Chapter 2

Exercise 1

The Moon Landing

On July 20, 1969, an extraordinary event in the history of mankind occurred. On that day Neil Armstrong, an American, did something that no other person had ever done before him. He landed on the moon. Millions of people all over the world watched and listened as Neil Armstrong climbed out of Apollo 11 and went down a ladder to the surface of the moon. As he stepped onto the surface of the moon he said the famous words: “That’s one small step for a man. One giant leap for mankind.” Buzz Aldrin, another American astronaut, soon joined Armstrong on the surface of the moon, and the two of them spent 21 hours on the moon. They took pictures and did experiments. They brought back to earth samples of moon rocks. Armstrong and Aldrin also planted an American flag on the moon and left a message that said, “Here men from the planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon, July 1969 A.D. We came in peace for all mankind.”

1. occurred 8. stepped 14. brought
2. did 9. said 15. planted
3. landed 10. joined 16. left
4. watched 11. spent 17. said
5. listened 12. took 18. set
6. climbed 13. did 19. came
7. went

1. Two American astronauts landed on the moon.
2. Buzz Aldrin was the second American astronaut to stand on the moon. He was Neil Armstrong’s partner.
3. They went to the moon to do experiments, get samples of rock, and to put the American flag on the moon.
4. They spent 21 hours on the moon.
5. They left an American flag and a message.
6. They watched it on TV sets and listened to it on radios.

Exercise 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yesterday</th>
<th>at that time</th>
<th>recently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a long time ago</td>
<td>a while ago</td>
<td>now and then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the day before yesterday</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last week</td>
<td>last winter</td>
<td>on the weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this morning</td>
<td>in the mornings</td>
<td>as soon as possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 3

Many different answers are possible here. Here are some sample sentences.

1. I did my laundry yesterday.
2. My mother cooked dinner for me last week.
3. My husband made a phone call to the office last night.
4. My family went on vacation to Europe five years ago.
5. We took a train from Toronto to Montreal last month.
6. My sister sent me an email last night.
7. We spoke English outside the class before class began.
8. My sister and I had an argument a couple of months ago.
9. My son got sick a while ago.
10. I forgot my key the day before yesterday.

Exercise 4

Many different answers are possible here. Here are some sample sentences.

1. I wrote a letter last week.
2. I won a spelling bee in elementary school.
3. I ate a candy bar last week.
4. I saw a movie on Friday night.
5. My friends and I went to a party during Christmas break.
6. My family and I had a meal together last night.
7. My classmates and I had an exam on Thursday.
8. I took a vacation last summer.
9. I heard some music this morning.
10. I invited my friends over to my place a few weeks ago.

Exercise 5

For over a hundred years, scientists and other interested people have wanted to know if we are alone in the universe or if there is other intelligent life beyond our planet. In 1992, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began a ten-year program to search for signs of intelligent life in the universe. NASA named this program SETI (the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence). This program wasn’t the first of its kind, but it was the most powerful and the most extensive probe of the heavens up to that time. For over a year, special signal processing equipment and huge radio telescopes in Puerto Rico and California searched the heavens for signs of intelligent civilizations. Scientists observed over a thousand of the closest stars. They hoped to detect signals from the planets that orbited these stars. Unfortunately, the American Congress, which gave the money for this research, didn’t share the enthusiasm of the scientists.
They didn’t see any benefits to the program. They complained that it was a waste of money. They made fun of the program and called it the great Martian chase. They said that the program cost millions of dollars but that scientists were not able to contact even one single flying saucer or one single Martian. NASA tried to explain that they didn’t plan to search for Martians or flying saucers, but it was no use. The American government cancelled the funding for the SETI program. Just at that time some wealthy businessmen in the US and in other countries became interested in SETI. In 1994, they organized the SETI League, a non-profit organization. The SETI League had 1500 members in 62 countries on all seven continents when it first started. The SETI League developed and coordinated a global network of radio telescopes which surveyed the skies at all times. They called it Project Argus, after the ancient Greek guard beast which had 100 eyes. Many NASA people felt confident about the SETI project. They believed that mankind was close to finding evidence of other intelligent life in the universe.

1. The SETI program searched for flying saucers. FALSE
2. The scientists wanted to find radio signals from other intelligent beings. TRUE
3. This program cost the American government millions of dollars. TRUE
4. The American government didn’t think the program was too expensive. FALSE
5. When the government cancelled the program, the scientists couldn’t continue the search for intelligent life. TRUE
6. SETI got private funding to carry on the search. TRUE
7. Only American businessmen wanted to invest in the SETI program. FALSE
8. The scientists felt that they could get evidence of other intelligent life in the universe. TRUE
9. The work of the SETI program has stopped. FALSE

Exercise 6

On January 12, 2010, at 16:54, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti. Most people didn’t realize what was happening and thousands of people died. Some of these people were cooking dinner in their homes, or they were doing their laundry or cleaning. Others were coming home from work. Many people were out walking or they were working when the quake struck. A few were sleeping. Some children were playing outside, while others were studying in their classrooms. Doctors were playing outside, while others were studying in their classrooms. Doctors were looking after their patients. Teachers were teaching classes. Customers were buying merchandise in stores. Bus drivers were driving buses. Life was proceeding as it usually does until the earthquake struck and left thousands of people dead.

1. The earthquake struck on January 12, 2010 at 16:54.
2. Some children were playing outside and some were studying in their classrooms.
3. Doctors were looking after their patients.
4. Bus drivers were driving their buses.
5. Teachers were teaching their classes.
6. Customers were buying merchandise in stores.
7. They didn’t realize that an earthquake was occurring.

Exercise 7

1. At 8:15 AM, Donna was having a breakfast meeting with Jeff.
2. They were discussing his leave of absence.
3. She was observing Ellen teaching her class.
4. She was answering emails and phone calls.
5. They were having lunch with the superintendent of schools.
6. She was interviewing a new teacher.
7. They were having a meeting with Donna about the Christmas party
8. They were having dinner at the pub.
9. She was talking to her mother.

Exercise 8

1. Was Bill fixing his car when his friends arrived?
2. It wasn’t snowing when the accident happened.
3. Were you sleeping when the doorbell rang?
4. They weren’t standing near a fire exit when the fire alarm went off.
5. Andrea was making dinner when she cut her finger.
6. Jake broke an expensive crystal wine glass last night. He was taking it out of the dishwasher when he dropped it.
7. She began to cry while she was thinking about her family.
8. I didn’t lose my wallet when I was shopping.
9. Cindy was taking a bath when the break-in happened.
10. Was Daniel smoking in bed when the fire broke out?

Exercise 9

1. The children would play (or used to play) in High Park when they were little.
2. Did you used to be popular as a teenager?
3. Did Canada used to be a multicultural country 100 years ago?
4. Did your family used to have a summer cottage when you lived in Quebec?
5. Elena didn’t used to be a hard worker in her teens.
6. Montreal used to be Canada’s biggest city fifty years ago.
7. In the past the lake used to freeze (or would freeze) over completely.
8. We used to have more birds and wild animals in the park fifty years ago.
9. There didn’t used to be very much pollution at that time.
Exercise 10

1. They used to (or would) ride horses and they used to (or would) walk to get around.
2. People used to (or would) use candles or gas lamps for lighting.
3. People used to (or would) get water from wells and they used to (or would) carry it home.
4. They used to (or would) use fireplaces, open fires, or wood stoves to cook on.
5. People used to (or would) grow vegetables, they used to (or would) raise animals, and they used to (or would) hunt in order to get food.
6. People used to (or would) visit each other, they used to (or would) sing, and they used to (or would) dance for entertainment.
7. People used to (or would) make clothes or sometimes they used to (or would) barter items for clothes.
8. They didn’t used to live in cities.
9. Women didn’t used to (or wouldn’t) work outside the home.
10. Children didn’t used to go to colleges or universities for their education.

Exercise 11

1(a) His parents told him to apologize because he was rude.
1(b) Since he was rude his parents told him to apologize. (or: His parents told him to apologize since he was rude.)
1(c) His parents told him to apologize because of his rudeness.

2(a) They got married because they fell in love.
2(b) Since they fell in love, they got married.
2(c) They got married because of their love for each other.

3(a) He climbed Mount Everest because he was adventurous.
3(b) Since he was adventurous, he climbed Mount Everest.
3(c) He climbed Mount Everest because of his adventurous nature.

4(a) He got the position because he was confident and persistent.
4(b) Since he was confident and persistent, he got the position.
4(c) He got the position due to his confidence and persistence.

5(a) Anthony was popular because he was an optimist.
5(b) Since he was an optimist, Anthony was popular.
5(c) Anthony was popular due to his optimism.

6(a) Adrian is not making progress in learning English because he is shy and nervous.
6(b) Since he is shy and nervous, Adrian is not making progress in learning English.
6(c) Adrian is not making progress in learning English because of his shyness and nervousness.
7(a) Janice’s English is improving because she is friendly and eager to communicate.
7(b) Since Janice is friendly and eager to communicate, her English is improving.
7(c) Janice’s English is improving because of her friendliness and eagerness to communicate.

**Exercise 12**

1(a) New York is a fascinating city so it gets thousands of tourists every year.
1(b) New York is a fascinating city; therefore it gets thousands of tourists every year.
1(c) New York is a fascinating city and as a result it gets thousands of tourists every year.

2(a) Niagara Falls is the largest waterfall in the world so many people visit it.
2(b) Niagara Falls is the largest waterfall in the world; therefore, many people visit it.
2(c) Niagara Falls is the largest waterfall in the world and as a result many people visit it.

3(a) Egypt and Greece have many ancient monuments and attractions so they are popular destinations for tourists.
3(b) Egypt and Greece have many ancient monuments and attractions; therefore, they are popular destinations for tourists.
3(c) Egypt and Greece have many ancient monuments and attractions and as a result they are popular destinations for tourists.

4(a) France has incredible sightseeing, great food, fantastic shopping, and beautiful beaches so it gets more tourists than any other country in the world.
4(b) France has incredible sightseeing, great food, fantastic shopping, and beautiful beaches; therefore, it gets more tourists than any other country in the world.
4(c) France has incredible sightseeing, great food, fantastic shopping, and beautiful beaches, and as a result it gets more tourists than any other country in the world.

5(a) China, Thailand, and Vietnam are exotic, relatively inexpensive, and have many attractions to visit so they are popular places for tourists.
5(b) China, Thailand, and Vietnam are exotic, relatively inexpensive and have many attractions to visit; therefore, they are popular places for tourists.
5(c) China, Thailand, and Vietnam are exotic, relatively inexpensive and have many attractions to visit, and as a result they are popular places for tourists.

**Exercise 13**

Albert Einstein was rebellious by nature; therefore, it was not surprising that his teachers were not very impressed by him. He couldn’t stand the high school system in Germany because
students were expected to memorize facts and to be obedient. Eventually the school allowed him to study science, philosophy, and math on his own so he became easier to teach and to get along with. When his family moved to Switzerland, he dropped out of school because of his bitter experiences in the German school system. He wanted to forget about his terrible experiences so he took a year off school to travel. Later when he applied to enter the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich he was rejected because he failed the entrance exam. He took the exam a second time after spending a year studying in a Swiss high school. His performance on the entrance exam improved greatly and he was admitted because of this. Once in the university the professors did not think that Einstein was a model student since he often skipped lectures and did exactly as he wanted. Some people say that he only graduated because he borrowed other students’ notes and crammed for the exams.

1. Einstein was rebellious so his teachers were not very impressed by him.
2. Einstein hated high school since students were expected to memorize facts and to be obedient.
3. Einstein’s professors did not think he was a genius because he often skipped lectures and did exactly as he wanted.
4. Einstein was bitter about his high school experience; therefore, he dropped out of school.
5. He skipped lectures and as a result his teachers did not think he was a model student.
6. Einstein failed the entrance exam so he studied for a year in a Swiss high school.
7. Some people say he graduated due to borrowing other students’ notes and cramming for the exams.
8. He passed the university entrance exam the second time since he spent a year studying in a Swiss high school.
9. He took a year off school because of his terrible experiences in the German school system.
10. His German high school allowed him to study science, philosophy, and math on his own and as a result he became easier to teach and to get along with.

Exercise 14

1. China’s population is bigger than Canada’s.
2. The weather in Canada is colder than the weather in China.
3. Industries in Canada are more developed than industries in China.
4. China’s environment is more polluted than Canada’s.
5. China’s history is longer and more complicated than Canada’s.
6. China’s monuments are more magnificent than Canada’s.
7. Canadian society is more individualistic and more creative than China’s.
8. Americans are more outgoing and more energetic than Canadians.
9. Canadians are more apologetic than Americans.
10. American movie idols are more handsome than Canadian movie idols.
11. Canada has the longest coastline of any country in the world.
12. Canada has more forested regions than any other country in the world.
13. Canada has more lakes than any other country in the world.

Exercise 15

The Most Livable Cities in the World

The Economist Magazine has published its 2010 ratings of the most livable cities in the world. The report placed Vancouver, Canada as the most livable city in the world, with Vienna, Austria taking second place followed by Melbourne, Australia. The survey says that in today’s global political climate, the most desirable destinations are those with lower threats of terrorism and higher degrees of safety. Some other Canadian cities also ranked pretty high in the survey. In addition to Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary placed within the top ten. In the 2010 results, the Swiss cities Zurich and Geneva slipped out of the top ten, replaced by Adelaide, Australia and Auckland, New Zealand.

Harare, Zimbabwe was rated the worst city in the world to call home. African and South Asian cities were generally the worst performing cities in The Economist’s ratings. In the US, Pittsburgh was the highest rated city. Detroit ranked 40th, ahead of both London and New York, which came in 54th and 56th place respectively.

The ranking scores each city from 0–100 on 30 factors spread across five areas: stability (which includes probability of crime and safety conflict), health care, culture and environment, education, and infrastructure. These numbers are then weighted and combined to produce an overall score.

1. Toronto is more livable than Detroit.
2. Vienna is less dangerous than New Dehli.
3. Calgary has more accessible health care than Pittsburgh.
4. Helsinki has less criminal activity than New York.
5. Sydney has a higher quality of education than Mexico City.
6. Vancouver has more exciting cultural activities than Auckland.
7. Cairo has worse roads and transportation than Vienna.
8. Geneva has a more polluted environment than Melbourne.
9. London has a higher threat of terrorism than Toronto.
10. Harare is the least livable city in the world.
11. Vancouver was scored as the most livable city in the world.