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Transcripts & Answer Key

Part A Preparatory *It* and *There*

Preview

There were two groups of pterosaurs, or flying reptiles. The early pterosaurs, which went extinct at the end of the Jurassic Period, came first. Descendants of the first group, the second group developed in the late Jurassic. **It** is believed that this group included the largest flying reptiles ever.

Up to fifteen meters from wingtip to wingtip, the largest pterosaur was *Quetzalcoatlus*. **It** is thought to have weighed up to 100 kilograms. Its neck was extremely long, its jaws lacked teeth, and its head featured a long, bony crest.

There are still questions about how this amazing animal lived. **It** is thought to have soared high in the sky, covering great distances. This ability, along with its long neck, has prompted the idea that it survived in a similar way to the vulture, feeding on the corpses of dead dinosaurs. However, because of its long slender jaws, **it** has also been suggested that *Quetzalcoatlus* searched tidal pools and shores for shellfish and other sea animals. **It** has also been hypothesized that it flew low over warm shallow seas, plucking fish from the surface of the water.



Grammar Explanation

Preparatory *It* and *There*

The preparatory **It** is used to show opinion or condition (especially concerning time, distance, and weather). The preparatory **It** acts as a dummy subject and is usually followed by the verb **be** (or a modal + **be**). The logical subject in sentences beginning with **It** is often a *to*-infinitive phrase or a noun clause.

It is nice to meet you.

It would be fun to live on a sailboat.

It is important that we not litter in the park.

It is 3:30 p.m. right now.

It never snows in July around here.

It is believed that he will arrive next week.

The preparatory **There** often begins sentences that show location or existence, especially when the existence of something or someone is mentioned for the first time. It is usually followed by the verb **be** (or a modal + **be**).

Look! **There's** a bear.

There's a shooting star in the sky.

There will be a party on Saturday.

There is a mosquito in my bedroom.

There was a new girl at school today.

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Circle the correct answer.

1. Before you go, (there / it) is something I should tell you.
2. (There / It) is unlikely that Marco will be at the party.
3. Do you know if (there / it) is a gas station on this street?
4. (There / It) is five o'clock on a Sunday.
5. (There / It) was sunny yesterday.
6. Oh, (there / it) is Diego. I couldn't see him before.
7. Do you know if (there / it) is possible for me to see a doctor?
8. (There / It) is 800 kilometers to Toronto.

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with **it** or **there**.

1. _____ will be cold with a chance of a thunderstorm tomorrow.
2. Come look! _____ is an Asian elephant on television.
3. No, _____ isn't any milk in the fridge.
4. _____ will be two hours before we get there.
5. _____ is a man at the door who wants to talk to you.
6. Go check and see if _____ is any cake left.
7. Can you tell me what time _____ is?
8. I think _____ are three men in the car behind us.

Exercise 3 Fill in the blank with **it** or **there** and the correct form of the verb **be**.

My favorite time of the year in Sydney is the summer. Right now, 1. **it is** December, and 2. _____ greenery everywhere. 3. _____ hot enough to wear shorts all the time; 4. _____ usually between 17 and 25 degrees Celsius. Downtown, 5. _____ hundreds of tourists, especially around the historic part of Sydney. One of the most famous sights in Sydney is the Opera House. 6. _____ essential that all tourists go there. From the Opera House, 7. _____ a lovely view out to sea, and 8. _____ interesting boats and ships passing all day long.

Practice 2

Exercise 4 Listen to a conversation about a haunted house. Take notes as you listen, and then answer the questions in full sentences. **Track 2**

Haunted House

Famous because:

- What happened in it? _____
- How many ghosts? _____
- some people _____ them;
others just _____ them

Days Open: _____

- tour times? _____

Costs:

- adults: _____
- children: _____



1. Why is this haunted house famous?

→ _____.

2. When are there tours?

→ _____.

3. How much does it cost?

→ _____.

Exercise 5 Look at the pictures and answer the questions using sentences beginning with **it** or **there**.



1



2



3



4



5

1. Where can I get some aspirin?

→ _____

2. What time is it?

→ _____

3. How far is it to Peru?

→ _____

4. What is in this picture?

→ _____

5. Why would most bank robbers not rob this bank right now?

→ _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 6 Read the passage and underline all the uses of preparatory **it** and preparatory **there**.

There have been large extinctions throughout Earth's history. The most famous of these signaled the end of the dinosaurs about 65 million years ago. It is important to note that not just the dinosaurs died out in this extinction. Around 70 percent of all the species on Earth died out at that time. Although dinosaurs had been in a period of decline before the extinction, it is thought that a recovery would have occurred if something catastrophic had not prevented it.



The most accepted theory about the cause of this extinction is the asteroid theory. It is believed that an asteroid about 10 km in diameter hit the Earth. It is suggested that the impact from such a collision would have destroyed everything within about 500 km of the impact site. It would also have caused fires, increased volcanic activity, and sent huge clouds of dust gases and water vapor into the atmosphere. Because of this, there would have been months of darkness, cooler temperatures, and acid rain. It is interesting to note that there is a crater about 180 km in diameter off the northwest tip of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. The crater has been dated as 65 million years old and is believed to be evidence of a huge asteroid impact.

Exercise 7 Answer questions about the reading.

1. What happened to the Earth about 65 million years ago?

→ _____

2. What is this event believed to have caused?

→ _____

3. What evidence is there to support this belief?

→ _____

Part B Phrases and Clauses

Preview

One of the world's most famous folk dances is the *Ka mate Haka* performed **by the Maori**. The Maori are the indigenous inhabitants **of New Zealand**. The dance has been made famous by the New Zealand rugby team, the All Blacks, who use it before their matches **to intimidate opponents**.

The haka dates back to the early 19th century. **Created by a Maori chief**, Te Rauparaha, it recounts the tale of the chief's pursuit and escape **from members of opposing tribes**, his fear **of being captured**, and his joy **of regaining his freedom**.

In the famous incident that inspired the creation **of the *Ka mate Haka***, Te Rauparaha had been visiting a neighboring tribe. Certain members **of that tribe** wanted to kill Te Rauparaha **for raiding one of their villages years before**. **To protect him**, other members **of the tribe** hid Te Rauparaha **in a sweet potato pit**.



Grammar Explanation

Phrases and Clauses	
Phrases are groups of related words that can include either a subject or a tensed verb.	
Prepositional phrases have a preposition and an object of the preposition.	There was a delicious smell coming from the kitchen . The dog barked at the stranger .
Gerund phrases have a gerund and can function the same way as a noun. They often appear as the object of a preposition.	Thank you for coming to my house . Walking alone late at night is dangerous.
Infinitive phrases have an infinitive and can function as a noun, adjective, or adverb.	Lisa is going to university to study economics . To see the Eiffel Tower is a dream of mine.
Participial phrases have a participle and function as an adjective. They are set off from the rest of the sentence by commas.	Having seen the play three times , she didn't want to see it again. Janice, not used to ice skates , fell down and hurt her knee.
Clauses are groups of related words that include both a subject and a tensed verb.	
Independent clauses can stand alone as a sentence. Two independent clauses are often connected with a coordinating conjunction.	Maria is afraid of animals , so she doesn't go near them. We are going swimming , but they are going shopping .
Dependent clauses cannot stand alone as a sentence. They need an independent clause to form a complete sentence. When a dependent clause begins a sentence, a comma is used to separate it from the independent clause.	We are going swimming since it is so hot outside . Since it is so hot outside , we are going swimming.

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Follow the directions for each group of sentences.

Underline the prepositional phrase and circle the preposition.

1. The UFO appeared above the town before it disappeared.
2. I can hear my dad snoring from the other side of the house.

Underline the gerund phrase and circle the gerund.

3. Driving without lights at night is dangerous.
4. The actor was excited about scrambling over burning debris for his role in the action film.

Underline the infinitive phrase and circle the infinitive.

5. It is hard not to buy into the hype around brand names when you can't go anywhere without seeing them.
6. The committee plans to release its report on Saturday.

Underline the participial phrase and circle the present or past participle.

7. The police caught my sister throwing rocks at cars.
8. The astronaut chosen for the mission had trained hard for the honor.

Exercise 2 Identify the underlined phrases in the following sentences as prepositional (**Pr**), gerund (**G**), infinitive (**I**), or participial (**Pa**).

1. Peter discovered a chest of gold hidden under the stones in the old fireplace. **Pa**
2. The school council is considering increasing the hours of the library and computer lab. _____
3. John walked down the ramp to the beach. _____
4. We need to find a way to provide more money for charity. _____
5. Cigarette companies continue to fight to prevent the government from regulating tobacco. _____
6. Most people oppose marketing cigarettes to children. _____

Exercise 3 Circle **D** if the underlined clause is dependent or **I** if it is independent.

1. I need to study because I have a test tomorrow. D I
2. When Mark was studying, the library was very noisy. D I
3. Allen studied in the library, but it was hard to concentrate. D I
4. Sarah went to the store; however, she didn't buy any bread. D I
5. Today is Tuesday, and our papers are due on Wednesday. D I
6. Our class, which meets Thursday mornings, looks at the importance of grammar. D I

Practice 2

Exercise 4 Listen and number the pictures from 1–4.

Track 3



Exercise 5 Choose the answer with the type of clause indicated to complete the sentence.

1. Dependent

Confused, Emily decided to meet with her teacher

- a. she was able to figure it out herself.
- b. she struggled with the material on her own for an hour.
- c. since she was having trouble with the assignment.

2. Dependent

The school choir is touring Brazil

- a. even though Amy's mother objected to it.
- b. ; indeed, they will be gone for an entire month.
- c. , and they will probably take a side-trip to visit Uruguay.

3. Independent

Claire is going to run in the race

- a. unless her parents tell her she can't.
- b. because she wants to win.
- c. , so she should get lots of sleep.

4. Independent

The doctor was worried

- a. that Tom was gaining too much weight.
- b. about Tom putting on weight.
- c. , so he told Tom to start exercising.

Exercise 6 Complete the sentences with the type of phrase or clause indicated. Use your own ideas and information.

1. Dependent clause

I like flowers _____

2. Prepositional phrase

Nick is building the table _____

3. Participial phrase

Mark, _____, went to bed early.

Exercise 7 Read the passage about sword dancing.

Notes about the Sword Dance

- The most famous sword dance is the Scottish sword dance.
- Developed from the armed dance of the ancient Greek city-state of Sparta, the Scottish dance remains a battle dance.
- Important in Scottish history, as Malcolm III is reported to have performed a victorious sword dance in 1058 after beheading Macbeth, who 18 years earlier had murdered Malcolm's father, King Duncan I, to take the Scottish throne.
- Also according to legend, sword dances were performed before battle, and touching swords while dancing was considered a bad sign for the coming battle.



Exercise 8 Write questions based on the notes in Exercise 7 for the answers below.

1. Q: _____
A: The Spartan armed dance.
2. Q: _____
A: Malcolm III.
3. Q: _____
A: Before battle.
4. Q: _____
A: Because it was a bad sign.

Part C Sentence Types

Preview

Stonehenge FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

1. What is Stonehenge?

Stonehenge is a prehistoric construction located in southern England, consisting of two concentric circles of large standing stones. It was built between 3100 and 1500 BCE and is thought to have been an astronomical calendar or a temple to the sun.

2. Who built Stonehenge?

Three different cultures contributed to the construction of Stonehenge. These cultures include the Windmill, the First Wessex, and the Beakers.

3. Where are the Bluestones, and why are they called Bluestones?

The Bluestones, thus called because they turn blue when they get wet, are found in the inner of the two concentric circles of stone.

4. Is Stonehenge the world's largest stone circle?

Stonehenge is not the largest stone circle in the world, but it is the only in which the lintels (the stones placed horizontally on the vertical stones) remain in place.

5. Why was it built where it is?

Nobody knows.

6. Why can't visitors enter the circle?

In order to protect the site, people aren't allowed within the stone circles. Over the last few centuries, many of the original stones have been taken or chipped away by visitors as souvenirs, so the management is careful to keep people away except on Solstice morning, when a few people are allowed in to watch the sun come up.



Grammar Explanation

Sentence Types	
Simple sentences have just one independent clause.	
We celebrated Grandpa's eightieth birthday yesterday.	Amy loves peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.
Compound sentences have more than one independent clause.	
He finished all of his homework, but he forgot to bring it to school.	Sue was late for swimming practice, and she left her goggles at home.
Complex sentences have one independent and one dependent clause.	
Although he sprained his ankle, he finished the race.	She didn't eat because she wasn't hungry.
Compound-complex sentences have more than one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.	
Before the plane took off, Sarah called her dad to say good-bye, but he didn't answer the phone.	I like this class; though early in the morning, it's very interesting.

Practice 1

Exercise 1 Underline the independent clauses. Circle the dependent clauses. Then, identify the sentences as Simple, Compound, Complex, or Compound-Complex.

1. _____ Even if you fail, at least you'll have tried, and you'll be a better person for it.
2. _____ I don't think you know what you are talking about.
3. _____ The same picture hung over the bed until the house burned down.
4. _____ The park was built for the children of the neighborhood in 1956.
5. _____ Peter, an avid swimmer, loves spending summers at the beach.
6. _____ My dad says that he will help us build a tree house.

Exercise 2 Match the sentence parts and identify the type of sentence.

TYPE OF SENTENCE

CONNECTS WITH

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. _____ How can you possibly believe | _____ |
| 2. _____ Mark prefers working alone, but Claire likes brainstorming | _____ |
| 3. _____ Because I forgot to pay my bills, | _____ |
| 4. _____ My aunt, who visited at Christmas, | _____ |
| 5. _____ Lying exposed without its blanket of snow, | _____ |
| 6. _____ Montreal has better clubs, | _____ |
- a. ice on the river melts quickly in the spring.
 - b. the bank sent me a letter, and the power company called to remind me.
 - c. that the world is flat?
 - d. but Toronto has better cinemas.
 - e. just moved to New Zealand.
 - f. with others because a group can solve a problem more efficiently.

Exercise 3 Combine the following simple sentences into one compound sentence.

1. Jenny went to the mall. Allen went with her.
→ _____
2. We could go to a movie. We could rent a DVD.
→ _____
3. She didn't lock the car. I can get the cooler.
→ _____
4. You can trust John. Don't tell Sarah about it.
→ _____

Practice 2

Exercise 4 Listen to the news report. Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false, or NI if there is not enough information to know. **Track 4**

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| 1. There was a plane crash last night. | T | F | NI |
| 2. One plane hit the side of a mountain. | T | F | NI |
| 3. It was sunny with a light breeze. | T | F | NI |
| 4. The crash was avoidable. | T | F | NI |
| 5. Planes will crash in that area again. | T | F | NI |

Exercise 5 Using the words given, combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence.

1. Don't forget to buy some sunscreen. It is really sunny out today. (because)

→ _____

2. Fredrick ordered three hamburgers. He is very hungry. (as)

→ _____

3. I'm going to the party. If Peter comes before I leave, I won't go. (unless)

→ _____

4. There will be a war over ownership of the moon. There will be many attempts to prevent it. (although)

→ _____

5. Adam is having trouble with his math homework. He is usually amazing at math. (even though)

→ _____

Exercise 6 Combine the group of sentences to form a compound-complex sentence.

1. Mark lent me a book. It is a rare illustrated version. He wants me to take good care of it.

→ _____

2. The front tire is flat. Sarah's mother drove over a nail. She doesn't want to pay to get it fixed.

→ _____

3. I just met John. I trust him completely. I lent him my car.

→ _____

Grammar in Use

Exercise 7 Read the passage on Stonehenge.

Stonehenge and the monuments in the surrounding area were named a World Heritage Site in 1986. The stone circle is surrounded by a ceremonial landscape comprising more than 300 burial mounds and other major prehistoric monuments.

Altogether, the site covers 2,600 hectares.

Stonehenge was built in three phases. The first phase saw the construction of a ditch and bank around a circle of timber. About 4,500 years ago, the site was rebuilt with the bluestones that make up the smaller inner circle of stones seen today. Finally, the third phase of construction took place about 4,300 years ago. The bluestones were dug up and rearranged, and this time even bigger stones, now called Sarsen, were brought in from 32 km away. Each pair of stones was heaved upright and topped by connecting lintels. There is no consensus among experts as to how these stones were placed upright or how the lintels, the heaviest of which weighs about 45 tons, were placed atop the Sarsen.



Exercise 8 Complete the paraphrase of the reading.

Built in 1. _____ phases, Stonehenge took thousands of years to become what it is now. The original circle was made of 2. _____ inside a large 3. _____ with a 4. _____. Then the wooden posts were replaced with 5. _____ around 2500 BCE. Two centuries later, these 6. _____ were moved to different places and even larger stones called 7. _____ were brought in to form the big circle with 8. _____ placed on top of the vertical-standing stones.

Part D Review

Exercise 1 Practice the conversations with a partner. Change roles for each conversation.

A: Hi, **Sarah!**

B: Where were you? I was at **the park**, but you weren't there!

A: I was on my way, but then I met **Nick** and decided to go to **the mall**.

B: You should have **called me**.

A: You're right. I'm sorry.

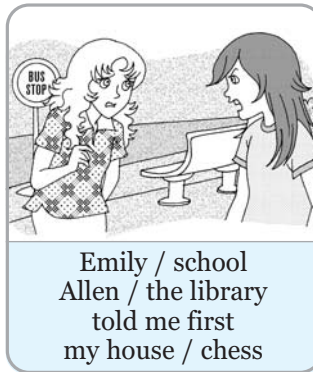
B: That's all right. Do you want to go to **the park** and play **tennis** now?

A: Sure. Let's go!

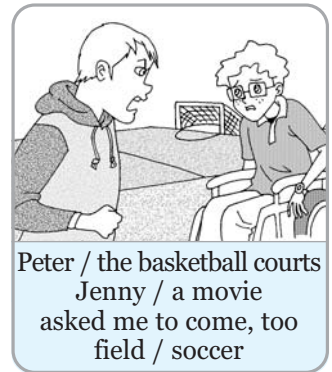
1.



2.



3.



Exercise 2 Circle **D** if the underlined clause is dependent or **I** if it is independent.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. I decided <u>that I was going to university</u> . | D | I |
| 2. Sarah told Nick <u>she didn't want to play chess anymore</u> . | D | I |
| 3. <u>Though Mark is quite hairy</u> , I think he's cute. | D | I |
| 4. I don't like it, <u>but it's not my decision</u> . | D | I |
| 5. My teacher, <u>who goes to your doctor</u> , said to say hi. | D | I |
| 6. I will go to Mexico <u>unless you can give me a better reason than that not to go</u> . | D | I |

Exercise 3 Identify the underlined phrases in the following sentences as prepositional (**Pr**), gerund (**G**), infinitive (**I**), or participial (**Pa**).

- I am thinking about limiting the number of times I go to the mall so I don't spend so much money. _____
- Children introduced to music early develop strong intellectual skills. _____
- To finish her shift without spilling any more drinks is Sarah's dearest wish tonight. _____
- Mark doesn't like going to the dentist because he has sensitive teeth. _____

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with **it** or **there**.

1. _____ is about 400 kilometers from here to Toronto.
2. This is crazy! _____ is July and _____ is snowing!
3. Tell him that _____ is an advertisement for a job that would be great for him.
4. _____ isn't any sugar in the pantry.
5. _____ have been many attempts to climb Mount Everest.
6. _____ is time to leave for the movie.
7. _____ isn't any reason to stay here, is _____?
8. _____ is important to eat fruits and vegetables every day.

Exercise 5

Identify the following sentences as **Simple**, **Compound**, **Complex**, or **Compound-Complex**.

1. _____ Call your mother as soon as you arrive in Singapore.
2. _____ I ate my sushi, and I left the restaurant.
3. _____ Unless my girlfriend postpones her visit from Calgary, I will not have time to study for my exam.
4. _____ The football game was canceled because it was raining.
5. _____ The football game was canceled because of the rain.
6. _____ If he changes his mind, we shall know for sure that Tom has learned his lesson, but only time will tell.

Proverb

You can't wake a person
who is pretending to be asleep.

