

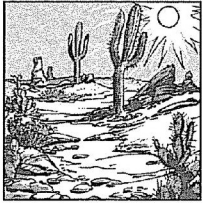
FCEN - Inglés para la UNCuyo

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

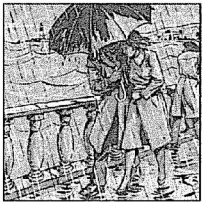
Extra GRAMMAR Practice: UNIT 1

VOCABULARY: adjectives

1 Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.



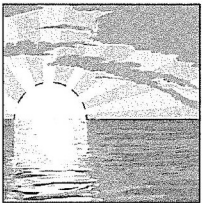
1 It's hot and dry.
a) wet b) noisy c) dry



2 It's cold and _____.
a) hot b) wet c) new



3 It's a _____ restaurant.
a) cheap b) big c) quiet



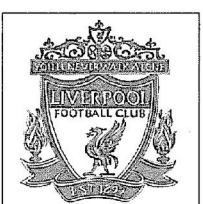
4 It's _____.
a) ugly b) small c) beautiful



5 It's _____.
a) old b) good c) small



6 It's _____.
a) bad b) quiet c) wet



7 It's a _____ English football club.
a) famous b) expensive
c) cold

GRAMMAR: to be

6 Read the text about Amsterdam. Choose the correct word.

Amsterdam ¹is/are the capital of Holland.

²It/They is a beautiful city. It ³is/are cold in winter but warm in summer.

Dan, Bob and Ana ⁴is/are students.

⁵They/She are at a café in Amsterdam.

Dan and Bob ⁶they/are English, but Ana is ⁷no/not.

7a Complete the conversation between Ana, Bob and Dan.

ANA: ¹Are you from London?

BOB: No, we ²_____. I'm from Oxford, and Dan ³_____ from Manchester.

ANA: Oxford and Manchester ⁴_____ famous cities.

DAN: Are ⁵_____?

ANA: Yes, they are! Oxford University ⁶_____ famous, and Manchester United football club ⁷_____ famous.

DAN: I'm in a football club in Manchester, but it ⁸_____ the famous club!

ANA: Are ⁹_____ footballers?

DAN: No, we aren't. ¹⁰_____ students at Manchester University. ¹¹_____ you a student?


ANA: Yes, I ¹²_____.

BOB: ¹³_____ ¹⁴_____ from the USA?

ANA: No, ¹⁵_____ ¹⁶_____ I'm from Vancouver in Canada.

DAN: ¹⁷_____ Vancouver in the west of Canada?

ANA: Yes, it is. ¹⁸_____ a beautiful city.

7b  Listen and check your answers.

VOCABULARY: places in a city

1 Read the descriptions and complete the words.

- 1 a building for films c i n e m a
- 2 a place for boats h _____
- 3 There are a lot in Venice. c _____
- 4 a big building with old things in it m _____

2 Choose the best word, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

- 1 There's a big fountain in the park.
a) fountain b) city c) airport
- 2 There are a lot of _____ on the beach.
a) mountains b) cinemas c) boats
- 3 A lot of _____ are beautiful buildings.
a) cities b) temples c) parks
- 4 There are 12 bridges in the _____.
a) church b) city c) theatre
- 5 This is a famous _____ in San Francisco.
a) bridge b) airport c) theatre

GRAMMAR: there is, there are

6 Make sentences about Moscow. Match 1-6 with a-f.

- 1 There is a _____
 - 2 There are _____
 - 3 There isn't _____
 - 4 There aren't _____
 - 5 Is there _____
 - 6 Are there _____
- a) any beaches?
 - b) any beaches.
 - c) five airports.
 - d) an airport?
 - e) famous opera house.
 - f) a harbour.

7 Complete the sentences.

- 1 There are about 14 million people in Moscow.
- 2 Q: _____ a lot of museums in Moscow?
A: Yes. _____ 141 museums in Moscow.
- 3 Q: _____ a harbour in Paris?
A: No, _____. Paris isn't near the sea.
- 4 _____ 143 parks in London.
- 5 Q: _____ a university in Istanbul?
A: Yes. _____ 13 universities in Istanbul.
- 6 _____ a very famous museum in Paris - the Louvre.
- 7 _____ any mountains in Holland.

VOCABULARY: more places in a city

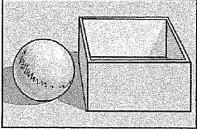
1 Write seven places in a city. Use words from the box on the left and the box on the right. You can use the words in the box on the right more than once.

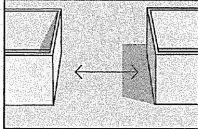
bus car information post railway shopping swimming	centre office park pool station stop
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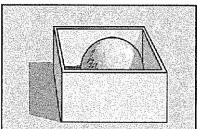
- 1 bus stop
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

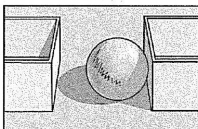
KEY LANGUAGE: saying where places are

2 Complete the labels with the correct prepositions.

1 
next to

3 

2 

4 

WRITING SKILLS: a description of a city

4 Use **and** to join these sentences.

- 1 There are shops. + There are cafés.
There are shops and cafés.
- 2 There's an airport. + There's a railway station.

- 3 There are good buses. + There are good trains.

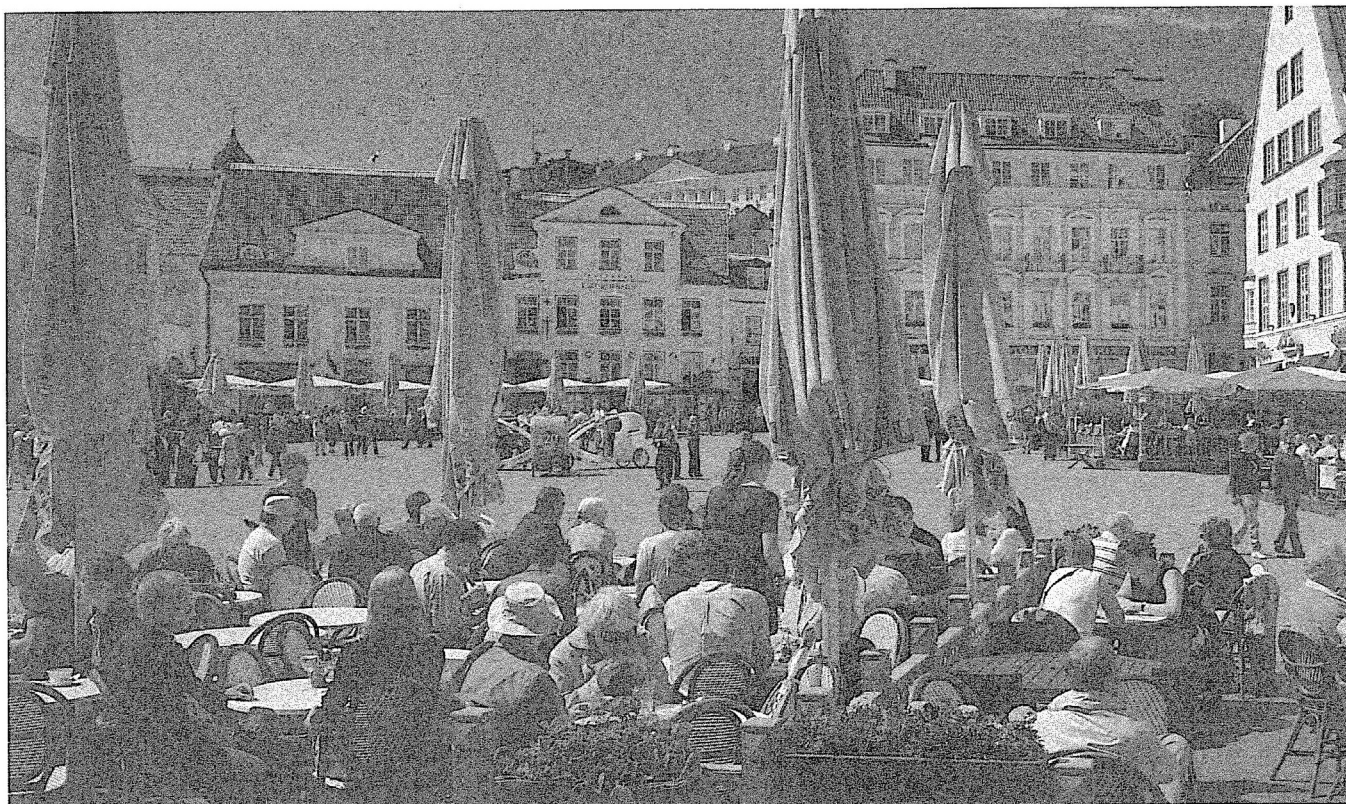
- 4 The restaurants are good. + The restaurants are cheap.

- 5 It is hot in summer. + It is warm in winter.

- 6 The market is noisy. + The restaurants are busy.

- 7 There are peaceful parks in the city. + There are beautiful buildings in the city.

8a Read about the city of Tallinn in Estonia.



Estonia is a small country in northern Europe between Russia and Finland. Tallinn is the capital city. It is a modern city, but in the old centre there are beautiful buildings from the 1200s. In this part of the city, a lot of the streets are very small, so there aren't any cars on them. There are good restaurants and cafés, and they aren't expensive. There are beautiful parks, interesting museums and three beaches, too.

The weather is good in summer, but not very hot. In July it is about 20°C. In winter, it is cold and often below zero.

There is an airport 4 kilometres from the city centre, and there are good buses from the airport to the city.

8b Are the sentences about Tallinn true or false?

- 1 Tallinn is the capital of Estonia. *true*
- 2 The centre of the city is new.
- 3 There are a lot of cars in the old part of the city.
- 4 The cafés and restaurants in Tallinn are expensive.
- 5 There are seven beaches.
- 6 The winters are cold, but the summers are not.
- 7 There is an airport in the city centre.

READ BETTER

Do you read from word to word?



Estonia → is → a → small → country → in → northern → Europe

Read from chunk to chunk. It's better.



Estonia is → a small country → in northern Europe

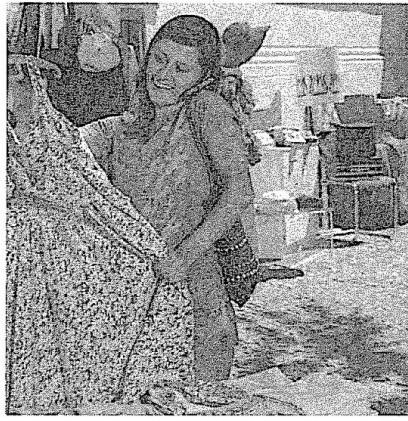
WRITING

9 Rewrite the 'false' sentences from Exercise 8. Make them true.

- 1 (2) The centre of the city is old.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

3a Complete the phone conversation with the words in the box.

and between
I'm ~~in~~ is isn't
on opposite
right there
there's



MARIA: Hi Ellie, it's Maria.

ELLIE: Hi Maria. I'm ¹ in the market.
Are you in the bus station?

MARIA: Yes, I am.

ELLIE: Is ² _____ a café in the bus station?

MARIA: Yes, there is, but it ³ _____ very good. Is there a café in the market?

ELLIE: No, but ⁴ _____ a good café in South Street. It's ⁵ _____ the market and the bus station.

MARIA: Is it the street ⁶ _____ the bus station?

ELLIE: Yes, it ⁷ _____.

MARIA: OK. Is the café ⁸ _____ the left or the right?

ELLIE: It's on the ⁹ _____. It's between the post office ¹⁰ _____ the tourist information centre.

MARIA: OK. See you there in 5 minutes.

1-3 PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

SINGULAR			PLURAL			<i>I</i> <i>you</i> <i>she</i> <i>he</i> <i>it</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i>	} = pronouns
PRONOUN	+ BE	+ NOUN	PRONOUN	+ BE	+ NOUN		
(a) <i>I</i>	am	a student.	(f) <i>We</i>	are	students.	} = forms of <i>be</i>	
(b) <i>You</i>	are	a student	(g) <i>You</i>	are	students.		
(c) <i>She</i>	is	a student	(h) <i>They</i>	are	students.		
(d) <i>He</i>	is	a student					
(e) <i>It</i>	is	a country.					

(i) <i>Rita</i> is in my class. She is a student. (j) <i>Tom</i> is in my class. He is a student. (k) <i>Rita</i> and <i>Tom</i> are in my class. They are students.	Pronouns refer to nouns. In (i): <i>she</i> (feminine) = Rita In (j): <i>he</i> (masculine) = Tom In (k): <i>they</i> = Rita and Tom
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1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH BE

	PRONOUN	+	BE	→	CONTRACTION	
AM	I	+	am	→	<i>I'm</i>	(a) <i>I'm</i> a student.
IS	she	+	is	→	<i>she's</i>	(b) <i>She's</i> a student.
	he	+	is	→	<i>he's</i>	(c) <i>He's</i> a student.
	it	+	is	→	<i>it's</i>	(d) <i>It's</i> a city.
ARE	you	+	are	→	<i>you're</i>	(e) <i>You're</i> a student.
	we	+	are	→	<i>we're</i>	<i>You're</i> students.
	they	+	are	→	<i>they're</i>	(f) <i>We're</i> students. (g) <i>They're</i> students.

When people speak, they often push two words together. A *contraction* = two words that are pushed together.

Contractions of a *subject pronoun* + *be* are used in both speaking and writing.

PUNCTUATION: The mark in the middle of a contraction is called an "apostrophe" (').

NOTE: Write an apostrophe above the line. Do not write an apostrophe on the line.

CORRECT: *I'm* a student
 INCORRECT: *I,m* a student

1-5 NEGATIVE WITH BE

(a) Tom $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{is not} \\ \textit{isn't} \end{array} \right]$ a teacher. He is a student.	Not makes a sentence negative.
(b) Tom and Ann $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{are not} \\ \textit{aren't} \end{array} \right]$ teachers.	Not can be contracted with is and are : CONTRACTION: is + not = isn't CONTRACTION: are + not = aren't
(c) I am not a teacher.	Am and not are not contracted.

■ **EXERCISE 9:** Complete the sentences. Use a VERB: *am, is, or are*. Use a NOUN: *a student* or *students*.

1. We are students.
2. I _____.
3. Rita goes to school. She _____.
4. Rita and Tom go to school. They _____.
5. You (*one person*) _____.
6. You (*two persons*) _____.

■ **EXERCISE 11:** Complete the sentences. Use CONTRACTIONS (*pronoun + be*).

1. Sara is a student. She's in my class.
2. Jim is a student. _____ in my class.
3. I have *one brother*. _____ twenty years old.
4. I have *two sisters*. _____ students.
5. I have *a dictionary*. _____ on my desk.
6. I like *my classmates*. _____ friendly.
7. I have *three books*. _____ on my desk.
8. *My brother* is twenty-six years old. _____ married.
9. *My sister* is twenty-one years old. _____ single.
10. *Yoko and Ali* are students. _____ in my class.
11. I like *my books*. _____ interesting.
12. I like *grammar*. _____ easy.
13. *Kate and I* live in an apartment. _____ roommates.
14. We live in *an apartment*. _____ on Pine Street.
15. I go to school. _____ a student.
16. I know *you*. _____ in my English class.

■ **EXERCISE 12:** Complete the sentences with the correct information.

1. Korea isn't a city. It 's a country.
2. Horses _____ insects. They _____.
3. Asia _____ a country. It _____.
4. Bees and ants _____ animals. They _____.
5. Arabic _____ a country. It _____.
6. I _____ a professional photographer. I _____.

■ **EXERCISE 16:** Make sentences by using *is* or *are* and an ADJECTIVE from the following list. Use each adjective only one time.

<i>beautiful</i>	✓ <i>hot</i>	<i>sour</i>
<i>cold</i>	<i>important</i>	<i>square</i>
<i>dry</i>	<i>large/big</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>flat</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>wet</i>
<i>funny</i>	<i>small/little</i>	

1. Fire is hot.
2. Ice and snow _____.
3. A box _____.
4. Balls and oranges _____.
5. Sugar _____.

6. An elephant _____,
but a mouse _____.
7. A rain forest _____,
but a desert _____.
8. A lemon _____.
9. A joke _____.
10. Good health _____.
11. Flowers _____.
12. A coin _____ small, round, and _____.

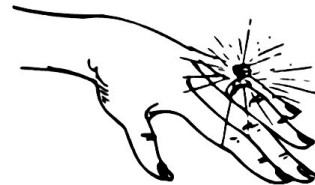


■ **EXERCISE 17:** Complete the sentences. Use *is*, *isn't*, *are*, or *aren't*.

1. A ball _____ *isn't* _____ square.
2. Balls _____ *are* _____ round.
3. A mouse _____ big.
4. Lemons _____ yellow.
- Ripe bananas _____ yellow too.



5. A lemon _____ sweet. It _____ sour.
6. A diamond _____ cheap.
7. Diamonds _____ expensive.
8. Apples _____ expensive.
9. The earth _____ flat. It _____ round.
10. My pen _____ heavy. It _____ light.
11. This room _____ dark. It _____ light.
12. English grammar _____ hard. It _____ easy.
13. This exercise _____ difficult. It _____ easy.
14. My classmates _____ friendly.



■ **EXERCISE 14:** Find the ADJECTIVE in the first sentence. Then complete the second sentence with *be* + an adjective that has an opposite meaning. Use the adjectives in the list. Use each adjective only one time.

<i>beautiful</i>	<i>expensive</i>	<i>open</i>
<i>clean</i>	<i>fast</i>	<i>poor</i>
<i>cold</i>	✓ <i>happy</i>	<i>short</i>
<i>dangerous</i>	<i>noisy</i>	<i>sour</i>
<i>easy</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>tall</i>

1. I'm not sad. I *'m happy* _____.
2. Ice isn't hot. It _____.
3. Mr. Thomas isn't rich. He _____.
4. My hair isn't long. It _____.
5. My clothes aren't dirty. They _____.
6. Flowers aren't ugly. They _____.
7. Cars aren't cheap. They _____.
8. Airplanes aren't slow. They _____.
9. Grammar isn't difficult. It _____.
10. My sister isn't short. She _____.
11. My grandparents aren't young. They _____.
12. The dormitory isn't quiet. It _____.
13. The door isn't closed. It _____.
14. Guns aren't safe. They _____.
15. Lemons aren't sweet. They _____.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT INFORMATION



Ms. Black



Jim



Mr. Rice



Mike



Ann



Sue

7. Ann _____ a gardener. She _____.
8. Mike _____ a gardener. He _____ an artist.
9. Jim _____ a bus driver. He _____.
10. Sue _____ a photographer. She _____.
11. Mr. Rice _____ a police officer. He isn't _____.
12. Ms. Black isn't _____. She _____.

1-8 SUMMARY: SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH BE

<p>SUBJECT + BE + NOUN (a) I am <i>a student.</i></p> <p>SUBJECT + BE + ADJECTIVE (b) He is <i>intelligent.</i></p> <p>SUBJECT + BE + A LOCATION (c) We are <i>in class.</i></p>	<p>The noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence is called the "subject."</p> <p>Be is a "verb." Almost all English sentences have a subject and a verb.</p> <hr/> <p>Notice in the examples: There are three basic completions for sentences that begin with a <i>subject + the verb be</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a noun</i>, as in (a) • <i>an adjective</i>, as in (b) • <i>an expression of location</i>, as in (c)
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■ **EXERCISE 25:** Write the form of *be* (*am*, *is*, or *are*) that is used in each sentence. Then write the grammar structure that follows *be*.

		<i>BE</i>	+	COMPLETION
1. We're students.	→	<u>are</u>	+	<u>N (a noun)</u>
2. Anna is in Rome.	→	<u>is</u>	+	<u>LOC (a location)</u>
3. I'm hungry.	→	<u>am</u>	+	<u>ADJ (an adjective)</u>
4. Dogs are animals.	→	_____	+	_____
5. Jack is at home.	→	_____	+	_____
6. He's sick.	→	_____	+	_____
7. They're artists.	→	_____	+	_____
8. I'm in class.	→	_____	+	_____
9. Gina is upstairs.	→	_____	+	_____
10. My pockets are empty.	→	_____	+	_____

1-9 YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH BE

QUESTION	STATEMENT	In a question, be comes in front of the subject. <i>Punctuation:</i> A question ends with a question mark (?). A statement ends with a period (.).
<p><i>BE</i> + SUBJECT</p> <p>(a) Is she a student?</p> <p>(b) Are they at home?</p>	<p>SUBJECT + <i>BE</i></p> <p>She is a student.</p> <p>They are at home.</p>	

When people answer a question, they usually give only a "short answer" (but sometimes they give a "long answer" too). Notice in the short answers below:

After **yes**, **be** is not contracted with a pronoun.*

After **no**, two contractions of **be** are possible with no differences in meaning.

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
(c) Is she a student?	<p>→ Yes, she is.* (<i>She's a student.</i>)</p> <p>→ No, she's not. (<i>She's not a student.</i>) OR:</p> <p>→ No, she isn't. (<i>She isn't a student.</i>)</p>
(d) Are they at home?	<p>→ Yes, they are.* (<i>They're at home.</i>)</p> <p>→ No, they're not. (<i>They're not at home.</i>) OR:</p> <p>→ No, they aren't. (<i>They aren't at home.</i>)</p>

* INCORRECT: *Yes, she's.*

INCORRECT: *Yes, they're.*

1-10 QUESTIONS WITH BE: USING WHERE

Where asks about location. **Where** comes at the beginning of the question, in front of **be**.

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
<p><i>BE</i> + SUBJECT</p> <p>(a) Is the book on the table?</p> <p>(b) Are the books on the table?</p>	<p>→ Yes, it is. (<i>The book is on the table.</i>)</p> <p>→ Yes, they are. (<i>The books are on the table.</i>)</p>
<p><i>WHERE</i> + <i>BE</i> + SUBJECT</p> <p>(c) Where is the book?</p> <p>(d) Where are the books?</p>	<p>→ On the table. (<i>The book is on the table.</i>)</p> <p>→ On the table. (<i>The books are on the table.</i>)</p>

■ **EXERCISE 27:** Make questions and give short answers.

1. A: Are you tired?
B: No, I'm not. (I'm not tired.)
2. A: Is Anna in your class?
B: Yes, she is. (Anna is in my class.)
3. A: _____
B: _____ (I'm not homesick.)
4. A: _____
B: _____ (Bob is homesick.)
5. A: _____
B: _____ (Sue isn't here today.)
6. A: _____
B: _____ (The students in this class are intelligent.)
7. A: _____
B: _____ (The chairs in this room aren't comfortable.)
8. A: _____
B: _____ (I'm not married.)
9. A: _____
B: _____ (Tom and I are roommates.)
10. A: _____
B: _____ (A butterfly is not a bird.)

■ **EXERCISE 30:** Make questions.

1. A: Is Kate at home?
B: Yes, she is. (Kate is at home.)
2. A: Where is Kate?
B: At home. (Kate is at home.)
3. A: _____
B: Yes, it is. (Cairo is in Egypt.)
4. A: _____
B: In Egypt. (Cairo is in Egypt.)
5. A: _____
B: Yes, they are. (The students are in class today.)
6. A: _____
B: In class. (The students are in class today.)
7. A: _____
B: On Main Street. (The post office is on Main Street.)
8. A: _____
B: Yes, it is. (The train station is on Grand Avenue.)
9. A: _____
B: Over there. (The bus stop is over there.)
10. A: _____
B: At the zoo. (Sue and Ken are at the zoo today.)

■ **EXERCISE 51—REVIEW:** Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. We ^{are} ~~is~~ students.
2. I no hungry.
3. I am student. He is teacher.
4. Yoko not here. She at school.
5. I'm from Mexico. Where you are from?
6. Roberto he is a student in your class?
7. Those pictures are beautifuls.
8. This is you dictionary. It not my dictionary.

■ EXERCISE 52—REVIEW: Choose the correct completion.

Example:

Those B expensive.

- A. book is B. books are C. books is

1. Ann _____ a grammar book.

- A. have B. is C. has

2. This floor _____.

- A. dirty is B. dirty C. is dirty

3. _____ yellow.

- A. A banana are B. A banana is C. Bananas is

4. *Bob:* _____ is your apartment?

Ann: It's on Forest Street.

- A. What B. Where C. Who

5. Mike is _____ engineer.

- A. a B. an C. on

6. Give this to Ann. It is _____ dictionary.

- A. she B. an C. her

7. *Yoko:* _____ these?

Gina: My art books. I'm taking an art history course this semester.

- A. What is B. Who are C. What are

8. *Tom:* Are you hungry?

Sue: Yes, _____.

- A. I'm B. I'm not C. I am

9. _____ books are really expensive.

- A. Those B. They C. This

10. *Tina:* _____ that?

Jim: That's Paul Carter.

- A. Who's B. What's C. Where's

11. That is _____.

- A. a mistakes B. mistakes C. a mistake

12. *Paul:* _____ in your class?

Eric: No.

- A. Mr. Kim B. Is Mr. Kim C. Mr. Kim is he

■ **EXERCISE 53—REVIEW:** Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, or *are*. Use *not* if necessary.

1. Lemons _____ vegetables.
2. A lemon _____ a kind of fruit.
3. I _____ from the United States.
4. We _____ human beings.
5. Eggs _____ oval.
6. Chickens _____ birds, but bats _____ birds.
7. Salt _____ sweet. Sugar _____ sweet.
8. Soccer _____ a sport.
9. Soccer and basketball _____ sports.
10. Africa _____ a country. It _____ a continent.

■ **EXERCISE 54—REVIEW:** Complete the sentences.

1. A: Are you a student at this school?

B: Yes, _____.

A: Where _____ you from?

B: I _____ Korea.

2. A: Where _____ your book?

B: Yoko _____ it.

A: Where _____ your notebooks?

B: Ali and Roberto _____ my notebooks.

3. A: _____ this?

B: It _____ picture of my family.

A: _____ this?

B: That's _____ father.

A: _____ they?

B: My brother and sister.

4. A: Are you a _____?

B: No, _____ not. I'm a _____.

5. A: Are _____ expensive?

B: Yes, _____.

A: Is _____ expensive?

B: No, _____.

6. A: What's _____?

B: I don't know. Ask someone else.

A: What's _____?

B: It's _____.

7. A: _____ an animal?

B: Yes.

A: _____ animals?

B: Yes.

A: _____ an insect?

B: No, it's not. It's an animal too.

8. A: _____ countries in Asia?

B: Yes, they are.

A: _____ a country in South America?

B: Yes, it is.

A: _____ a country in Africa?

B: No, it's not. It's a country in _____.

9. A: Where _____?

B: He's _____.

A: Where _____?

B: They're _____.

10. A: _____ a turtle?

B: Just a minute. Let me look in my dictionary. Okay. A turtle is a reptile.

A: _____ a reptile?

B: _____ an animal that has cold blood.

A: _____ snakes reptiles too?

B: Yes. _____ reptiles too.

■ **EXERCISE 57—REVIEW:** Complete the sentences in this composition by Carlos.

(1) My name is Carlos. I am OR I'm from Mexico.

(2) _____ a student. _____ twenty years old.

(3) My family lives in Mexico City. _____ father _____ a

(4) businessman. _____ fifty-one years old. _____ mother

(5) _____ a housewife. _____ forty-nine years old.

(6) I _____ two sisters and one brother. The names of my sisters

(7) _____ Rosa and Patricia. Rosa _____ a teacher.

(8) _____ twenty-eight years old. Patricia _____ a student.

(9) _____ eighteen years old. The name of _____ brother

(10) _____ Pedro. _____ an engineer. He is married. He

(11) _____ two children.

(12) I live in a dormitory. _____ a tall building. _____ on

(13) Pine Street. My address _____ 3225 Pine St. I live with my roommate.

(14) _____ name is Bob. _____ from Chicago.

(15) _____ nineteen years old.

(16) I like my classes. _____ interesting. I like _____

(17) classmates. _____ friendly.

■ **EXERCISE 58—REVIEW:** Write a composition by completing the sentences. (Use your own paper.) NOTE: A sentence begins with a capital letter (a big letter) and a sentence ends with a period (.)*

My name _____. I _____ from _____. _____ a student. _____ years old.

My family lives in _____. _____ father _____ years old. _____ mother _____ years old.

I have _____ sister(s) and _____ brother(s). The name(s) of my sister(s) _____ is a/an _____. _____ years old. (*Write about each sister.*)

The name(s) of my brother(s) _____. _____ is a _____. _____ years old. (*Write about each brother.*)

I live in (*a dormitory, a house, an apartment*) _____. My address _____. I live with _____. _____ name(s) _____.

I like _____ classes. _____ are _____ and _____. I like _____ classmates. They _____.

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