

**ADJECTIVES**

Adjectives are the words that allow us to be artists. Instead of painting the colors or making the music, we can use adjectives—*red, beautiful, lively, loud*—to describe the nouns in our lives.

Adjectives can be simple to use, as they don't change to fit the nouns they describe. For example, the same adjective can describe NewYork (a *bigcity),* NewYork and Los Angeles (6igcities), or a noncount noun such as "furniture" (fegTurniture).

Adjectives can also be used to compare nouns with each other. To do this, certain adjectives have comparative and superlative forms that are made by adding *-er* or *-est* at the end, for example, "He is to/ferthan his brother" or "He is the *tallestboy* in the class." Others are preceded by *more* or *most* to make these comparisons, for example, "She is *morepatient* than the other teacher" or "She is the *most patient* teacher at the school."

When you know the patterns for using adjectives, it is easy to add new ones to your vocabulary. Enjoy adjectives and be creative!

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**Unit 8**

**Making Descriptions**

Adjectives describe nouns and are usually placed before the nouns they describe:

This is **good** food.

He's a **nice** man.

She has an **expensive** car.

**I** got **cheap** tickets.

A form of the verb *be* can separate an adjective from the noun (or pronoun) it describes:

The food is **good.**

That man is **nice.**

Her car is **expensive.**

The tickets were **cheap.**

Two adjectives can be connected by the word *and:* Her car is **big** and **expensive.** The man is **smart** and **nice.**

A comma is used to separate adjectives when there are more than two:

Her car is **big, comfortable,** and **expensive.** The man is **smart, nice,** and **handsome.**

**Adjectives That Describe People**

Adjectives describe a person's physical and personal characteristics. They answer the questions, "What are you like?" "What is she like?" "What is he like?" and "What are they like?" Review the words in the following list:

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**66 Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| able | good | responsible |
| aggressive | handsome | rich |
| beautiful | interesting | silly |
| big | large | smart |
| brave | lazy | strict |
| charming | mean | sweet |
| fast | nice | tall |
| fat | old | unhappy |
| friendly | pretty | weak |
| funny | proud |  |
| generous | quiet |  |

**8-1**

*Fill in each blank with one or several words from the list.*

**1. I** am

2. My neighbors are

3. A friend of mine is

4. **I** don't know anyone who is

5. Most of the people **I** see every day are

**Antonyms**

Antonyms are two words with opposite meanings. The adjectives in the following exercises are antonyms of the adjectives in the previous list, but not in the same order.

**exercise**

**8-2**

*Fill in the antonym for each adjective using the list provided.*

**cowardly handicapped little shy slow stingy thin ugly unfriendly**

**1.** able

2. aggressive

3. big

4. brave

5. beautiful

6. fast

**Making Descriptions 67**

7. fat

8. friendly

9. generous

**exercise**

**8-3**

*Fill in the antonym for each adjective using the list provided.*

**bad boring energetic humble kind noisy plain small young**

**1.** good

2. interesting

3. large

4. Iazy

5. mean

6. old

7. pretty

8. proud

9. quiet

**exercise**

**8-4**

*Fill in the antonym for each adjective using the list provided.*

**bitter dumb easygoing happy poor serious short strong**

**1.** rich

2. silly

3. smart

4. strict

5. sweet

6. tall

7. unhappy

8. weak

68 **Adjectives**

**Prefixes**

Many antonyms can be formed by adding a *prefix* to an adjective. The prefixes *in-, im-, ir-,* and *un*all mean "not."

**— 8j**

*Fill in the antonym for each adjective using the prefixes indicated, in*ExAMPLE:

active *inactive*

1. capable

2. competent

3. considerate

4. efficient

5. secure

6. sincere

7. tolerant

*im*ExAMPLE:

mature *immature*

8. modest

9. patient

10. polite

11. proper

*ir*ExAMPLE:

responsible *irresponsible*

12. resistible

13. reverent

*un*ExAMPLE:

friendly *unfriendly*

14. balanced

15. civil

**Making Descriptions 69**

16. civilized

17. disciplined

18. enthusiastic

19. faithful

20. fortunate

21. happy

22. healthy

23. kind

24. natural

25. pleasant

26. popular

27. reasonable

28. selfish

29. successful

30. tidy

31. trustworthy

32. truthful

**Suffixes**

Some adjectives are formed by adding a *suffix* to a noun:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| care | careful |
| cheer | cheerful |
| harm | harmful |
| skill | skillful |
| tact | tactful |
| success | successful |
| truth | truthful |

Some (but not all) adjectives that end in *-fulhave* antonyms that end in *-kss:*

careful **careless** harmful **harmless** tactful **tactless**

70 Adjectives

**exercise**

**8-6**

*Write in the antonyms for the adjectives indicated. (Be careful—some of these are tricky!)* ExAMPLE: beautiful *ugly*

1. careful

2. faithful

3. harmful

4. successful

5. tactful

6. truthful

The following are also adjective suffixes: *-ent, -able, -ible, -ic, -ly,* and *-ive.* Review the adjectives in the following chart:

***-ent***

***-able***

***-ible***

***¦tc***

***-Iy***

***-ive***

independent insistent intelligent persistent

adorable

hospitable

likable

flexible gullible responsible

athletic

idealistic

materialistic

optimistic

pessimistic

cowardly

friendly

lively

lonely

lovely

aggressive

appreciative

creative

imaginative

manipulative

persuasive

**exercise**

**-7**

*Fill in each blank with the best word from the prefix group indicated, -ent*

1. A person who is smart is

2. Someone who *persists* doesn't stop trying; that person is

3. Someone who succeeds alone, who doesn't *depend* on help from others, is

4. People who demand action, or *insist* on it, are

*-able/-ible*

5. People who welcome you to their home are

6. A person who is pleasant, kind, helpful, and friendly is

**Making Descriptions 71**

7. Someone who does his work well and on time is

8. Babies are cute; when they smile they are

9. A person who believes ridiculous stories is

10. People who can adapt to others' needs are

*-ic*

11. People who expect a good future are

12. People who expect a bad future are

13. A person who is good at sports, such as tennis or football, is

14. Someone who needs to own expensive things is

15. A person who believes the future will be almost perfect is

*-iy*

16. A person who has a beautiful personality is

17. Someone who has a lot of energy and enthusiasm is

18. People who are afraid to act are

19. A person who likes to talk to and help others is

20. A person who has no friends is probably

*-ive*

21. Crmto^people have new ideas; they are

22. A person who likes to control the actions of others is

23. A person who gets other people to form an opinion is

24. People who demand to be first are

25. A person who is thankful is

**Using Adjectives with Other Words**

*A/an, the, this, that, these, those, my, your, his, her, our,* and *theirare determiners.* An adjective goes between the determiner and the noun it describes:

**the** irresponsible student **those** aggressive lawyers **my** adorable friend **our** athletic neighbor

72 Adjectives

The word *a* goes before an adjective that begins with a consonant sound; *an* goes before an adjective that begins with a vowel sound:

**a** creative child

**an** independent woman

*U*

*Write* a *or* an *in the blank before each adjective.*

1. He is good friend.

2. She is interesting girl.

3. My coworker is optimistic person.

4. Her doctor is capable surgeon.

5. That politician is aggressive leader.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** | **I** | **se** | **8-9** |

*Use at least ten adjectives from this unit to describeyourself and otherpeopleyou know. Be sure to write complete sentences.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

**Making Descriptions 73**

**Proper Adjectives**

Proper adjectives describe people or things by their place of origin or group association. Proper adjectives are written with a capital letter:

African

African-American

Asian

Australian

Buddhist

Canadian

Caribbean

Central American

Christian

European Jewish Mexican Muslim

Native American North American Japanese South American Western

**exercise**

*Fill in the blanks with the appropriate proper adjectives.*

**1.** Most of the people who live in my neighborhood are

2. **I** work with a lot of people.

3. **I** know only a few people.

4. music is my favorite.

5. food is delicious.

**Adjectives That Describe a Person's Condition**

Adjectives describe a person's condition. They answer the questions, "How are you?" "How is she?" "How is he?" and "How are they?" Review the words in the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| busy | happy | so-so |
| calm | hungry | thirsty |
| cold | lost | tired |
| confused | nervous | upset |
| dead | ready | warm |
| dirty | satisfied | worried |
| fine | scared |  |
| glad | sick |  |

**exercise**

**74 Adjectives**

**8-11**

*Circle the word that bestfills in each blank.*

1. I had to eat something because I was so

**worried hungry thirsty calm**

2. I didn't call you because I knew you were

**busy so-so dead glad**

3. We are leaving at 6:00 tomorrow morning. Please be

**worried scared lost ready**

4. If you are , get a drink from the refrigerator.

**satisfied confused thirsty dirty**

5. We're sorry you are and hope you feel better soon.

**happy upset glad fine**

6. If you are too , put on a sweater.

**cold warm tired nervous**

**Antonyms**

Review the adjectives in the following list: alive

anxious/upset/nervous

clean

cool

dissatisfied full hot rested

sad/depressed well

**Making Descriptions 75**

**exercise**

**¦12**

*Find in the previous list the antonym for each of the following adjectives.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** | calm |
| 2. | cold |
| 3. | dead |
| 4. | dirty |
| 5. | happy |
| 6. | hungry |
| 7. | satisfied |
| 8. | sick |
| 9. | tired |
| **10.** | warm |

The conjunction tobetween adjectives indicates contrast:

Fm **fine** but **tired.** She is **sick** but **comfortable.** They are **hungry** but **happy.** We're **nervous** but **ready.**

**exercise**

**8-13**

*Answer each question in complete sentences, using at least ten different adjectives. Connect two adjectives with* and *or* but. *Use commas when you have more than two adjectives together.*

**1.** How are you today?

2. How is your best friend?

3. How is everyone in your family?

**76 Adjectives**

**Adjectives That Describe Objects**

**Size**

Review the following adjectives that describe things by their size:

little/small medium-sized big/large

tiny average-sized huge/enormous

narrow of medium width wide

short of medium length long

light of medium weight heavy

**exercise**

**8-14**

*Write the antonyms for the following.*

**1.** wide

2. Iitde

3. heavy

4. enormous

5. long

**exercise**

**8-15**

*Describe by sizefive objects that you see right now. Be sure to write in complete sentences.*

*2.*

3. 4. 5.

**Shape**

Review the following adjectives that describe things by their shape:

diamond-shaped

rectangular

round

square

triangular

**exercise**

**Making Descriptions** 77

**8-16**

*Answer each question in a complete sentence.*

**1.** What do you see that is round?

2. What do you have that is square?

3. What traffic sign is triangular?

4. What is the shape of this book?

5. What is the shape of a baseball field?

**Color**

Review the following adjectives that describe things by their color:

black green pink yellow

blue gray purple white

brown orange red

A color mixed with white is called "light": light blue, light green. A color mixed with black is called "dark": dark red, dark purple. Fashion colors are often named after flowers, fruit, or other natural items: rose, lilac, turquoise, tomato, avocado, chocolate, bark.

**exercise**

**8-17**

*Describefive things you see by their color. Use complete sentences.*

**78 Adjectives**

**QuaUty**

Review the following adjectives that describe things by their quality:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| acceptable | inefficient |
| cheap | inferior |
| comfortable | shoddy |
| convenient | special |
| cozy | sturdy |
| delicious | superior |
| effective | terrible |
| efficient | unacceptable |
| excellent | uncomfortable |
| expensive | unimportant |
| favorite | useful |
| inconvenient | useless |
| inedible | well-made |
| ineffective | wobbly |

**exercise**

**8-18**

a. expensive

b. inconvenient

c. inedible

d. ineffective

e. inferior

f. shoddy

g. terrible

h. unacceptable

i. uncomfortable j. unimportant k. useless

1. wobbly

*Match the adjectives in the left column with their antonyms in the right column.*

1. acceptable

2. cheap

3. comfortable

. 4. convenient

. 5. delicious

. 6. effective

. 7. excellent

. 8. special

. 9. sturdy

. 10. superior

. 11. useful

. 12. well-made

**Making Descriptions**

**Condition**

Review the following adjectives that describe things by their condition:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| broken | neat |
| clean | new |
| dirty | old |
| dusty | patched |
| empty | ragged |
| fixed | ruined |
| fresh | spoiled/rotten |
| full | tidy |
| like-new | torn |
| messy | worn |

**exercise**

**8-19**

*Write the antonym to each of the following adjectives.* **1.** full

2. old

3. torn

4. neat

5. clean

6. fixed

7. rotten

**exercise**

**8-20**

*Describe the condition offive things you have.*

**80 Adjectives**

**Adjectives That Describe Places**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Review the following adjectives that describe places: | |
| airy | light |
| badly designed | modern |
| badly located | old-fashioned |
| cheap | open |
| cramped | private |
| crowded | rundown |
| damp | safe |
| dangerous | spacious |
| dark | unfurnished |
| dry | well-built |
| empty | well-designed |
| expensive | well-located |
| furnished | well-maintained |

**8-21**

*Find the antonyms to the following adjectives in theprevious list, and write them in the blanks:*

1. cheap

2. cramped

3. crowded

4. damp

5. dangerous

6. dark

7. furnished

8. rundown

9. private

10. modern

**Making Descriptions**

v--

*Use at least ten adjectives from the previous list to describe the place you are in right now.*

*2.*

3.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

**10.**

**Adjectives That Describe the Weather**

Review the adjectives in the following list:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| breezy | humid |
| chilly | icy |
| clear | nice |
| cloudy | pleasant |
| cold | rainy |
| cool | stormy |
| dry | sunny |
| foggy | unpleasant |
| freezing | warm |
| hot | windy |

**82** Adjectives

**exercise**

**-23**

*Complete the following chart by listing the adjectives that describe pleasant weather and those that describe unpleasant weather.*

**exercise**

**Pleasant Weather Unpleasant Weather**

**8-24**

*Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the previous list.*

1. I don't like to go out on a(n) day.

2. InJanuary the weather is often

3. In May it is usually where I live.

4. Today where I live it is

5. People often go swimming when it is

6. It is dangerous to drive when it is

7. It's good to have an umbrella on a day.

8. It's a good idea to wear a hat when it is

9. A hat can blow off if it is

10. You need a lightjacket when it is

**Unit 9**

**Comparisons and Superlatives**

**Making an Adjective Stronger or Weaker**

Review the following chart:

not at all < not very < a little < somewhat < rather < pretty < very < extremely

*not at all =* The adjective mentioned does not describe the noun.

The tickets are **not at aU** cheap.

*not very =* The noun does not have much of the quality of the adjective.

That area is **not very** safe.

*a little =* The noun has only a little bit of the quality of the adjective.

The car is **a Uttle** expensive.

*somewhat =* The noun has some of the quality of the adjective. The food is **somewhat** spicy.

*rather =* The noun has quite a few aspects of the quality of the adjective.

It's a **rather** large class.

*pretty =* The noun has a lot of the quality of the adjective. It's a **pretty** long trip.

*very =* The noun is a good example of the quality of the

adjective.

They're **very** good books.

**83**

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**84 Adjectives**

*extremely* = The noun is a superior example of the quality of the adjective. It's an **extremely** hard course.

**exercise**

**9-1**

*Fill in the blanks with the word from the previous list that best completes each sentence.*

**1.** My sister'sjob is to feed the neighbor's cats. Herjob is easy.

2. My friend bought a car for **$100.** His car was expensive.

3. Our neighbor has a dog that barks all night. Our neighbor's dog is noisy.

4. Their house is near the metro station and the bus stop. Their house is in a convenient location.

5. She invited about fifty people to her house for a celebration. She had a large party.

**exercise**

**9-2**

*Now complete the following sentences with the same types of expressions.*

**1.** Myjob is easy.

2. My shoes were expensive.

3. My neighbor's dog is friendly.

4. My house is in a convenient location.

5. My dinner last night was salty.

**Expressing Negative Effects**

The word *too* before an adjective indicates that the adjective is so strong that it has a neg effect:

That car is **too expensive.** (I can't buy it.)

He is **too rich.** (He values money over people.)

Theywere **too tired.** (They couldn'twork.)

The partywas **too noisy.** (The police came and sent everybody home.)

**Comparisons and Superlatives 85**

**exercise**

**9-3**

*After each sentence with* too, *write a possible negative effect.* **1.** The food was too cold.

2. It was too rainy.

3. I ate too much cake.

4. She was driving too fast.

5. The shoes are too small.

**exercise**

**9-4**

*Writefive sentences that describeyourself orpeopleyou know. Usefive of these expressions:* not at all, a little, somewhat, rather, pretty, very, extremely, too.

**1.**

*%* 3. 4. 5.

**Making Comparisons with Adjectives**

Nouns are compared with other nouns by the strength of their adjectives. An adjective made stronger is followed by the word *than* in a comparison.

**One-Syllable Adjectives**

Adjectives that have only one syllable are made stronger by adding the suffix *-er:*

She is **taller than** her sister. He is **faster than** the other runner. These tickets were **cheaper than** those. It is **colder** in the north **than** in the south.

**86 Adjectives**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **9-5** |

*Write the stronger form of each of the following adject*

1. bright

2. cheap

3. clean

4. cold

5. cool

6. damp

7. dark

8. fast

9. fresh

10. high

11. light

12. long

13. neat

14. new

15. old

16. plain

17. poor

18. rich

19. short

20. sick

21. slow

22. small

23. smart

**Comparisons and Superlatives 87**

24. sweet

25. tall

26. young

Adjectives that have one syllable and that end in *-e* are made stronger by adding -r:

He is **nicer than** his brother.

They are **cuter than** they were before.

**exercise**

**9-6**

*Write the stronger form of each of the following adjectives.* **1.** cute

2. fine

3. Iame

4. loose

5. nice

6. pale

7. rude

8. tame

9. wide

A few one-syllable adjectives end in *-w, -x,* or *-y.* These are made stronger by adding *-er:*

low **lower**

new **newer**

slow **slower**

Iax **laxer**

gray **grayer**

Other adjectives of one syllable that end in a consonant-vowel-consonant are made stronger by repeating the final consonant and adding *-er:*

She is **bigger** than he is.

**I** think she's **thinner** than she was before.

88 Adjectives

**exercise**

**9-7**

*Write the stronger form of each of the following adjectives.*

**1.** big

2. fat

3. fit

4. hot

5. mad

6. red

7. sad

8. thin

The comparative (stronger) forms of *good* and *bad* are irregular:

That was a **good** movie, but this one is **better.** She had **bad** luck, and now it is **worse.**

**exercise**

**9-8**

tfregood, bad, better, orworse *to complete thesentences.*

**1.** Today's weather is Yesterday's was

2. The job I have is It is

.. It is

3. The condition of my room is

4. Today I feel I feel

**Two-Syllable Adjectives**

than the one I had before. than it was last week.

than I did yesterday.

A lot of adjectives have two syllables and end in *-y.* They are made stronger by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *-er:*

He is **happier** now.

I hope it will be **sunnier** tomorrow.

That movie is **funnier** than the last one we saw.

**Comparisons and Superlatives 89**

**exercise**

**9-9**

*Write the stronger form of each of the following adjectives.*

1. angry

2. bossy

3. busy

4. cloudy

5. cozy

6. crazy

7. dirty

8. easy

9. friendly

10. funny

11. happy

12. Iazy

13. lonely

14. lovely

15. Iucky

16. noisy

17. pretty

18. rainy

19. silly

20. sunny

21. tasty

22. ugly

**90 Adjectives**

A few adjectives that have two syllables are made stronger by adding *-r* (if they end in *-e)* or *-er:*

cruel **crueler**

gentle **gentler**

little **littler**

narrow **narrower**

quiet **quieter**

simple **simpler**

This street is **narrower** than that one.

This exercise is **simpler** than the other one.

**Hmj^**

*Fill in each blank with the comparativeform of the best adjective from theprevious list.*

**1.** It was noisy last night, but now it is

2. The last problem was complicated. This one is

3. The streets in that town are than the avenues in the city.

4. At first he was too rough with the puppy, but now he is

5. The first king was cruel, and this one is

6. This little girl has a baby sister who is than she is.

Most adjectives that have two or more syllables are made stronger by placing the word *more* before them:

**more** modern **more** wonderful **more** responsible

**more** famous **more** dangerous **more** imaginative

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **9-11** |

*Write the comparativeform of each adjective. Some will end in* -er; *others will have* more *before them.*

**1.** athletic

2. boring

3. civil

4. civilized

5. clean

6. comfortable

**Comparisons and Superlatives 91**

7. considerate

8. cool

9. delicious

10. dirty

11. fresh

12. friendly

13. gentie

14. gullible

15. healthy

16. hot

17. open

18. patient

19. persuasive

20. pleasant

21. proper

22. proud

23. quiet

24. rude

25. sad

26. serious

27. sick

28. silly

29. sincere

30. slow

31. small

32. stingy

**92**

**Adjectives**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 33. | successful |
| 34. | sweet |
| 35. | tiny |
| 36. | unfriendly |
| 37. | upset |
| 38. | useful |
| 39. | wide |
| 40. | worried |

**Maltlng Adjectives Weaker**

All adjectives can be made weaker by placing the words *not as* before them:

This apple is **not as** good as the other one.

Those dresses are **not as** pretty as these.

These shoes are **not as** comfortable as my old ones.

In a comparison a stronger adjective is followed by *than;* a weaker adjective is followed by *asr.*

This desk is **sturdier than** that one.

That chair is **not as comfortable as** this one.

**exercise**

**9-12**

*In each blank, make the adjective in parentheses stronger or weaker, as appropriate.*

1. I bought this dress because it was (pretty) the others in the

shop.

2. He took the shoes back to the store because they were (comfortable) his old ones.

3. I didn't go back to that restaurant because the food was (good) I had expected.

4. We stayed a long time at the party, because it was (good) the

last one.

5. The new car is nice, but it's (big) the old one.

**Comparisons and Superlatives 93**

**Expressing Superlatives**

Superlative adjectives indicate that a noun has more of the adjective's quality than two or more other nouns:

John is five feet ten inches tall. James is six feet tall. Bill is six feet two inches tall.

John is tall. James is taller thanJohn. Bill is taller thanJohn and

James.

Bill is the **tallest** in the class.

Adjectives that end in *-erin* the comparative form end in *-estin* the superlative form:

bigger **biggest**

cooler **coolest**

nicer **nicest**

quieter **quietest**

sillier **silliest**

simpler **simplest**

The superlative forms of *good* and *bad* are irregular:

good **best** bad **worst**

**exercise**

**9-13**

*Write the superlative form of each adjective.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | bad |
| 2. | clean |
| 3. | cold |
| 4. | crazy |
| 5. | cute |
| 6. | friendly |
| 7. | gentle |
| 8. | good |
| 9. | hot |
| 10. | silly |
| 11. | lucky |
| 12. | mad |

**94**

**Adjectives**

13. neat

14. nice

15. rude

16. sad

**exercise**

**9-14**

*Choosefive of the superlatives in the answers to Exercise 9-13 to describefive people you know.*

*%* 3. 4. 5.

Adjectives that are preceded by *more* in their comparative form are preceded by *most* in their superlative form:

more appreciative more difficult more modern more responsible

**most appreciative most difficult most modern most responsible**

**exercise**

**9-15**

*Write the superlative form of each adjective.* 1. active

2. bad

3. cold

4. comfortable

5. fast

6. flexible

7. generous

**Comparisons and Superlatives 95**

**8. happy**

**9. large**

**10. little**

**11. new**

**12. noisy**

**13. serious**

**14. ugly**

**15. uninteresting**

**16. useless**

**exercise**

**9-16**

*Choosefive of the superlatives in the answers to Exercise 9-15 to describefive people you know or things you have.* **1.**

*2.*

**3. 4. 5.**

**Unit 10**

**Verbs and Nonns Used as Adjectives**

**Verbs ^sed as Adjectives**

The *present participle* and the *past participle* of some verbs can be used as adjectives. The *presentparticiple* is the form that ends in *-ing* (see also page 42):

surprise It is **surprising** news.

excite You have an **excitingjob.**

bore That is a **boring** program.

Review the present participles in the following list:

boring gratifying

captivating inspiring

caring interesting

confusing satisfying

daring surprising

exciting terrifying

fascinating threatening frustrating

These adjectives describe a person or thing that "performs the action of the verb."

A **caring** mother

A **boring** movie

A **threatening** storm

a mother who *cares forher* children.

a movie that *bores* the audience.

a storm that *threatens* to begin soon.

**96**

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**Verbs and Nouns Used as Adjectives** 97

**exercise**

**10-1**

*Select the word that best completes each sentence:*

1. We left the movie before it ended because it was

**caring captivating boring exciting**

2. The math test was too hard for me; **I** thought the word problems were very

**frustrating exciting boring satisfying**

3. **I** don't like horror movies because they are

**interesting terrifying inspiring gratifying**

4. Helping other people is extremely

**threatening confusing gratifying terrifying**

5. That novel has a lot of different stories happening at the same time; it is very

**caring terrifying surprising confusing**

6. The circus trapeze artist performed a lot of dangerous stunts. He was a young man.

**daring confusing frustrating threatening**

The *past participk* of the verb can also be used as an adjective. This is the verb form that often ends in *-ed* or *-en.* There are also quite a few irregular past participles that have different endings. (See page 144.) Following are examples of past participles that are commonly used as adjectives:

She is **excited** about her trip. The toy is **broken.**

We were **surprised** to hear the news. The child is **lost.**

**98 Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Review the past participles in the following list: | | |
| broken | gratified | surprised |
| captivated | grown | terrified |
| closed | hidden | threatened |
| confused | inspired | torn |
| dead | interested | upset |
| drunk | lost | withdrawn |
| excited | married | worn |
| fascinated | satisfied | wounded |
| forbidden | shut | woven |
| forgotten | sold | written |
| found | spoken |  |
| frustrated | stolen |  |

**exercise**

**10-2**

*Choose appropriate words from theprevious list tofill in the blanks.*

1. She needed glasses to read the

2. He couldn't hear the

words.

words.

3. Police detectives are searching for the

4. It is very dangerous to drive if you are

5. She lives alone now, as her children are all

pamtmg.

6. The

7.

8. He used his

soldiers were taken to a hospital.

fabric is sturdier than knitted fabric. T-shirt for a rag.

9. The people could not read that book because it was on the king's list of

books.

10. Our new neighbor doesn't talk very much; she is shy and

Often, the *present participle* adjective defines the *cause* of something. The *past participle* adj defines the *person affected:*

The information was **surprising.** The game was **exciting.** The girl is **fascinating.**

We were **surprised.** The fans were **excited.** The man is **fascinated.**

**Verbs and Nouns Used as Adjectives**

**99**

**exercise**

**10-3**

*Select the* present participle *adjective or the* past participle *adjective, depending on which best completes each sentence.*

**1.** We thought the movie was **fascinating/ fascinated.**

2. The children were not very **interesting/interested** in the story.

3. That is very **surprising/surprised** news.

4. **I** thought the questions were **confusing/confused.**

5. That movie was so scary, **I** was really **terrifying/terrified.**

6. When the band arrived, we were very **exciting/excited.**

7. My friend was **captivating/captivated** by that novel.

8. That store has a lot of **satisfying/satisfied** customers.

9. Waiting in line can be very **frustrating/frustrated. 10.** We were **inspiring/inspired** by our leader's speech.

**Nouns Used as Adjectives**

Certain nouns can be used as adjectives to tell what the noun described is made of:

a **cardboard** box = a box made of cardboard a **glass** table = a table made of glass

**exercise**

**10-4**

*Write definitions for the following items.*

**1.** a gold necklace

2. a metal hook

3. a plastic tray

4. a silver bracelet

5. an oak floor

6. a wicker basket

100

**Adjectives**

FARIS

7. a dirt road

8. a silk blouse

9. a wool skirt

**10.** a cotton blanket

Certain nouns can be used as adjectives to tell what the noun described is meant to contain. In some cases the two words are written together as one word:

a **mailbox** a **bookcase**

a box for mail a case for books

**10-5**

*Write definitions for the following items.*

**1.** ajewelry box

2. an ashtray

3. a trash can

4. a picture frame

5. a flour sack

6. a key ring

7. a grocery bag

8. a glove compartment

9. a lunchbox

**10.** a garbage pail

Certain nouns can be used as adjectives to tell the purpose of the noun described:

A **potato** peeler is used for peeling potatoes. A **dishwasher** is used for washing dishes.

**Verbs and Nouns Used as Adjectives**

**101**

**¦MW** Ill-Ii

*Write what each of the following is used for.*

**1.** a nutcracker

2. a can opener

3. a fire extinguisher

4. a CD player

5. an ice pick

6. a hair dryer

7. nail polish remover

8. a pencil sharpener

9. spot remover

**10.** a floor polisher

Certain nouns can be used as adjectives to tell what is sold in the type of store described:

a **shoe** store = a store where shoes are sold

a **grocery** store = a store where groceries are sold

exercise

10-7

*Writefive other types of stores or shops.*

*%* 3. 4. 5.

Certain nouns define other nouns by their type:

a cycle with a motor work that is done at school

**102 Adjectives**

**exercise**

**10-8**

*Write the names of the items described.*

**1.** a lock for a bicycle

2. a key for a mailbox

3. a garden of roses

4. work that is done at home

5. a desk for a student

Some adjectives are formed by adding the suffix *-ed* to a noun. These adjectives often follow another descriptive adjective to which it is closed up or connected by a hyphen:

a three**-legged** stool = a **redheaded** woodpecker = a brown**-eyed** girl =

Review the following noun + *-ed* adjectives: a stool with three legs

a woodpecker (bird) with a red head

a girl with brown eyes

**evenhanded**

**hardheaded**

**hard-nosed**

**hotheaded**

**leveUieaded**

**long-winded**

**single-minded**

**sure-footed**

fair,just

stubborn

hardheaded

temperamental

sensible

capable of giving long, boring speeches focused on one goal cautious, secure

**exercise**

**10-9**

*Circle the most appropriate adjective tofill in each blank.*

**1.** We didn't want to do business with him because he was so

**evenhanded hardheaded sure-footed**

2. **I** wasn't worried on the hike because our leader was

**hard-nosed sure-footed long-winded**

3. He got the job done efficiently because ofhis approach.

**single-minded long-winded hotheaded**

**Verbs and Nouns Used as Adjectives**

103

4. The meeting went on for hours because of too many speakers.

**sure-footed single-minded long-winded**

5. The school principal treats all cases equally; she is very

**evenhanded single-minded hard-nosed**

6. Try not to make him angry. He's so he might make a scene.

**single-minded sure-footed hotheaded**

**Compound Adjectives**

A noun connected to its modifiers by hyphens can be used as an adjective. The noun is used in singular form, even though it is modified by a plural marker:

a **twenty-dollar** ticket = a ticket that costs twenty dollars

a **ten-foot** pole = a pole that is ten feet long

a **two-year** lease = a lease that lasts two years

*Write definitions for the following.* **1.** a five-year plan

2. a three-year warranty

3. a lifetime guarantee \_

4. a ten-minute discussion

5. a three-pound weight

6. a two-week vacation

7. a two-year contract

8. an all-day meeting

9. an all-night party

**10.** an everyday occurrence

**Unit 11**

**Adjective Order**

When two or three adjectives are used together, they are usually in the following order:

**1.** quality

2. condition

3. size

4. age

5. shape

6. color

7. origin

8. material

9. type

a **beautiful old** house (quality, age)

a **nice clean white** uniform (quality, condition, color)

a **shiny new red** bicycle (condition, age, color)

WWii-i

*Rewrite the adjectives in the correct order to describe the indicated nouns.*

**1.** skirt: silk, long, black

2. shoes: leather, Italian, new

3. earrings: silver, beautiful, Mexican

4. cake: birthday, rich, three-layer

5. mirror: heavy, antique, round

**104**

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**Adjective Order 105**

**exercise**

**11-2**

*Describefive of your favorite things, using two or three descriptive adjectives for each one.*

*2.*

**3. 4.**

5.

*This page intentionally left blank*

**PART III**

**VERBS**

Verbs are the wonderful words that give life to language.

The most common verb, *be,* for example, allows us to tell who or what exists in the world, and also when, where, how, and why it exists. In addition, just by changing the form of the verb, we can tell about what existed in the past and what will exist in the future, plus what we wish existed or what we would do if something existed. The verb *be* is used in a different manner from all other English verbs—it has different forms and different patterns.

All other verbs follow a second set of patterns, which enable us to tell facts about people—where and how they live, what they have, how they look and feel, what they like, what they think, and what they do; they also enable us to tell how things work and what happens in the world. And again, with a change in form, we can put all this information in the past or the future, or we can make wishes and conjectures.

Verbs also enable us to ask and answer questions, give commands and suggestions, accept or refuse, and relate and communicate.

Yes, there are a lot of irregular forms that have to be memorized, but they are worth the effort. Verbs are about life. Live well with verbs!

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**Unit 12**

**The Verb *Be***

The most common verb is *be.* It is used to identify or describe a person or thing, or to tell its origin, state, or location.

**The Present Tense of *Be***

I **am** tall.

You **are** my friend. He **is** sick. She **is** a smart girl. It **is** a mistake.

We **are** at home.

You (all) **are** great helpers.

They **are** from South America.

**exercise**

**12-1**

*Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of* be *in the present tense.*

**1.** Bill here.

2. Janet and MaryJane good friends.

3. Emily on vacation.

4. BettyandI

5. You

teachers.

a good student.

6. I

not tired.

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**109**

110 Verbs

**exercise**

**12-2**

*Answer each of the following questions in a complete sentence using the verb* be. 1. What is your name?

2. Where are you from?

3. Who are your best friends?

4. Where are your best friends now?

5. What is in your hand?

6. What color is it?

**Asking Questions with *Be***

Questions with the verb feare formed by reversing the subject and the verb:

I am **Am I. . . ?** We are **Are we . . . ?**

You are **Are you** . . . ? They are **Are they . . . ?**

He is **Is he . . . ?**

She is **Is she . . . ?**

It is **Is it. . . ?**

—~ 12-a

*Change the following statements to questions.*

1. He is here now.

2. You are happy.

3. I am sitting down.

4. He is asking directions.

5. They are building a new house.

6. She is turning left.

7. He is taking photographs.

8. She is riding a bicycle.

**The Verb *Be* 111**

**Making *Be* Negaiive**

Sentences with *be* are made negative by placing **not** after the conjugated form:

I am **not** tired. We are **not** working.

You are **not** smiling. You all are **not** running.

He is **not** sitting in the park. They are **not** sitting in the park.

She is **not** at home.

It is **not** earning interest.

Negatives are usually contracted:

**I'm not** We **aren't**

You **aren't** You (all) **aren't**

He **isn't** They **aren't** She **isn't** It **isn't**

**exercise**

**12-4**

*Make each of the sentences in Exercise 12-3 negative.*

*%* 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

**The Past Tense of *Be***

I **was** in the city. We **were** very happy.

You **were** shy. You (all) **were** at school.

He **was** sick. They **were** broken.

She **was** not tired. It **was** good.

**112 Verbs**

¦A'MWM ***[U***

*Change the answers inExercise 12-1 to thepast tense.*

**1.**

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | 12-6 |

*Answer each question in a complete sentence using thepast tense ofbe.*

**1.** Where were you yesterday at 4**:00?**

2. Who was with you?

3. Were you indoors or outdoors?

4. How was the weather?

5. Were there other people there?

**Unit 13**

***M-ToBehvk***

Review the words in the following list that have meanings similar to *be:*

appear

become

feel

look

look like

resemble

seem

smell

sound

**Regular Present Tense Forms of Verbs Other than *Be***

The basic verb is used with /, *you, we,* and *they:* I **look** tired. We **look** silly.

You **look** sick. They **look** beautiful.

The basic verb + the suffix -s is used with *he, she,* and *it* He **looks** good. She **looks** better. It **looks** dirty.

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**114 Verbs**

**exercise**

**13-1**

*Match the sentences in the left column with those in the right column.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\_ 1.** | She is blonde and her mother is | blonde. | a. | He appears angry. |
| \_ 2. | They are smiling. |  | b. | He looks like me. |
| \_ 3. | You should throw it in the garbai |  | c. | I feel sick. |
| \_ 4. | We need to rest. |  | d. | It becomes boring. |
| \_ 5. | I like the music. |  | c. | It smells bad. |
| \_ 6. | She is crying. |  | f. | It sounds good. |
| \_ 7. | His face is red. |  | g | She  feels sad. | |
| \_ 8. | I have brown eyes. He has brown | eyes. | h. | She resembles her mother. |
| \_ 9. | It is a long book. |  | i. | They seem happy. |
| **\_10.** | I need to lie down. |  | j | We  look tired. | |

**exercise**

***m***

*Choose the word that best compktes each sentence.*

**1.** The music **becomes/sounds** great.

2. The girls **resemble/appear** tired.

3. We **feel/smell** tired.

4. The flowers **become/smell** wonderful.

5. **Heseems/resemblesangry.**

6. She **seems/resembles** her mother.

**Spelling Changes in *He/She/It* Forms**

The verbs *go* and *do* add *-ex*

He **goes.** She **does.**

Verbs that end in *-ch* or *-sh* add *-es:*

He **watches.** She **washes.**

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 115**

Verbs that end in *-y* change the *y* to *i* and add *-es:*

He **cries.** She **tries.**

The *he/she/itform* of the verb *haveis has:*

He **has** a cold. She **has** the flu.

**exercise**

**13-3**

*Write thepresent tensehe/she/it forms of the following verbs.* 1. match

2. eat

3. have

4. drink

5. go

6. wish

7. clean

8. dry

9. do 10. dance

**Regular Past Tense Forms**

The past tense of most verbs is formed by adding the suffix *-ed* to the basic verb:

appear **appeared**

look **looked**

seem **seemed**

sound **sovuided**

The same form is used for 7, *you, he, she, it, we,* and *they:*

They **appeared** tired. She **looked** pretty. He **seemed** nice. It **sounded** good.

**116 Verbs**

**¦ilM l:;-l**

*Write the past tense forms of the following verbs.*

1. clean

2. open

3. work

4. walk

5. watch

**Spelling Changes in Past Tense Forms**

Verbs that end in *-e* add *-d:*

change **changed** resemble **resembled**

One-syllable verbs that end in a vowel + a consonant repeat the consonant and add *-ed.* (Many verbs that end in a vowel + a consonant are irregular. See page 119.)

beg **begged** hop **hopped**

Verbs that end in *-y* change the *y* to *i* and add *-ed:*

cry **cried** study **studied**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** | **I** | **se** | **13-5** |

*Write the past tense forms of the following verbs.*

1. stop

2. close

3. shop

4. exercise

5. try

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 117**

**Verbs That Describe TJsual Activities**

Review the verbs in the following list:

brush (your teeth) call (your friends) clean

close (the door) comb (your hair) cook cry

dream exercise laugh listen

open (the door)

plan

play

rest

smile

talk

turn (off the light) turn (on the light) walk

wash (your hands)

watch

work

**exercise**

**13-6**

*Write the past tense form of each of the following verbs.* 1. listen

2. Iaugh

3. turn

4. dream

5. cry

6. exercise

7. brush

8. smile

9. plan 10. watch

**Telling How Often an Activity Is Performed**

never < rarely/seldom < sometimes < often < a lot < every day < always **I never** watch TV. We **often** play together.

She **rarely** calls her friends. **Sometimes** he rests in the afternoon.

You (all) laugh **a lot.** They work **every day.** They **always** smile.

**118 Verbs**

**exercise**

**13-7**

*Choose ten activities from the previous list, and write a sentence for each that teUs how often you do each activity. Use the present tense.*

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**More Daily Activities**

Review the verbs in the

come (home) drink (water) drive eat

eat/have (breakfast) eat/have (dinner) eat/have (lunch) get (dressed) get (up) go (to a place) go (to bed) lie (down)

awing list:

make (the bed)

put (on your clothes)

read

ride

sit (down) sleep

stand (up)

take (a bath)

take (a shower)

take (off your clothes)

think

wake (up)

**IH**

*Choose ten verbs from the previous list and tell how often you perform each activity. Use complete sentences.*

1

2

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 119**

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**Irregular Past Tense Forms**

All of the verbs in the previous list have irregular past tense forms. The past tense form is listed after the slash (/):

come/came drink/ drank drive/drove eat/ate get/got go/went lie/lay make/made put/put read/read ride/rode sit/sat sleep/slept stand/stood take/took think/ thought wake/woke

**exercise**

**13-9**

*Using verbs from the previous list in the past tense, write ten sentences that tell what you did yesterday.*

1

*2*

3

**120 Verbs**

4. 5. 6.

7. 8. 9.

**Verbs Used for Household Activities**

Review the verbs in the following list. If the past tense form is irregular, it is indicated following the slash (/):

clean (the house)

clean (up the mess)

clean (up the yard)

do (laundry) / did

do (the shopping)/did

dust (the furniture)

empty (the dishwasher)

iron (clothes)

load (the dishwasher)

make (appointments)/made

make (repairs)/made mow (the lawn)

pay (bills)/paid

put (the groceries away)/put

scrub (floors)

sweep (the floor)/swept

take (out the trash)/took

vacuum

wash (the windows) water (plants) weed (the garden)

**exercise**

**13-10**

*Fill in the blanks using the present tense of the verbs in parentheses.*

**1.** John (make) repairs.

2. I (water) the plants.

3. My friends (clean) the house.

4. Mary andJack (vacuum)

5. My dad (pay) the bills.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 121**

**TelUng When an Activity Is Performed**

in the morning in the afternoon in the evening in the fall in the spring in the summer in the winter

at night atl:00 at2:15 at 3:30 at 4:45 at 5:55 at 7:10

on Mondays on Tuesdays on Wednesdays on Thursdays on Fridays on Saturdays on Sundays

on holidays

on my birthday

on the first day of the month

on the tenth ofJune

on weekends

inJanuary in February in March in April in May inJune inJuly in August in September in October in November in December

every day every month every night every week

**122 Verbs**

**exercise**

**13-11**

*Complete each sentence by telling when the person indicated does the activity in parentheses.*

**1.** I (rest)

2. My best friend (exercise)

3. My neighbors (walk)

4. My friends and I (eat together)

5. I (callmyfriends)

**exercise**

**13-12**

*Complete each sentence by telling which activities you usually perform at the times indicated.* **1.** On Mondays

2. In the summer

3. On weekends \_

4. In the morning

5. Every day

**exercise**

**13-13**

*Fill in each blank with the most appropriate verb from the list of household activities.*

**1.** She uses a broom to

2. I take the car to

3. I use the iron to

4. He uses the telephone to

5. We use a wet rag to

6. He takes out his checkbook to

7. He uses a screwdriver to

8. They go outside to

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 123**

9. We need a washer and dryer to

**10.** I use a dry cloth to

**exercise**

**13-14**

*Writefive sentences that tell which of the activities on the household activities list you usually did when you were a child. Write the verbs in the past tense.*

**1.** *2.*

3. 4. 5.

**Verbs Used in a Classroom**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

answer

ask (questions) correct (mistakes) do (exercises)/did draw (a picture)/drew erase

help (someone) learn

listen (to someone) make (a mistake)/made pay (attention)/paid

play

read/read

solve (a problem)

spell

study

take (a test)/took take (turns)/took teach/taught understand/ understood use (the computer) write/wrote

**exercise**

**13-15**

*Write the past tense forms of the following verbs.*

**1.** answer

2. ask

3. correct

4. erase

5. help

124 Verbs

6. Iearn

7. listen

8. pay

9. play

10. solve

11. spell

12. study

13. use

**— U-Ifi**

*Fill in each blank with the past tense of the verb indicated.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | My mother (teach) | me to read and write. |
| 2. | He (write) | her an e-mail last week. |
| 3. | I (understand) | today's lesson. |
| 4. | We (take) | \_ a hard test this morning. |
| 5. | You (make) | only one mistake. |
| 6. | They (do) | \_ all of the exercises. |
| 7. | They (draw) | pictures in class. |
| 8. | My friend and I (take) \_ | turns with the computer. |
| 9. | She (read) | us a wonderful story. |
| 10. | I hope you (pay) | attention. |

**Making Verbs IVegative**

In the present tense, all verbs except *be* are made negative by placing *do not* or *does not* before them.

*Do notis* used for /, *you, we,* and *they.* It is often contracted to *don't. Does not* is used with *he, she,* and *it.* It is often contracted to *doesn 't.*

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 125**

I **don't** weed the garden. You **don't** rest. He **doesn't** exercise. She **doesn't** smile.

We **don't** sleep late.

You (all) **don't** wake up early.

They **don't** clean up the yard.

exercise

**13-17**

*Rewrite the following sentences, making them negative and using the contracted form.* 1. He gets up at 6:00.

2. They eat breakfast together every morning.

3. She dreams during the day.

4. We buy groceries every week.

5. I laugh a lot.

In the past tense, verbs are made neg;

*Did notis* often contracted to *didn't:*

I **didn't** comb my hair. You **didn't** wash the windows. He **didn't** call me. She **didn't** work.

by placing *did notbefore* them. We **didn't** cook.

You (all) **didn't** sweep the floor. They **didn't** eat dinner.

exercise

**13-18**

*Make the sentences in Exercise 13-16 negative.*

126 **Verbs**

5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

**Activities That Are Often Performed in an Office**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

answer (e-mail) answer (letters) answer (the telephone) attend (meetings) check (e-mail) fill (out forms) make (phone calls) /made organize files

participate (in discussions)

plan (projects) search (the Internet) send (a fax)/sent take (coffee breaks)/took type (on the keyboard) use (the computer) write (letters)/wrote write (reports)/wrote

**exercise**

**13-19**

*Using the verbs in the previous list, writefive sentences that tell what you do or don 't do at work or in an office at home. Use the present tense.*

**1.** *2.*

3. 4.

5.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 127**

**exercise**

**13-20**

*Change the sentences in Exercise 13-19to thepast tense.* 1.

2.

3. 4.

5.

**Asking Questions**

A yes-or-no question in the present tense is formed as follows: *do/does* + subject + verb

**Do** we take the test today? **Do** you (all) listen to music? **Do** they correct their work?

*Do* is used with **7,** *you, we,* and *they.*

**Do** I need to do this? **Do** you study at night?

*Does* is used with *he, she,* and *it*

**Does** she go to this school? **Does** he correct his work? **Does** the computer work?

**^^^¾ |:i-2l**

*Write yes-or-no questions in the present tense using the verbs and forms indicated. Be sure to write a question mark at the end of each question.*

1. write e-mail (you)

2. search the Internet (he)

3. use the computer (she)

4. attend meetings (you all)

5. answer the telephone (they)

6. take coffee breaks (we)

**128 Verbs**

**Question Words**

Review the words in the following list:

who

what

when

where

why

how

how much

An information question is formed as follows:

**questionword +** *do/does* + subject + basic verb

**Who do** you like?

**What does** he do?

**When do** we take our coffee break?

**Where do** you all go after work?

**Why do** they have so many meetings?

**How do** I turn on this computer?

**How much** time **do** you have?

Questions with *who* and *what* do not use *do* if the question is about the *subject.* If the answer is the subject, it is formed as follows:

***Who*** + verb ***What*** + verb

**Who** works here? **What** goes in this file?

**exercise**

*mi*

*Write an information question for each of the following answers. Ask the question that the italicized words answer.* **1.** *The telephone lists* go in that file.

2. *Mary* answers the telephone.

3. You search the Internet *in the morning.*

4. We send faxes *to the main office.*

5. They write the reports *on the computer.*

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 129**

**Aslting Questions in the Past Tense**

Yes-or-no questions in the past tense are formed as follows:

*did +* subject + basic verb **Did** I do this correctly? **Did** you fill out the forms? **Did** he take the test? **Did** they send you a fax?

Information questions in the past tense are formed as follows:

**questionword +** *did* + subject + basic verb **Where did** you eat lunch? **When did** she go on vacation?

Questions with *who* and *what* do not use *did* if the question is about the *subject.* If the answer is the subject, it is formed as follows:

*Who* + verb *What* + verb

**Who** wrote this letter? **What** helped you learn?

**13-23**

*Write a yes-or-no question for each of the following answers.*

ExAMPLE: I wrote a letter today.

*Did you write a letter today ?*

**1.** They took a long coffee break.

2. She didn't answer the telephone.

3. Mary wrote these e-mails.

4. I searched the Internet this afternoon.

5. John organized all my files.

130 Verbs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **13-24** |

*Write an information question for each of the following answers. The questions should ask what the italicized words answer.*

ExAMPLES: I *wrote a letter* today. *What did you do today ?*

I wrote a letter *today. When did you write a letter?*

1. /wrote a letter today.

2. He *workedye&terday.*

3. John called me *last night.*

4. We ate *at home* on Monday night.

5. She went home *on the bus.*

**Verbs Lsecl for Shopping**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

ask (for advice)

ask (for help)

buy/bought

cost/cost

examine

find/found

get (a bargain) /got

get (a receipt)/got

give (moneyto)/gave

hang/hung

hold/held

look (at)

look (for)

pay

pay (with cash) push (a cart)

read (labels)/read return

save (money) sell/sold send/ sent show sign

spend (money)/spent talk (to the manager) thank (the salesclerk) try (on clothes) use (a credit card) wait (in line) wear/wore

write (acheck)/wrote

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 131**

**exercise**

**13-25**

*Using verbs from the previous list, writefive sentences that tell what you do when you shop at your favorite store.*

***2.***

3. 4.

5.

**exercise**

**13-26**

*Make the sentences in Exercise 13-25 negative.* 1.

*%* 3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**13-27**

*Usingpast tense versions of the verbs from theprevious list, writefive sentences that tell whatyou did the last time you went shopping.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**132 Verbs**

**exercise**

**13-28**

*Make the sentences in Exercise 13-27 negative.* **1.**

*%* 3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**13-29**

*Write yes-or-no questions for the following answers. Use present tense verbs.* **1.** Yes, **I** return clothes that don't fit.

2. No, she doesn't always use her credit card.

3. Yes, she likes her new shoes.

4. No, we don't want these shirts.

5. No, he doesn't like to go shopping.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs**

133

¦MW |:|-:|ll

*Write yes-or-no questions for the following answers. Use past tense verbs.*

**1.** Yes, she bought a new dress.

2. Yes, he forgot to give me a receipt.

3. No, we didn't try on a lot of clothes.

4. Yes, she went shopping yesterday.

5. No, **I** didn't buy anything.

exercise

IHl

*Write information questions for the following answers. Ask the question that the italicized words answer. (Be careful! Some sentences are in thepresent tense and others are in thepast.)*

**1.** *She* always gets a bargain.

2. We *waited in linefor* thirty minutes.

3. They spent a lot of money *at that store.*

4. He always thanks *the salesclerk.*

134

Verbs

5. I wrote the check *yesterday.*

6. It cost *a hundred dolkirs.*

**Verbs Vsed in a Bank**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

apply (for a loan)

borrow (money)

bring (documents)/brought

buy (a CD)/bought

close (an account)

drive (up to the drive-up window) /drove

earn (interest)

forget/forgot

get (a PIN)/got

get (an ATM card) / got

get (cash)/got

lose/lost

make (adeposit)/made

make (an investment) /made

open (an account)

order (checks)

pay (an installment)/paid

remember (your PIN)

save (money)

speak (to the loan officer)/spoke transfer (funds) use (the ATM) wait (in line)

withdraw (cash)/withdrew

**exercise**

**13-32**

*Circle the most appropriate words to complete each sentence.*

**1.** I had to order checks because I **earned interest**

**lost my checkbook got an ATM card**

2. She was in a hurry, so she

**drove up to the drive-up window waited in Une**

**ordered checks**

3. We brought cash because we wanted to

**apply for a loan lose money**

**make a deposit**

4. I used my ATM card to

**speak to the loan officer**

**open an account**

**withdraw cash**

5. A good way to save money is to

**order checks get a PIN buy a CD**

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 135**

**exercise**

**13-33**

*Make the following sentences negative. Pay attention to the verb tenses.* **1.** They closed their account.

2. This account earns interest.

3. I got a new PIN.

4. He withdrew cash.

5. She makes a deposit every week.

**exercise**

**13-34**

*Write a question for each of the following answers. Ask the question that the italicized words answer. Pay attention to the verb tenses.*

**1.** *Yes,* I paid an installment last month.

2. *Yes,* we want to open an account.

3. She bought a CD *last week.*

4. He *applied for a loan.*

5. *They* withdraw cash.

**136 Verbs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **13-35** |

*Writefive things you did at a bank this year.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

**Vsing the Present Progressive Tense**

The present progressive tense is used to tell that an activity is being performed *now.* The following expressions are used with the present progressive tense to mean *now:*

at present currentiy this week this month this year

The present progressive tense is formed by conjugating *be* and adding the present participle. The present participle is the basic verb + the suffix *-ing:*

dream **dreaming** laugh **laughing**

• Verbs that end in *-e* drop the *e* and add *-ing:*

dance **dancing** exercise **exercising**

• Verbs that end in *-ie* change the *ie* to *y* and add *-ing:*

tie **tying** lie **lying**

• Verbs that end in a vowel + consonant double the consonant and add *-ing:*

sit **sitting** stop **stopping**

**I am sitting** down. We **are watching** TV

You **are listening** to good music. You (all) **are making** noise.

He **is sleeping.** They **are talking** on the phone. She **is writing** a letter.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 137**

The present progressive tense is also used to describe an activity that is planned for the near future. The following expressions are used with the present progressive tense to tell the time of a planned activity:

at 4:00 in August later

(later) this month

(later) this week next month next week next year

on Monday soon

this afternoon this evening tomorrow tonight

**I am leaving** tomorrow. You **are working** this afternoon. He **is going** home at 6:00. She **is calling** him soon.

We **are watching** TV tonight.

You (all) **are taking** the test next week.

They **are playing** the game in October.

**exercise**

**13-36**

*Change the following sentences from the present tense to the present progressive tense.*

ExAMPLE: **I** sit down.

*/ am sitting down.*

**1.** He cashes a check.

2. **I** withdraw money.

3. They open an account.

4. We apply for a loan.

5. The investment earns interest.

6. She gets cash from the ATM.

7. **I** save money.

8. He pays an installment on his loan.

**138**

**Verbs**

**exercise**

**13-37**

*Writefive sentences that tell about activities you have planned for the coming week. Use the present progressive tense.*

*%* 3. 4.

5.

**Verbs LTseti for Outdoor Activities**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

ask (directions) build/built

buy (an ice cream)/bought cross (the street) drive (a car)/drove get (in a car)/got get (off the bus)/got get (on a bus)/got get (out of the car)/got go (jogging)/went go (straightahead)/went grow (flowers)/grew have (apicnic)/had hear (airplanes)/heard lie (in the sun) /lay

mail (a letter)

ride (abicycle)/rode

run/ran

see (an accident)/saw sit (in the park) /sat stop (in an outdoor cafe) stroll (in the city) take (awalk)/took take (photographs) / took turn (left) turn (right) visit (the zoo) wait (at a red light) wait (at a stop sign) work (in the garden)

*Fill in each blank with an activity from the previous list that best completes the sentence.* **1.** I never

2. My best friend always

3. A lot of people where I live

4. I like to

on Sundays. every day.

5. Sometimes in the summer my friends and I

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 139**

**— I.i-.i!l**

*Write a question for each of the following answers. Ask the question that the italicized words answer.*

**1.** We had a picnic *in the park.*

2. *They* get off the bus here.

3. *Yes,* he took a lot of photographs.

4. *Yes,* she lay in the sun for an hour.

5. He always buys *an ice cream.*

**exercise**

**13-40**

*Make each of the following sentences negative. Use the present tense.* **1.** She asks directions.

2. We turn left here.

3. He drives a car.

4. They get lost.

5. **I** gojogging. \_

**exercise**

**13-41**

*Make each of the following sentences negative. Use the past tense.* **1.** We saw an accident.

2. They had a picnic.

3. He got on the bus.

4. You turned right. \_

5. She got out of the car.

**140 Verbs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **exe** |  | **se** | **13-42** |

*Write in the irregularpast tense forms of the following verbs.*

1. be

2. become

3. build

4. buy

5. come

6. do

7. draw

8. drink

9. drive

10. eat

11. feel

12. find

13. get

14. go

15. grow

16. have

17. hear

18. Iie

19. make

20. pay

21. put

22. leave

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 141**

23. read

24. ride

25. run

26. see

27. sit

28. sleep

29. spend

30. stand

31. sweep

32. take

33. teach

34. think

35. understand

36. wake up

37. withdraw

38. write

**Verbs Used for Activities in Public Places**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the slash (/):

ask (for the check in a restaurant) leave (a building)/left

buy (something from a street vendor)/bought leave (a tip)/left

drink (from awaterfountain)/drank leave (the station)/left

enjoy (your meal) look (at the menu)

enter (a building) order (your meal)

enter (a restaurant) pay (the waiter)/paid

enter (a train or metro station) push (the button)

get (off the elevator)/got ride (on the escalator)/rode

get (on the elevator)/got talk (on your cell phone)

go (through revolving doors)/went use (the restroom)

**142 Verbs**

— l:l-l:l

*Change each sentence from the past tense to the present progressive tense.*

1. He got off the elevator.

2. We ordered our meal.

3. She paid the waiter.

4. We left the station.

5. They went through the revolving doors.

**ggg** i:;-n

*Make the following sentences negative.*

1. He is leaving the building.

2. She is enjoying her meal.

3. They are riding on the escalator.

4. I am looking at the menu.

5. He'stalkingonhiscellphone.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 143**

**exercise**

**13-45**

*Make a question for each of the sentences in Exercise 13-44.*

*%* 3. 4.

**5.**

**Lsiiig the Present Perfect Tense**

The verb *have* is used with the past participle to make the present perfect tense:

**I have** we **have**

you **have** you (all) **have**

he **has** they **have**

she **has** it **has**

The regular past participles are the same as the past tense forms:

cross **crossed**

enter **entered**

mail **mailed**

walk **walked**

**exercise**

**13-46**

*Change the sentences in Exercise 13-40 to thepresentperfect tense.*

**1.** *2.*

3. 4.

Verbs that are irregular in the past tense usually have an irregular past participle. Compare the verb forms in the following list. These are past participles of the irregular verbs you have already practiced.

144 **Verbs**

**Verb Past Tense Past Participle**

PAST PARTICIPLE SAME AS THE BASIC VERB

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| become | became | become |
| come | came | come |
| cost | cost | cost |
| put | put | put |
| run | ran | run |
| PAST PARTICIPLE SAME AS THE PAST TENSE | |  |
| bring | brought | brought |
| build | built | built |
| buy | bought | bought |
| feel | felt | felt |
| find | found | found |
| hang | hung | hung |
| have | had | had |
| hear | heard | heard |
| hold | held | held |
| leave | left | left |
| make | made | made |
| pay | paid | paid |
| read | read | read |
| sell | sold | sold |
| send | sent | sent |
| sit | sat | sat |
| sleep | slept | slept |
| spend | spent | spent |
| stand | stood | stood |
| sweep | swept | swept |
| teach | taught | taught |
| think | thought | thought |
| understand | understood | understood |
| PAST PARTICIPLE DlFFERENT FROM OTHER FORMS | | |
| bc | was, were | been |
| do | did | done |
| draw | drew | drawn |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| drive | drove | driven |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| get | got | gotten |
| give | gave | given |
| go | went | gone |
| grow | grew | grown |
| lie | lay | lain |
| ride | rode | ridden |
| speak | spoke | spoken |
| take | took | taken |
| wake up | woke up | woken up |
| wear | wore | worn |
| withdraw | withdrew | withdrawn |
| write | wrote | written |

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 145**

**exercise**

**13-47**

*Fill in the blank spaces with the missing forms.*

**Basic Verb Past Tense**

**Past Participle**

3. 5.

9. 11.

eat

take

come

1.

4.

7. 10.

13.

wrote

taught

12. 14.

understood

been

The present perfect tense is used to tell that you are in the middle of a list of planned activities, the ones that are *already completed* and the ones that aren't completed *yet:*

**I have worked** three hours. We **have eaten** lunch.

You **have made** one telephone call. You (all) **have ridden** on the train.

He **has gone** home. They **have bought** their tickets. She **has written** two letters.

The negative forms are a contraction of *have* or *has* and *not*

**I haven't finished** the project. You **haven't done** your homework. He **hasn't watched** this movie. She **hasn't come** in yet.

We **haven't eaten** dinner.

You (all) **haven't ridden** in my new car.

They **haven't paid** the bill.

*Change the following sentences from the past tense to the present perfect tense.* 1. **I** didn't eat dinner.

2. She didn't leave the station.

3. We didn't look at the menu.

4. He didn't order his lunch.

**146 Verbs**

5. She paid the waiter.

6. We didn't buy anything from a street vendor.

7. I asked for the check.

**Verbs LTsed for Leisure Activities**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms appear after the first slash (/); irregular past participles appear after the second slash:

begin (the game)/began/begun catch (the ball)/caught/caught compete dance

go (for a walk)/went/gone

go (to a concert)/went/gone

go (to the movies)/went/gone

go (to the theater)/went/gone

have (a drink with someone)/had/had

have (aparty)/had/had

have (coffeewith someone)/had/had

have (dinner)/had/had

have (lunch)/had/had

hit (the ball)/hit/hit

kick (the ball) listen (to music)

listen (to the radio)

lose (the game)/lost/lost

participate (in a sport)

play (a game)

play (an instrument)

see (amovie)/saw/seen

sing/ sang/sung

start (the game)

swim/swam/swum

throw (the ball) /threw/thrown

watch(a game)

watch (TV)

win the game/won/won

**exercise**

**13-49**

*Change the sentences from the present tense to the present progressive tense.*

**1.** The game begins.

2. He swims.

3. They win.

4. She throws the ball.

5. We sing together. \_

6. I go to the movies.

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 147**

**exercise**

**13-50**

*Write a yes-or-no question for each ofyour answers to Exercise 13-49.*

***%*** 3. 4. 5. 6.

**exercise**

**13-51**

*Make thefollowingsentences negative.* **1.** He has hit the ball.

2. I have seen that movie.

3. She has had lunch with him.

4. We have sung that song.

5. They have danced together before.

**Asking Questions with *Have***

Questions in the present perfect tense put *have* or *has* between the subject of the sentence and the past participle:

**Have** I **danced** with you before? **Have** you **seen** the play? **Has** he **played** yet? **Has** she **gone** for a walk?

**Have** we **lost** the game? **Have** you (all) **eaten? Have** they **won** the game?

**exercise**

**13-52**

*Writeyes-or-no questions for the sentences inExercise 13-51.* **1.**

2.

148 Verbs

3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**13-53**

*Choosefive items from the list of leisure activities and write a sentence for each, telling whetheryou have or haven 't done that activity this month.*

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**13-54**

*Choose five itemsfrom the list of leisure activities thatyou areplanning to do, and unite a sentence for each in the present progressive tense, telling when you pkin to do it.*

1. 2.

3. 4.

5.

**Verbs Csed for Cooking**

Review the verbs in the following list. Irregular past tense forms are indicated after the first slash (/); irregular past participles are indicated after the second slash:

add grill

arrange ice (a cake)

bake marinate

barbecue microwave

beat/beat/beaten mix

blend peel

boil pour

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 149**

break (an egg)/broke/broken broil

buy (ingredients)/bought/bought

chill

chop

cook

cut (into pieces)/cut/cut

decorate

dice

freeze / froze / frozen

frost (a cake)

Iry

garnish

process

refrigerate

remove (from oven)

remove (from pan)

saute

separate(an egg)

simmer

slice

spread/spread/spread

sprinkle

stir

strain

whip

**exercise**

**13-55**

*Write the number* ***1*** *next to each activity behw that involves* ***preparation before cooking.*** *Write the number 2 next to each activity that involves* ***cooking.*** *Write the number 3 next to each activity that occurs* ***before serving.***

arrange

2.

bake

3.

break an es

decorate

5. fry

6. garnish

7. ice a cake

8.

marinate

9.

mix

**10. 11.**

process saute

12.

simmer

150 Verbs

*Change the following sentences from the present tense to the past tense.*

1. I add tomatoes to the sauce.

2. She ices and decorates the cakes in the morning.

3. He whips the cream.

4. They cook for a lot of people.

5. We grill the fish outside.

**exercise**

**13-57**

*Write a yes-or-no question for each of your answers to Exercise 13-56.*

2. 3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**13-58**

*Change the following sentences from the past tense to the present perfect tense.* 1. We barbecued the chicken.

2. She removed the pan from the oven.

3. He arranged the salad on the plates.

4. I peeled the potatoes.

5. They spread butter on the bread.

**Giving Directions**

The basic verb is used to give commands:

**Come** here. **Bring** me a drink. **Go** away.

**Turn** on the light.

Negative commands are formed by adding *don 't* before the verb: **Don't come.**

**Don't bring** me anything. **Don't go.**

**Don't turn** on the light.

**13-59**

*Circle the verbs that best complete the sentences to form instructions in the kitchen.*

**1.**  the tomatoes.

**Ice Break SUce Whip**

2. the cake.

**Barbecue Ice Fry Strain**

3. the pan from the oven.

**Remove Chop Spread Chill**

4. butter on the bread.

**Spread Boil Bake Peel**

5. the champagne.

**Dice Whip Chill Boil**

**Non-To *Be* Verbs 151**

**152 Verbs**

6. the eggs into the bowl.

**Barbecue Freeze Ice Break**

7. a loaf of bread.

**Beat Boil Bake Peel**

8. water for the tea.

**Boil Fry Saute Decorate**

ggJg| |:Hill

*Change the verbs in Exercise 13-59 to the present progressive tense to write complete sentences that tell what you are in the middle of doing in the kitchen.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

**PART IV**

**ADVERBS**

Adverbs are the mechanical tools in our vocabulary. They include words that help us give facts about the states or actions described byverbs. Adverbs enable us to tell where, when, or how often something exists or takes place. For example, "The party is *here."* "The party is *tonight."* "They have a party *every night."* Adverbs enable us to tell in what direction something moves, as in "She is driving *toward* the city." They enable us to tell how an activity is done, for example, "She drives *very carefully."*

Adverbs are important for understanding and giving information about events and activities. Be accurate with adverbs!

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**Unit 14**

**Adverbs of Place, Time, and Frequency**

**Adverbs of Place**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Certain adverbs answer the question *Where?* Review the adverbs in | |
| the following list: |  |
| ahead | in |
| away | inside |
| below | nearby |
| close | nowhere |
| down | out |
| downstairs | outside |
| everywhere | there |
| far away | up |
| here | upstairs |

**exercise**

**Il-I**

*Match each adverb in the left column with its opposite in the right column.*

1. downstairs a. away

2. here b. far away

3. inside c. here

4. close by/nearby

5. there

6. everywhere

7. up

**in**

d. nowhere

e. outside

f. out

g. upstairs

h. down

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**156 Adverbs**

An adverb of place after the verb *be* tells the location of a person, place, or thing:

We are **here.** The girls are **inside.** Springfield is **nearby.** The books are **upstairs.**

**exercise**

**14-2**

*Write the name of a person, a place, or a thing that is in each of the following locations in relation to where you are now,*

**1.** here

2. there

3. away

4. inside

5. outside

6. nearby

7. far away

8. everywhere

An adverb of place after a verb of movement indicates where a person or thing goes.

**exercise**

**14-3**

*Fill in each blank with the adverb described.* **1. I** want to go (to that place)

2. Please move your car (to where **I** am)

3. Let's drive (to the other side of town)

4. Fm going (to the interior of the house)

5. She's (not far away)

6. He climbed (to the top of the ladder)

**Adverbs of Place, Time, and Frequency 157**

7. He ran (to the floor below)

8. She walked (to where the fresh air is)

**Using Prepositional Phrases as Adverbs to Indicate Location**

Review the expressions in the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Expressions with *in*** | **Expressions with *on*** | **Expressions with *at*** |
| in a building | on a balcony | at a place |
| in a car | on a bicycle | at a restaurant |
| in a city | on a bus | at an address |
| in a corner (inside) | on a corner (outside) | at church |
| in a house | on a deck | at home |
| in a private airplane | on a hard chair | at school |
| in a room | on a horse | at the airport |
| in a small boat | on a motorcycle | at the beach |
| in a soft chair | on a patio | at the library |
| in an office | on a ship | at the office |
| in bed | on a street | at the zoo |
| injail | on a train | at work |
| in the bathtub | on foot |  |
| in the country | on the floor |  |
| in the garden | on the fourth floor |  |
| in the hospital | on the left side |  |
| in the kitchen | on the metro |  |
| in the middle of a place | on the right side |  |

in the mountains in the water in town

14-4

*Fill in each blank with the most appropriate expression from the previous list.*

**1.** We don't live in the city; we live

2. She visited a farm and rode

3. A friend of mine drives to work

4. He lives of that building.

5. They put the new table

6. She committed a crime, and now she is

7. My cousin had an operation and is still

**158**

**Adverbs**

8. We put the grill and the outdoor furniture

9. My daughter isn't at home now; she's studying

**10. I** don't drive, so **I** ride to work

**Location and Direction**

**North** Toronto is in the north of North America.

Canada is north of the United States.

We are going north for our summer vacation. **South** Miami is in the south of Florida.

Florida is south of Georgia.

The birds fly south in the winter. **East** Washington, **D**.C., is in the east of the United States.

Washington, **D**.C., is east ofVirginia.

The plane is flying east. **West** California is in the west of the United States.

Texas is west of Louisiana.

The pioneers moved west.

**14-5**

*Answer the following questions using words from the list of directions. Use complete sentences.* **1.** Where do you live?

2. Where is your home in relation to NewYork?

3. Where are you going on your next vacation?

4. Where is that in relation to where you live?

5. Where is Mexico?

**Adverbs of Place, Time, and Frequency 159**

**Adverbs of Tlme**

Certain adverbs answer the question WftCTiPReview the adverbs in the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Past** | **Present** | **Future** |
| a few days ago | already | afterward |
| a month ago | no longer | Friday night |
| a week ago | not yet | later |
| a year ago | now | next month |
| before | 6:00 | next October |
| last month | still | next Thursday |
| last night | this afternoon | next week |
| last Tuesday | this evening | next year |
| last week | this morning | soon |
| last year | today | then |
| recently | tonight | this Friday |
| ten years ago |  | tomorrow |
| then |  | tomorrow morning |
| this afternoon |  | Wednesday afternoon |
| this morning |  |  |
| yesterday |  |  |

**14-6**

*Fill in each blank with a word or expression from theprevious list.*

Assume that today is Sunday, the seventh of August 2005. It is 4:00 **P.M.**

1. was the sixth of August.

2. is the eighth of August.

3. September is

4. July was

5. The twelfth of August is

6. February 2006 is

7. The seventh ofAugust 1995 was

8. I ate breakfast

9. I will eat dinner

10.

My birthday is

**160 Adverbs**

**Using Prepositional Phrases as Adverbs to Indicate Time**

Review the expressions in the following list: **Expressions with *in* Expressions with *on***

**Expressions with *at***

in five years in March in 1995

in ten minutes

in the afternoon

in the evening

in the middle of the day

in the middle of the month

in the middle of the year

in the morning

in 2010

on holidays onJuly 15 on my birthday on Tuesday on Tuesdays on weekdays on weekends

at 5:45 P.M. at midnight at night at noon at 10:00 at 3:30 at 2:30 A.M.

**exercise**

**14-7**

*Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate expression from the previous list.* 1. It is 3:00.1 am leaving in thirty minutes. I am leaving

2. She has classes every Monday through Friday. She has classes

3. I am going on vacation the month after February. I am going on vacation

4. It is 2005. He is going to finish school five years from now. He is going to finish

5. We will go to work after we get up tomorrow. We will go to work

**Relative Times**

before after early Iatc

My appointment is at 3:00. It is **before** 4:00.

Tuesday is **before** Wednesday.

I get off work at 5:00. It is **after** 4:00.

Thursday is **after** Wednesday.

Class begins at 6:00 A.M. It is **early** in the morning.

I get home at 10:00 P.M. It is **late** in the evening.

Class begins at 9:00. If you come at 8:30, you are **early.**

If you come at 9:30, you are **late.**

**Adverbs of Place, Time, and Frequency 161**

**exercise**

**14-8**

*Match the expressions in the left column with those in the right column.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\_ 1.** | ll**:3fJP.M.** | a. | after Friday |
| \_ 2. | 5**:00 A.M.** | b. | before Tuesday |
| \_ 3. | after the event has started | c. | early |
| \_ 4. | at noon | d. | early in the morning |
| \_ 5. | before the event starts | e. | early in the year |
| \_ 6. | inJanuary | f. | inJune |
| \_ 7. | in November | g | in  the middle of the day | |
| \_ 8. | in the middle of the month | h. | late |
| \_ 9. | in the middle of the year | i. | late at night |
| **\_10.** | on Monday | J | late  in the year | |
| **\_11.** | on Saturday | k. | on the fifteenth |

**Adverbs of Frequency**

Certain adverbs can answer the question *How* o/tenPReview the adverbs in the following list:

always often frequently rarely

hardly ever never

occasionally seldom

sometimes

usually

**exercise**

**14-9**

*Answer thefollowing questions using adverbs from the previous list. Put the adverb before the verb. Use complete sentences.*

**1.** How often do you ride the metro?

2. How often does your best friend call you on the telephone?

**162 Adverbs**

3. How often do you sleep eight hours a night?

4. How often do your neighbors have parties?

Certain other expressions indicate how often an activity is performed. These expressions are placed after the verb:

all the time every day every so often once a week three times a year twice a month

**exercise**

**14-10**

*Answer the following questions using adverbs from the previous list. Use compkte sentences.*

**1.** What do you do every so often?

2. How often do you sit down to eat?

3. How often do you go on vacation?

4. What do you do every day?

5. What special occasion happens once a year?

**Unit 15**

**Adverbs of Manner**

Certain adverbs indicate how an action is performed.

**Forming Adverbs from Adjectives**

Many adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-Iy* to an adjective:

glad **gladly** honest **honestly** nice **nicely**

Adverbs that end in *-y* change the *y* to *i* and then add *-ly.*

easy **easily** happy **happily** noisy **noisily**

Adverbs that end in *-ic* add *-ally.*

enthusiastic **enthusiastically** tragic **tragicaUy**

Adverbs that end in *-ble* drop the *e* and add *-y:*

comfortable **comfortably** humble **humbly**

Certain adverbs are the same as the corresponding adjective:

early **early**

fast **fast**

hard **hard**

late **late**

The adverb for *good* is *well.*

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**164 Adverbs**

**ggg| i:>-i**

*Write the adverbs that correspond to the following adject*

1. active

2. aggressive

3. bad

4. bitter

5. brave

6. careful

7. cautious

8. charming

9. cheap

10. cheerful

11. civil

12. competent

13. considerate

14. creative

15. efficient

16. faithful

17. fortunate

18. generous

19. glad

20. imaginative

21. interesting

22. kind

**Adverbs of Manner 165**

23. Ioud

24. modest

25. natural

26. nervous

27. nice

28. patient

29. pleasant

30. polite

31. proper

32. proud

33. quiet

34. reverent

35. secure

36. selfish

37. serious

38. sincere

39. skillful

40. slow

41. soft

42. successful

43. sweet

44. tactful

45. truthful

46. weak

**exercise**

**166 Adverbs**

**15-2**

*Write the adverbs that correspond to the following adjectives.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | capable |
| 2. | comfortable |
| 3. | easy |
| 4. | energetic |
| 5. | enthusiastic |
| 6. | fast |
| 7. | good |
| 8. | humble |
| 9. | happy |
| 10. | noisy |
| 11. | reasonable |
| 12. | responsible |
| 13. | tragic |
| **exercise** | |

**15-3**

*Circle the most appropriate adverb tofill in the blank.*

1. He went into the burning house and saved the child. He acted

**tragically easily bravely sweetly**

2. She always came to work and completed her assignments on time. She acted **responsibly humbly generously easily**

3. He solved all the math problems right away. He solved them

**easily nicely slowly nervously**

**Adverbs of Manner 167**

4.

**Successfvdly**

, nobody was injured in the accident.

**Fortvmately Proudly SkillfuUy**

5. That store is great; it always accepts returned items **selfishly actively cheaply**

**cheerfully**

6. The customs agent any damage.

examined all the packages so as not to do

**noisily**

**carefully**

**aggressively**

**enthusiastically**

7. She

**tragically**

**truthfuUy**

accepted the invitation, **imaginatively gladly**

8. He failed the course because his papers were written very

**badly cautiously well capably**

9. She's an artist; everything she does is done

**bitterly charmingly creatively**

**quietly**

**10.** He's a wonderful teacher who answers all your questions very

**aggressively actively cheaply patiently**

**exercise**

**15-4**

*Write a sentence for each offive different people, telling how each one performs a particular activity.* ExAMPLE: *My friend Jim works quickly.*

**1.**

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Comparing Adverbs**

Adverbs of manner can be compared by using *more* **+ adverb +** *than:*

He argues **more** aggressively **than** the other lawyer. She writes **more** creatively **than** the other students.

**168 Adverbs**

**¦A'WWM** IKi

*Write a sentence for each of the following comparisons usng the cues given in parentheses.*

**1.** John drives at fifty-five miles per hour. Mary drives at sixty-five miles per hour. How doesJohn drive? (slowly)

2. Susan makes only a few mistakes.Janet makes a lot of mistakes. How does Susan work? (carefully)

3. David makes a lot of noise when he plays. Charles doesn't make noise. How does Charles play? (quietly)

Certain adverbs have different forms:

badly **worse than**

early **earlier than**

fast **faster than**

hard **harder than**

late **later than**

well **better than**

A negative comparison is made by using *not +* **verb +** *as +* **adverb +** *as:*

We don**'t** play **as** skillfully **as** the other team. She doesn**'t** play the piano **as** well **as** you. He doesn**'t** run **as** fast **as** his brother.

**exercise**

15-6

*Compare the actions of each of thepeopleyou described inExercise 15-4 with those of anotherperson.*

**1.** 2. 3. 4.

5.

**Adverbs of Manner 169**

**M KK**

*Look atExercise 15-5 and answer the following questions using a negative comparison.*

1. How does Mary drive in comparison withJohn?

2. How doesJanet work in comparison with Susan?

3. How does David play in comparison with Charles?

**15-8**

*Complete the following chart by writingpositive comparisons for the negative examples and negative comparisons for the positive ones.*

**Positive**

1. more slowly than

2.

**Negative**

not as fast as

3. more quietiy than

4.

not as well as

5. more energetically than

6.

not as early as

7. more efficiently than

not as patiently as

9. harder than

10.

not as seriously as

11. later than

12.

not as sweetly as

170 Adverbs

**exercise**

**15-9**

*Writefive sentences that tell what activities you perform at home or at work and how you do each one.*

*%* 3. 4. 5.

**exercise**

**15-10**

*Compare the way you do the activities you described in Exercise 15-9 with the way someone else does them.*

*%* 3. 4.

5.

**Adverbs That Modify**

**Adverbs That Modify Verbs**

Certain adverbs tell how intensely an action is performed:

*hardly/scarcely a little/very little well enough really/well*

almost not at all

some

adequately very well

The adverbs *hardly, scarcely,* and *really* are placed before the verb they modify:

My car **hardly** runs.

She **scarcely** visits us.

The machine **reaUy** helps.

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**172**

**Adverbs**

**exercise**

**16-1**

*Fill in each blank with the appropriate adverb of intensity.* **1.** Their new sports car is powerful. It

moves.

2. His grandmother is in a wheelchair because she

walks.

3. Now that he has studied a year in Mexico, he Spanish.

understands

4. Her new boyfriend is so quiet. He

said a word at the party.

The adverbs *a little, very little, well enough,* and *well* are placed after the verb they modify:

She sings **a little.**

He plays **well enough.**

They dance **well.**

**exercise**

**16-2**

*Fill in each blank with the appropriate adverb of intensity.* **1.** The new employee is not creative, but he's responsible. He works

2. She is a great teacher. She is understanding, and she explains the lessons

3. Fm not an expert, but I can dance

4. He isn't a great player, but he plays

5. They are excellent speakers. They speak

**Adverbs That Modify 173**

**exercise**

**16-3**

*Answer each of the following questions in a complete sentence.* **1.** What do you hardly do at all?

2. What do you do a little?

3. How hard do you work every day?

4. Who or what really helps you?

5. What do you do well enough?

**Adverbs That Modify Adjectives and Other Adverbs**

Certain adverbs give strength to an adjective:

not at all < fairly < pretty < rather/quite < very < extremely < too

He is **not at all** shy. (He's the opposite of shy.) He is **fairly** nice. (He's a little bit nice.)

She is **pretty** strict. (She's not a dictator but she maintains discipline.)

We are **rather** tired. (We need a rest before we can do anything else.)

They are **very** expensive. (They cost more than **I** would like to pay.)

They are **extremely** expensive. (They cost a lot more than **I** would like to pay.)

They are **too** expensive. (They cost so much that **I** will not buy them.)

**174 Adverbs**

**exercise**

**16-4**

*Choose the best adverb from theprevious list tofill in each blank.*

1. When I got home from work I was for a while.

tired, so I sat down to rest

2. I'm not going to the party tonight because I am

3. After hiking all day, I was

tired.

tired.

4. I didn't sleep well last night, so I was

5. I took a nap when I got home, so I was arrived.

tired when I got up. tired when my guests

**16-5**

*Answer each question using adverbs from the previous list to modify the adjectives.* 1. What do you do when you are extremely happy?

2. What do you do if your friends are too busy to go out?

3. What do your friends do if you are pretty sick?

4. What does your boss do if you arrive rather late?

5. What did you think of the last movie you saw?

6. What is the weather like today?

7. Are these exercises hard?

8. What is not at all easy for you?

**Adverbs That Modify 175**

A comparison can be made with an adjective by adding the adverb *much* before the comparative form:

He is **much** taller than **I** am.

She is **much** quieter than she was before.

This movie is **much** better than the other one.

She's feeling **much** worse.

She is **much** more aggressive than her sister.

16-6

*Using the cues in parentheses, write sentences that compare the foUowingpairs.* **1.** Sara is four feet ten inches tall. Her brother is six feet two inches tall, (short)

2. Jackie smiles and talks to everybody. Susan doesn't talk to anybody, (friendly)

3. Joe cleans the house, cooks, and washes the dishes.Jim helps only a little around the house, (helpful)

4. Mary plays volleyball, basketball, softball, soccer, and tennis. Her sister sometimes plays tennis, (athletic)

5. Patricia's baby weighed five pounds. Valerie's baby weighed ten pounds, (small)

The adverbs *fairly, pretty, rather, quite, very, extremely,* and *too* can also modify other adverbs:

**I** walk **fairly** fast.

She reads **pretty** well.

He works **rather** slowly.

He drives **very** carefully.

They work **extremely** hard.

She speaks **too** softly. (Nobody can hear her.)

**176 Adverbs**

M iii-;

*Use the adverbs from the previous list to answer the following questions about yourself.*

**1.** How well do you cook?

2. How hard do you work?

3. What do you do rather quickly?

4. Do you sleep well?

5. What do you do too slowly?

**Bfl IIhS**

*Use the adverbs from the previous list to answer the following questions about someone you know.* **1.** How well does he or she cook?

2. How hard does he or she work?

3. What does he or she do rather quickly?

4. Does he or she drive well?

5. How hard does he or she work?

**Answer Key**

**Part I Xouiis**

**Unit 1 People and Places**

**1-1**

1. grandmother

2. grandfather

3. aunt

4. uncle

o. cousin

6. son-in-law

7. Answers will vary.

8. Answers will vary.

**1-2**

i. f

2- g 3. i.

7. a

8. c

9. b

1. doctor

2. police officer

3. neighbor

4. pharmacist

5. dentist

**1-4**

cheeks arm knee wrist ankle toes . . . neck . . waist

chin .

fingers . . arm thumb

eyes

. face

hair .

Iips .

mouth

**1-5**

1. road 5. apartment

2. library 6. moon

3. sun 7. post office

4. farm 8. highway

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

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**178 Answer Key**

**1-10**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | bathroom | 34. | any room |
| 2. | bedroom | 35. | any room |
| 3. | bedroom | 36. | kitchen, restaurant |
| 4. | classroom | 37. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant |
| 5. | bedroom | 38. | any room |
| 6. | any room | 39. | bedroom |
| 7. | any room | 40. | classroom, office, any room |
| 8. | dining room | 41. | kitchen, restaurant |
| 9. | classroom, office | 42. | classroom, office, any room |
| 10. | any room | 43. | classroom, office, any room |
| 11. | bathroom, bedroom, hall, kitchen | 44. | classroom, office, any room |
| *n.* | kitchen | 45. | bedroom, livdng room |
| B. | living room | 46. | bedroom |
| 14. | library, office | 47. | kitchen, dining room, restaurant |
| B. | library, office | 48. | classroom, library, office |
| 16. | kitchen, restaurant, store | 49. | kitchen, restaurant |
| 17. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant, any room | 50. | kitchen, dining room, restaurant |
| 18. | classroom, office | 51. | bedroom |
| 19. | kitchen, latmdry room | 52. | bathroom |
| 20. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant | 53. | bathroom, kitchen, laundry room, restaurant |
| 21. | kitchen, restaurant | 54. | bathroom, kitchen, latuidry room |
| 22. | bedroom | 55. | living room |
| 23. | laundry room | 56. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant |
| 24. | department store | 57. | hall |
| 25. | department store | 58. | kitchen, restaurant |
| 26. | bathroom | 59. | any room |
| 27. | office | 60. | kitchen |
| 28. | office | 61. | any room |
| 29. | living room | 62. | kitchen, restaurant |
| 30. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant | 63. | bathroom |
| 31. | kitchen, restaurant | 64. | bathroom, kitchen |
| 32. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant, any room | 65. | bedroom, living room, any room |
| 33. | dining room, kitchen, restaurant | 66. | laundry room |

**Unit 2 Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

*l-l*

*l%*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | a |  | 11. | a | 21. | a |  | 31. | an |
| 2. | an |  | 12. | an | 22. | a |  | 32. | an |
| 3. | an |  | 13. | a | 23. | a |  | 33. | an |
| 4. | an |  | 14. | a | 24. | an |  | 34. | a |
| 5. | a |  | 15. | an | 25. | a |  | 35. | an |
| 6. | a |  | 16. | an | 26. | an |  | 36. | a |
| 7. | a |  | 17. | an | 27. | an |  | 37. | a |
| 8. | an |  | 18. | a | 28. | a |  | 38. | an |
| 9. | a |  | 19. | an | 29. | a |  | 39. | an |
| 10. | a |  | 20. | an | 30. | a |  | 40. | an |
| 1. | I have a | book. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | There is | an answer key. | | |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | There is a *t.* | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | There is one *e.* | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | a class |  |  |  | 5. | a team |  |  |  |
| 2. | a band. | . . an orchestra | | | 6. | a government | |  |  |
| 3. | a company | |  |  | 7. | a committee | |  |  |
| 4. | a family |  |  |  | 8. | a choir . | . a chorus | |  |

**Answer Key 179**

1. brothers

2. daughters

3. wives

4. babies

5. children

6. men

7. women

8. teenagers

9. artists

10. customers

11. students

12. actresses

13. bosses

14. nurses

15. eyes

16. ears

17. toes

18. churches

19. cities

20. libraries

21. bus stops

22. post offices

23. windows

24. glasses

25. knives

26. forks

27. stoves

28. facecloths

1. bands

2. choirs

3. choruses

4. classes

5. committees

6. families

7. governments

8. orchestras

9. teams

**2-6**

Answers will vary.

***1-1***

Answers will vary.

**2-8**

Answers will vary.

**2-9**

**i.**

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

an OR one . . . a OR one

an OR one . . . an OR one

some OR a lot of OR a few OR any .

some OR a lot of OR a few OR any OR two

some OR a few OR a lot of

a OR one a OR one

some OR two OR a few any

some OR a lot of OR a few OR two some OR a few OR two a . . . some OR two

**2-10**

Answers will vary.

**2-11**

Answers will vary.

**2-12**

Answers will vary.

**2-13**

Answers will vary.

**2-14**

1. a little, a lot of, some, no, a slice of

2. three slices of

3. a little, some, three bowls of, a gallon of, two quarts of

4. a glass of, three glasses of, some, a little

5. some, a little, two bags of

6. a piece of, two pieces of, a little, some

7. some, a piece of, two pieces of, a lot of

8. some, a piece of, no

9. two, a few, some, no

10. a glass of, two glasses of, some, a lot of

**180 Answer Key**

**2-15**

Answers will vary.

**2-16**

1. a little 4. some, a little

2. no,some,alittle 5. toomuch,alotof

3. some, a lot of

**2-17**

Answers will vary.

**2-18**

**2-19**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | an | 6. | a . . . 0 . . . a |  |  |
| 2. | 0 | 7. | 0 |  |  |
| 3. | 0 | <S. | 0 |  |  |
| 4. | 0...0 | 9. | 0 |  |  |
| 5. | 0 | 10. | a . . . a |  |  |
| 1. | a | 5. | 0 | 9. | 0 |
| 2. | the | 6. | the | 10. | the |
| **:>..** | 0 | 7. | the |  |  |
| 4. | The | 8. | The |  |  |

**2-20**

**2-21**

**2-22**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

**2-23**

1. a

2. 0

3. The

4. 0

5. the

**2-24**

1. This

**2.** those

3. that

4. these

5. that

**6.** those

7. these

8. this

**Unit 3 Proper Nouns**

**3-1**

1. She's reading a book called ***A Guide to GoodManners.***

2. We have to go to the Springfield Library on Monday.

3. They are from Italy, and they don't speak Spanish.

4. David is going to go to Wilson Academy for Boys in September.

**3-2**

Answers will vary.

**Answer Key 181**

**Unit 4 Possessive Nouns and Pronouns**

**4-1**

1. my sister's car

2. the men's hats

3. the children's party

4. the doctor's office

5. the girls' apartment

6. Miss Smith's class

7. Ben Lindsay's school

8. the ladies' meeting

**4-2**

Answers will vary.

**4-3**

1. her car

2. their hats

3. their party

4. his/her office

5. their apartment

6. her class

**7.** his school

8. their meeting

**4-4**

Answers will vary.

**Unit 5 Review of Singular, Plural, and Noncount Nouns**

**5-1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| i. | too many | 6. a lot of |
| 2. | an | 7. too much |
| 3. | the | 8. no |
| 4. | Those | 9. John's |
| 5. | a little | 10. some |

**5-2**

1. onebottle/fourbottles

2. these letters/that information

3. a few pills/a little medicine

4. too much sugar/one spoonful/a few spoonfuls

5. too many chairs/not much furniture/a chair

6. a necklace/these earrings/a littlejewelry

7. that fruit/those vegetables

8. There is a nail/There are screws/There is hardware

9. There is one lamp/There are no lights/There is no water

10. Here is your letter/There are no letters

**Unit 6 Verbs Used as Nouns**

**6-1**

1. waiting

2. Driving

3. living

cooking Studying staying

**6-2**

Answers will vary.

**182 Answer Key**

**Unit 7 More Specific Nouns**

**7-1**

1. boys OR girls OR kids

2. dude OR guy OR youth

3. young lady

4. bum

*U*

1. fiance

2. roommate

3. coworkers OR colleagues

4. acquaintance

*1%*

e

c ORg b OR c OR g c OR g OR h d

c ORfORg

g

8. bORcORg

9. a

10. aORi

**7-4**

**7-5**

**7-6**

**7-7**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

**7-8**

1. d

2. f

3. e

4. b

5. a

6. c

**7-9**

Answers will vary.

**7-10**

1. g 4. f

2. b 5. d

3. h 6. j

7. e

8. a

9. c

**7-11**

1. e

2. f

3. b

4. h

5. a

6. d

7- g 8. c

**7-12**

**7-13**

**7-14**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

**Answer Key 183**

**7-15 7-16**

**H7~**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

1. c 4. e

2. d 5. f

3. a 6. b

**7-18**

1. hurricane

2. gale

3. sandstorm

4. tornado

**Part II Adjectives**

**Unit 8 Making Descriptions**

**8-1**

Answers will vary.

**8-2**

1. handicapped

2. shy

3. little

4. cowardly

5. ugly

6. slow

7. thin

8. unfriendly

9. stingy

1. bad

2. boring

3. small

4. energetic

5. kind

6. young

7. plain

8. humble

9. noisy

**8-4**

1. poor

2. serious

3. dumb

4. easygoing

5. bitter

6. short

7. happy

8. strong

**8-5**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | incapable | 12. | irresistible | 23. | unkind |
| 2. | incompetent | 13. | irreverent | 24. | unnatural |
| 3. | inconsiderate | 14. | unbalanced | 25. | unpleasant |
| 4. | inefficient | 15. | uncivil | 26. | unpopular |
| 5. | insecure | 16. | uncivilized | 27. | unreasonable |
| 6. | insincere | 17. | undisciplined | 28. | unselfish |
| 7. | intolerant | 18. | unenthusiastic | 29. | unsuccessful |
| 8. | immodest | 19. | unfaithful | 30. | untidy |
| 9. | impatient | 20. | unfortunate | 31. | untrus tworthy |
| 10. | impolite | 21. | unhappy | 32. | untruthful |
| 11. | improper | 22. | unhealthy |  |  |

1. careless

2. unfaithful

3. harmless

4. unsuccessful

5. tactless

6. untruthful

**184 Answer Key**

**8-7**

**8-8**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | intelligent | 10. | flexible | 19. | friendly |
| 2. | persistent | 11. | optimistic | 20. | lonely |
| 3. | independent | 12. | pessimistic | 21. | imaginative |
| 4. | insistent | 13. | athletic | 22. | manipulative |
| 5. | hospitable | 14. | materialistic | 2:'). | persuasive |
| 6. | likable | 15. | idealistic | 24. | aggressive |
| 7. | responsible | 16. | lovely | 25. | appreciative |
| 8. | adorable | 17. | lively |  |  |
| 9. | gullible | 18. | cowardly |  |  |
| 1. | a | 4. | a |  |  |
| 2. | an | 5. | an |  |  |
| 3. | an |  |  |  |  |

**8-9**

**i¥**

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

**8-11**

1. hungry

2. busy

3. ready

4. thirsty

5. upset

6. cold

**8-12**

1. anxious/upset/nervous

2. hot

3. alive

**4. clean**

5. sad/depressed

6. full

7. dissatisfied

8. well

9. rested 10. cool

**8-13**

**i¥**

Answers will vary.

1. narrow

2. big/large

3. light

4. tiny

5. short

**8-15 S-Ili**

**i¥ i¥**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

1. h

2. a

3. i

4. b

5. c

6. d V- g 8- j

9. 1

10. e

11. k

12. f

**8-19**

1. empty

2. new

3. patched

4. messy

5. dirty

6. broken

7. fresh

**Answer Key 185**

**8-20**

Answers will vary.

**8-21**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | expensive | 6. | light |
| 2. | spacious | 7. | unfurnished |
| 3. | empty | 8. | well-maintained |
| 4. | drv | 9. | open |
| 5. | safe | 10. | old-fashioned |

**8-22**

Answers will vary.

**-23**

**Pleasant:** breezy, clear, cool, dry, nice, pleasant, sunny, warm

**Unpleasant:** chilly, cloudy, cold, foggy, freezing, hot, humid, icy, rainy, stormy, unpleasant, windy

**8-24**

1. freezing (Answers may vary.) 6.

2. cold OR freezing OR icy OR unpleasant 7.

3. pleasant(Answersmayvary.) 8.

4. Answers will vary. 9.

5. hot(Answersmayvary.) 10.

foggy OR icy OR rainy OR stormy rainy

cold OR freezing OR sunny

breezy OR windy

chilly

**Unit 9 Comparisons and Superlatives**

**9-1**

1. pretty

2. notatall

3. very

4. very

5. pretty

**9-2**

Answers will vary.

**9-3**

These are possible answers, but all may vary.

1. **I** didn't eat it.

2. We stayed home.

3. **I** got sick.

4. She got a ticket.

5. **I**'m not going to buy them.

**9-4**

Answers will vary.

**9-5**

**9-6**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | brighter | 10. | higher | 19. | shorter |
| 2. | cheaper | 11. | lighter | 20. | sicker |
| 3. | cleaner | 12. | longer | 21. | slower |
| 4. | colder | 13. | neater | 22. | smaller |
| 5. | cooler | 14. | newer | 23. | smarter |
| 6. | damper | 15. | older | 24. | sweeter |
| 7. | darker | 16. | plainer | 25. | taller |
| 8. | faster | 17. | poorer | 26. | younger |
| 9. | fresher | 18. | richer |  |  |
| 1. | cuter | 4. | looser | 7. | ruder |
| 2. | finer | 5. | nicer | 8. | tamer |
| 3. | lamer | 6. | paler | 9. | wider |

**186 Answer Key**

**9-7**

1. bigger

2. fatter

3. fitter

4. hotter

5. madder

6. redder

7. sadder

8. thinner

**\_H ~M**

Answers will vary.

1. angrier

2. bossier

3. busier

4. cloudier

5. cozier

6. crazier

7. dirtier

8. easier

9. friendlier

10. funnier

11. happier

12. lazier

13. lonelier

14. lovelier

15. luckier

16. noisier

17. prettier

18. rainier

19. sillier

20. sunnier

21. tastier

22. uglier

**9-10**

1. quieter

2. simpler

3. narrower

4. gentler

5. crueler

6. littler

9-11

1. more athletic

2. more boring

3. more civil

4. more civilized

5. cleaner

6. more comfortable

7. more considerate

8. cooler

9. more delicious

10. dirtier

11. fresher

12. friendlier

13. gentler

14. more gullible

15. healthier

16. hotter

17. more open

18. more patient

19. more persuasive

20. more pleasant

21. more proper

22. prouder

23. quieter

24. ruder

25. sadder

26. more serious

27. sicker

28. sillier

29. more sincere

30. slower

31. smaller

32. stingier

33. more successful

34. sweeter

35. tinier

36. more unfriendly

37. more upset

38. more useful

39. wider

40. more worried

**9-12**

**9-13**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **i.** | prettier than |  |  | 4. | better than |
| 2. | not as comfortable as | |  | 5. | not as big as |
| 3. | not as good as |  |  |  |  |
| L. | worst | 7. | gentlest | 13. | neatest |
| 2. | cleanest | 8. | best | 14. | nicest |
| 3. | coldest | 9. | hottest | 15. | rudest |
| 4. | craziest | 10. | silliest | 16. | saddest |
| 5. | cutest | Ll. | luckiest |  |  |
| 6. | friendliest | 12. | maddest |  |  |

**9-14**

Answers will vary.

**Answer Key** 187

**9-15**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | most active | 7. | most generous | 13. | most serious |
| 2. | worst | 8. | happiest | 14. | ugliest |
| 3. | coldest | 9. | largest | 15. | most uninteresting |
| 4. | most comfortable | 10. | littlest | 16. | most useless |
| 5. | fastest | 11. | newest |  |  |
| 6. | most flexible | 12. | noisiest |  |  |

**9-16**

Answers will vary.

**Unit 10 Verbs and Nouns Used as Adjectives**

**10-1**

1. boring

2. frustrating

3. terrifying

4. gratifying

5. confusing

6. daring

**10-2**

1. written

2. spoken

3. stolen

4. drunk

5. grown

6. wounded

7. Woven

8. worn

9. forbidden 10. withdrawn

**10-3**

1. fascinating

2. interested

3. surprising

4. confusing

5. terrified

6. excited

7. captivated

8. satisfied

9. frustrating 10. inspired

**10-4**

1. a necklace made ofgold

2. a hook made of metal

3. a tray made of plastic

4. a bracelet made ofsilver

5. a floor made of oak

6. a basket made ofwicker

7. a road made of dirt

8. ablousemadeofsilk

9. a skirt made ofwool

10. a blanket made of cotton

**10-5**

1. aboxforjewelry

2. a tray for ashes

3. a can for trash

4. a frame for a picture

5. a sack for flour

6. a ring for keys

7. a bag for groceries

8. a compartment for gloves

9. a box to carry your lunch in 10. a pail for garbage

**10-6**

1. for cracking nuts 6.

2. for opening cans 7.

3. for extinguishing (putting out) fires 8.

4. for playing CDs 9.

5. for breaking up ice 10.

for drying hair for removing nail polish for sharpening pencils for removing spots for polishing floors

**10-7**

Answers will vary.

**10-8**

1. a bicycle lock

2. a mailbox key

3. a rose garden

homework a student desk

**188 Answer Key**

**lfl!)**

1. hardheaded

2. sure-footed

3. single-minded

4. long-winded

evenhanded hotheaded

**10-10**

1. a plan for the next five years

2. a warranty that lasts three years

3. a guarantee that lasts as long as you are living

4. a discussion that lasts ten minutes

5. a weight (or dumbbell) thatweighs three pounds

6. a vacation that lasts two weeks

7. a contract for two years

8. a meeting that lasts all day

9. a party that lasts all night

10. something that happens every day

**Unit 11 Adjective Order**

**11-1**

1. a long black silk skirt

2. newItalianleathershoes

3. beautiful Mexican silver earrings

4. a rich three-layer birthday cake

5. aheavyroundantiquemirror

**11-2**

Answers will vary.

**Part III Verbs**

**Unit 12 The Verb *Be***

**12-1**

1. is

4. are

5. are

6. am

**12-2**

Answers will vary.

**12-3**

Is he here now? Are you happy? Am I sitting down? Is he asking directions?

5. Are they building a new house?

6. Is she turning left?

7. Is he taking photographs?

8. Is she riding a bicycle?

**12-4**

He isn't here now. You're not happy. I'm not sitting down. He isn't asking directions.

5. They aren't building a new house.

6. She isn't turning left.

7. He isn't taking photographs.

8. She isn't riding a bicycle.

**12-5**

4. were

5. were

6. was

**Answer Key 189**

was there. ORYes,

**12-6**

Answers will vary but should include these verbs.

1. I was . . .

2. . . . was with me.

3. I was . . . ORWe were . . .

4. It was . . .

5. No, nobody else was there. ORYes,

and

were there.

**Unit 13 Non-To *Be* Verbs**

**13-1**

1. h

2. i

3. e 4- j

5. f

6. g

**7.** a

8. b

9. d 10. c

**13-2**

1. sounds

2. appear

3. feel

4. smell

5. seems

6. resembles

**13-3**

1. matches

2. eats

3. has

4. drinks

5. goes

6. wishes

**7.** cleans

8. dries

9. does 10. dances

**13-4**

1. cleaned

2. Opened

3. worked

4. walked

5. watched

**13-5**

1. stopped

2. closed

3. shopped

4. exercised

5. tried

**13-6**

1. listened

2. laughed

3. turned

4. dreamed

5. cried

6. exercised

**7.** brushed

8. smiled

9. planned 10. watched

**13-7**

**13-8**

**13-9**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

**13-10**

1. makes

2. water

3. clean

4. vacuum

5. pays

**190 Answer Key**

**13-11**

Answers will vary.

**13-12**

Answers will vary.

**13-13**

1. sweep the floor

2. do the shopping

3. iron clothes

4. make appointments

5. wash the windows OR clean up the mess

6. pay bills

7. make repairs

8. clean up the yard OR mow the lawn OR take out the trash OR water plants OR weed the garden

9. do laundry

10. dust the furniture

**13-14**

Answers will vary.

**13-15**

1. answered

2. asked

3. corrected

4. erased

5. helped

6. learned

7. listened

8. paid

9. played 10. solved

11. spelled

12. studied

13. used

**13-16**

1. taught

2. wrote

3. understood

4. took

5. made

6. did

7. drew

8. took

9. read 10. paid

**13-17**

1. He doesn't get up at 6:00.

2. They don't eat breakfast together every morning.

3. She doesn't dream during the day.

4. We don't buy groceries every week.

5. Idon'tlaughalot.

**13-18**

1. My mother didn't teach me to read and write.

2. He didn't write her an e-mail last week.

3. I didn't understand today's lesson.

4. We didn't take a hard test this morning.

5. You didn't make only one mistake.

6. They didn't do all of the exercises.

7. They didn't draw pictures in class.

8. My friend and I didn't take turns with the computer.

9. She didn't read us a wonderful story.

10. I hope you didn't pay attention.

**13-19**

Answers will vary.

**13-20**

Answers will vary.

**Answer Key**

**1.** Do you write e-mail?

2. Does he search the Internet?

3. Does she use the computer?

4. Do you all attend meetings?

5. Do they answer the telephone?

6. Do we take coffee breaks?

**1.** What goes in that file?

2. Who answers the telephone?

3. When do you search the Internet?

4. Where do we send faxes?

5. Where do they write the reports?

**1.** Did they take a long coffee break?

2. Did she answer the telephone?

3. DidMarywritethesee-mails?

4. Did you search the Internet this afternoon?

5. DidJohn organize all your files?

**1.** Who wrote a letter today? 4. Where did you eat on Monday night?

2. What did he do yesterday? 5. How did she go home?

3. When didJohn call you?

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

Answers will vary.

**1.** Do you return clothes that don't fit?

2. Does she always use her credit card?

3. Does she like her new shoes?

4. Do you want these shirts?

5. Does he like to go shopping?

**1.** Did she buy a new dress?

2. Did he forget to give you a receipt?

3. Did you try on a lot of clothes?

4. Did she go shopping yesterday?

5. Did you buy anything?

**1.** Who always gets a bargain? 5. When did you write the check?

2. What did you do for thirty minutes? 6. How much did it cost?

3. Where did they spend a lot of money?

4. Who does he always thank?

**1.** Iost my checkbook 4. withdraw cash

2. drove up to the drive-up window 5. buy a CD

3. make a deposit

**1.** They didn't close their account.

2. This account doesn't earn interest.

3. I didn't get a new PIN.

4. He didn't withdraw cash.

5. She doesn't make a deposit every week.

1.

2. 3.

Did you pay an installment last month? Did you want to open an account? When did she buy a CD?

4.

5.

What did he do? Wlio withdrew cash?

**192 Answer Key**

**13-35**

Answers will vary.

**13-36**

1. He is cashing a check.

2. I am withdrawing money.

3. They are opening an account.

4. We are applying for a loan.

5. The investment is earning interest.

6. She is getting cash from the ATM.

7. I am saving money.

8. He is paying an installment on his loan.

**13-37**

Answers will vary.

**13-38**

Answers will vary.

**13-39**

1. Where did you have a picnic?

2. Who gets off the bus here?

3. Did he take a lot of photographs?

4. Did she lie in the sun for an hour?

5. What does he always buy?

**13-40**

1. She doesn't ask directions.

2. We don't turn left here.

4. They don't get lost.

5. Idon'tgojogging.

**13-41**

**13-42**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | He doesn't drive | a car. | |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | We didn't see an | accident. | | 4. | You didn't turn ri | ght. |  |
| 2. | They didn't have | a pi | cnic. | 5. | She didn't get out of the car. | | |
| 3. | He didn't get on | the bus. | |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | was, were | 11. | felt | 21. | put | 31. | swept |
| 2. | became | 12. | found | 22. | left | 32. | took |
| 3. | built | 13. | got | 23. | read | 3.3. | taught |
| 4. | bought | 1 1. | went | 24. | rode | 34. | thought |
| 5. | came | L5. | grew | 25. | ran | 35. | understood |
| 6. | did | 16. | had | 26. | saw | 36. | woke up |
| 7. | drew | 17. | heard | 27. | sat | 37. | withdrew |
| cS. | drank | is. | lay | 28. | slept | 38. | wrote |
| 9. | drove | 19. | made | 29. | spent |  |  |
| 10. | ate | 20. | paid | 30. | stood |  |  |

**13-43**

1. He is getting off the elevator.

2. We are ordering our meal.

3. She is paying the waiter.

4. We are leaving the station.

5. They are going through the revolving doors.

**13-44**

1. He isn't leaving the building.

2. She isn't enjoying her meal.

3. They aren't riding on the escalator.

4. Tmnotlookingatthemenu.

5. He's not talking on his cell phone.

**13-45**

1. Is he leaving the building?

2. Is she enjoying her meal?

3. Are they riding on the escalator?

4. Are you looking at the menu?

5. Ishetalkingonhiscellphone?

**13-46**

1. She hasn't asked directions.

2. We haven't turned left here.

3. He hasn't driven a car.

4. They haven't gotten lost.

5. Ihaven'tgonejogging.

**Answer Key 193**

**13-47**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i. | ate | 6. | written | 11. | teach |
| 2. | eaten | 7. | took | 12. | taught |
| 3. | understand | 8. | taken | 1?.. | came |
| 4. | understood | 9. | be | 14. | come |
| 5. | write | 10. | was, were |  |  |

~~~| 1. I haven't eaten dinner.

**13"48** 2. Shehasn'tleftthestation.

3. We haven't looked at the menu.

4. He hasn't ordered his lunch.

5. She has paid the waiter.

6. We haven't bought anything from a street vendor.

7. I have asked for the check.

**13-49**

1. The game is beginning.

2. He is swimming.

3. They are winning.

4. She is throwing the ball.

5. We are singing together.

6. I am going to the movies.

**13-50**

Is the game beginning? Is he swimming? Are they winning?

Is she throwing the ball? Are you singing together? Are you going to the movies?

| 1. He hasn't hit the ball. **13"51** 2. I haven't seen that movie. — 3. She hasn't had lunch with him.

4. We haven't sung that song.

5. They haven't danced together before.

**13-52**

Has he hit the ball?

Have you seen that movie?

Has she had lunch with him?

4. Have you/we sung that song?

5. Have they danced together before?

**13-53**

Answers will vary.

**13-54**

7i¥

Answers will vary.

1. 3 5. 2

2. 2 6. 3

3. 1 7. 3

4. 3 8. 1

9. 10. 11. 12.

**13-5**

I added tomatoes to the sauce.

She iced and decorated the cakes in the morning.

He whipped the cream.

4. They cooked for a lot of people.

5. We grilled the fish outside.

**13-57**

Did you add tomatoes to the sauce?

Did she ice and decorate the cakes in the morning?

Did he whip the cream?

4. Did they cook for a lot of people?

5. Did you grill the fish outside?

**13-58**

We have barbecued the chicken.

She has removed the pan from fhe oven.

He has arranged the salad on the plates.

4. I have peeled the potatoes.

5. They have spread butter on the bread.

**194 Answer Key**

**13-59**

1. Slice

2. Ice

3. Remove

4. Spread

5. Chill

6. Break

7. Bake

8. Boil

**13-60**

1. I am slicing the tomatoes.

2. I am icing the cake.

3. I am removing the pan from the oven.

4. I am spreading butter on the bread.

5. I am chilling the champagne.

6. I am breaking the eggs into the bowl.

7. I am baking a loaf of bread.

8. I am boiling water for the tea.

**Part IV Adverbs**

**Unit 14 Adverbs of place, Time, and Frequency**

**14-1**

**i-** g

2. a

3. e

4. b

5. c

6. d

7. h

8. f

**14-2**

Answers will vary.

**14-3**

1. there

2. here

3. there

4. inside

5. nearby

6. up

7. downstairs

8. outside

**14-4**

1. in the country

2. on a horse

3. in a car

4. on the fourth floor

5. in the kitchen

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

injail

in the hospital

on a balcony OR on a deck OR on a patio at school OR at the library

on a bicycle OR on a bus OR on a train OR on the metro

**14-5**

Answers will vary.

**14-6**

**14-7**

**14-8**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Yesterday | 6. | next year |
| 2. | Tomorrow | 7. | ten years ago |
| 3. | next month | 8. | this morning |
| 4. | last month | 9. | this evening OR tonight |
| 5. | this Friday | 10. | Answers will vary. |
| 1. | at 3:30 | 4. | in 2010 |
| 2. | on weekdays | 5. | in the morning |
| 3. | in March |  |  |
| 1. | i | 4. | g 7. |
| 2. | d | 5. | c 8. |
| 3. | h | 6. | e 9. |

10. b

11. a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | actively | 13. | considerately | 25. | naturally | 37. | seriously |
| 2. | aggressively | 14. | creatively | 20. | nervously | 38. | sincerely |
| 3. | badly | 15. | efficiently | 27. | nicely | 39. | skillfully |
| 4. | bitterly | 10. | faithfully | 28. | patiently | 40. | slowly |
| 5. | bravely | 17. | fortunately | 29. | pleasantly | 41. | softly |
| 6. | carefully | 18. | generously | 30. | politely | 42. | successfully |
| 7. | cautiously | 19. | gladly | 31. | properly | 43. | sweetly |
| **cS.** | charmingly | 20. | imaginatively | 32. | proudly | 44. | tactfully |
| 9. | cheaply | 21. | interestingly | 33. | quietly | 45. | truthfully |
| 10. | cheerfully | 22. | kindly | 34. | reverently | 40. | weakly |
| 11. | civilly | 23. | loudly | 35. | securely |  |  |
| 12. | competently | 24. | modestly | 30. | selfishly |  |  |

**Answer Key 195**

Answers will vary.

**14-9**

| Answers will vary.

**14-10**

**Unit 15 Adverbs ofManner**

| 1. capably 6. fast **15"2** 2. comfortably 7. well 3. easily 8. humbly

4. energetically 9. happily

5. enthusiastically 10. noisily

11. reasonably

12. responsibly

13. tragically

**15-3**

1. bravely

2. responsibly

3. easily

4. Fortunately

5. cheerfully

6. carefully

7. gladly

8. badly

9. creatively 10. patiently

**15-4**

Answers will vary.

| 1. John drives more slowly than Mary. **15"5** 2. SusanworksmorecarefullythanJanet. 3. Charles plays more quietly than David.

**15-6**

Answers will vary.

1. Mary doesn't drive as slowly asJohn. **15"7** 2. Janetdoesn'tworkascarefullyasSusan. 3. David doesn't play as quietly as Charles.

1. notasslowlyas

2. faster than

3. not as quietly as

4. better than

5. notasenergeticallyas

6. earlier than

7. not as efficiently as

8. more patiently than

9. not as hard as

10. more seriously than

11. not as late as

12. more sweetly than

**196 Answer Key**

**15-9**

**15-10**

Answers will vary. Answers will vary.

**Unit 16 Adverbs That Modify**

**16-1**

1. really

2. hardly OR scarcely

3. really

4. hardly OR scarcely

**16-2**

1. well enough

2. well

3. a little ORwell enough

4. a little OR well enough

5. well

**16-3**

Answers will vary.

**16-4**

1. pretty OR rather OR quite OR very

2. too OR extremely OR very

3. extremely OR very

4. pretty OR rather OR quite

5. not at all

**16-5**

Answers will vary.

**16-6**

1. Sara is much shorter than her brother.

2. Jackie is much friendlier than Susan.

3. Joe is much more helpful thanJim.

4. Mary is much more athletic than her sister.

5. Patricia's baby was much smaller than Valerie's.

**16-7**

Answers will vary.

**16-8**

Answers will vary.