

PASSAGES Second Edition Student's Book 2	GRAMMAR IN USE INTERMEDIATE Third Edition	ADVANCED GRAMMAR IN USE Second Edition
UNIT 1, Communication Review, Units 1-3		
Pages 2-3 (Lesson A), 26 (Communication Review): Phrasal verbs		
Phrasal verbs--separable <i>A friend is someone who brings out the best in you.</i> <i>A friend is someone who brings the best out in you.</i>	Unit 134C, Exercise 134.3, 134.4 Note: Units 135-142 are on phrasal verbs, but they are not divided into separable/inseparable phrasal verbs	Unit 94C & D, Exercise 94.2, 94.3, 94.4
Phrasal verbs—inseparable <i>Good friends are always happy to help when you run into trouble.</i>	Unit 134A, Exercise 134.1 Note: Units 135-142 are on phrasal verbs, but they are not divided into separable/inseparable phrasal verbs	Unit 94A, Exercise 94.1
Three-word phrasal verbs <i>Make new friends, but hang on to the old ones.</i>	Unit 134B, Exercise 134.2	Unit 94F
Intransitive phrasal verbs <i>True friends don't drift apart.</i>	Not included	Unit 94B
Pages 6-7 (Lesson B), 26 (Communication Review): Gerund and infinitive constructions		
(a) verbs that are normally followed by a gerund <i>They're considering starting a company team!</i>	Unit 51A, B & C, Exercises 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.4	Page 208 (Grammar review only)
(b) Verbs that are normally followed by an infinitive <i>I never expected to meet so many people!</i>	Unit 52A, B, C & D, Exercises 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4	Page 208 (Grammar review only)

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(c) Verbs that are followed by either a gerund or an infinitive <i>Last month I started taking/to take a history class.</i>	Unit 54A, B & C, Exercises 54.1, 54.2, 54.3 Unit 55A & B, Exercises 55.1, 55.2, 55.3 Unit 56A, Exercises 56.1, 56.2, 56.3	Page 208 (Grammar review only)
(d) Infinitives and gerunds in the passive voice <i>I kept being invited by my co-workers to a lunchtime yoga class.</i>	Unit 43A, Exercises 43.1 Note: This unit is not specifically about infinitives and gerunds in the passive voice, but it includes examples of these structures.	Unit 23A, B, C, D & E, Exercises 23.1, 23.2, 23.3
UNIT 2, Communication Review, Units 1-3		
Pages 10-12 (Lesson A), 26 (Communication Review): Common verb patterns		
(a) verb + infinitive <i>When I choose clothes, I tend to think of comfort first and appearance second.</i>	Unit 52A, B, C & D, Exercises 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4	Page 208 (Grammar review only)
(b) verb + object + infinitive <i>Celebrities sometimes inspire me to change the way I look.</i>	Unit 53B, Exercises 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4	Unit 31B, Exercise 31.2
(c) verb + gerund <i>I hate choosing my outfits in the morning.</i>	Unit 51A, B & C, Exercises 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.4	Page 208 (Grammar review only)
(d) verb + object + preposition + gerund <i>High prices rarely prevent me from buying quality clothing.</i>	Not included	Unit 30C, Exercise 30.2
Pages 14-15 (Lesson B), 26 (Communication Review): Cleft sentences with what		

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Cleft sentences with <i>what</i> <i>What's really important to me is a person's smile.</i>	Not included	Not included
Cleft sentences with verbs other than be <i>What I always notice is a person's hands.</i>	Not included	Not included
UNIT 3, Communication Review, Units 1-3		
Pages 18-19 (Lesson A): Indefinite and definite articles		
(a) Countable nouns <i>Animal cloning beings with one cell from an animal— living, dead, or even extinct. From that, an exact copy of the animal can be created.</i>	Unit 70A, B & C, Exercises 70.1, 70.2, 70.3, 70.4	Unit 45A & B, Exercises 45.1, 45.2
(b) Using plural nouns to make a general statement or making the same statement using a singular noun <i>DNA profiles offer police a new way to fight crime. The DNA profile offers police a new way to fight crime.</i>	Unit 72B, Exercises 72.1, 72.2	Unit 45B, Exercise 45.3 Unit 47A, Exercise 47.1
(c) Uncountable nouns in general statements <i>In the future, artificial intelligence could have an impact on our daily lives.</i>	Unit 73B, Exercises 73.1, 73.2	Not included
(d) Superlative adjectives and sequence markers <i>The best computer programs can drive cars, play chess, and even recognize emotions.</i>	Unit 105A, B & C, Exercises 105.1, 105.2, 105.3	Unit 46E, Exercise 46.2

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Page 21 (Lesson A): Contrasts with <i>while</i>		
Contrasts with <i>while</i> <i>While animal cloning is an amazing and powerful technology with possible benefits. . .many people are voicing concerns about the ethics. . .of this scientific innovation.</i>	Not included	Unit 82C, Exercise 82.4
Pages 22-23 (Lesson B): -ing clauses		
(a)The two actions happen at the same time or one action happens during another action <i>My computer crashed printing the first page.</i>	Unit 66B, Exercises 66.1, 66.2	Not included
(b)Having + past participle (When one action happens before another action) <i>Having completed a 20-page story . . . , I clicked "print".</i>	Unit 66D, Exercises 66.3, 66.4	Unit 31C
(c) –ing clause for reasons and explanations <i>Being a curious person, I once decided to search the Web for my own name.</i>	Unit 66D, Exercise 66.4	Not included
UNIT 4, Communication Review, Units 4-6		
Pages 28-30 (Lesson A): Reporting clauses		
Reporting clauses <i>In Turkey, many people agree (that) when someone goes on a journey, you should pour water on the ground . . . to bring the person back safely.</i>	Not included	Unit 33A, B, C & D, Exercises 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 33.4

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Pages 32-34 (Lesson B): Reporting clauses in the passive		
Reporting clauses in the passive <i>It is believed (that) the device emits a sound that irritates young people.</i>	Unit 43A, Exercise 43.1	Unit 25B, C, D & E, Exercises 25.1, 25.2, 25.3
UNIT 5, Communication Review, Units 4-6		
Pages 36-38 (Lesson A), 52 (Communication Review): <i>Such. . .that and so. . .that</i>		
(a) such + noun + that <i>It has such a big cast that it's one of TV's most expensive shows to make.</i>	Not included Note: <i>so</i> and <i>such</i> are included, but not with <i>that</i>	Unit 81C, Exercise 81.4
(b) so + adjective or adverb <i>The storylines are so gripping that you slip into another world!</i>	Not included Note: <i>so</i> and <i>such</i> are included, but not with <i>that</i>	Unit 73F, Exercise 73.3
(c) so many and so few + countable nouns <i>There are so few good shows on television that I rarely watch it anymore.</i>	Not included Note: <i>so many</i> is included, but not with <i>that</i>	Not included
(d) So much and so little + uncountable nouns <i>We all have so little free time that we can't waste it.</i>	Not included Note: <i>so much</i> is included, but not with <i>that</i>	Not included
Page 38 (Lesson A): Clauses with <i>because</i>		
Clauses with <i>because</i> <i>I think people like it because it uses humor to make you think. . .</i>	Unit 110B & C, Exercises 110.2	Unit 80A, Exercise 80.1
Pages 40-41 (Lesson B): Sentence adverbs		

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Sentence adverbs that show certainty <i>Obviously, everything you find in a book you can learn from TV and movies.</i>	Not included	
Sentence adverbs that show less certainty <i>Parents are apparently instructing their children in reading at younger and younger ages.</i>	Not included	Unit 78A, Exercise 78.1
Sentence adverbs that show possibility and probability <i>The Internet and e-books could potentially lead to the end of printed books as we know them.</i>	Not included	Unit 78A, Exercise 78.1
Sentence adverbs that show honest and direct intentions <i>Frankly, I'm looking forward to not having to read so much.</i>	Not included	Unit 78A, Exercise 78.1
Sentence adverbs that summarize <i>Overall, people are putting too much emphasis on technology.</i>	Not included	Not included
Sentence adverbs that show other attitudes <i>Not surprisingly, literature doesn't interest people as much as it used to.</i>	Not included	Unit 78A, Exercise 78.1
UNIT 6, Communication Review, Units 4-6		
Pages 44-46 (Lesson A), 53 (Communication Review): Double comparatives		

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Double comparatives <i>The more you like to dance, the more you appreciate music with a Latin beat.</i>	Unit 103D, Exercise 103.4	Not included
Pages 48-49 (Lesson B), 53 (Communication Review): Will and would for habits and general truths		
Would as habitual past <i>In his youth, Raymond would sing each week in his local choir.</i>	Not included	Unit 16A, Exercises 16.1, 16.2
Will to express personal habits or characteristic behavior in the present <i>When not recording, the multi-talented star will frequently act on TV, in movies, and in plays.</i>	Not included	Unit 16A, Exercise 16.1
Will to express facts that are generally true <i>True talent will always be noticed.</i>	Not included	Unit 16A, Exercise 16.1
UNIT 7, Communication Review, Units 7-9		
Pages 54-55 (Lesson A), 78 (Communication Review): Optional and required relative pronouns		
Optional and required relative pronouns (a) when the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause (the pronoun is required) <i>People wholthat are concerned with the effect of pesticides on the environment are buying organic produce.</i>	Unit 90A, B, C & D, Exercises 90.1, 90.2, 90.3, 90.4 Unit 91A & B, Exercises 91.1 and 91.2	Unit 53B, Exercise 53.1

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(b)when the relative pronoun shows possession (the pronoun is required) <i>More professionals whose managers allow it are opting to "telecommute" or work from home.</i>	Unit 92A, Exercise 92.1	Unit 54A, Exercises 54.1, 54.2
(c) when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause (the pronoun is optional) Hybrid cars are an option (that/which) more people are choosing.	Unit 91B, Exercise 91.2	Unit 53B, Exercise 53.1, 53.2
Pages 58-59 (Lesson B): as if, as though, as, the way and like		
As if/as though <i>She feels as if/as though hula is a gift from her Polynesian ancestors.</i>	Unit 115A, C & D, Exercises 115.1, 115.3, 115.4	Unit 85B (vi), Exercise 85.3
As/the way <i>He makes them just as/the way craftsmen did centuries ago.</i>	Unit 113A, Exercise 113.1, 113.2 Note: As only (not the way)	Unit 79A, Exercise 79.1 Unit 87A, Exercise 87.2
Like <i>Like his great teachers before him, he uses age-old techniques.</i>	Unit 114A, B, C, D & E, Exercises 114.1, 114.2, 114.3	Not included
UNIT 8, Communication Review, Units 7-9		
Pages 62-63 (Lesson A): Placement of direct and indirect objects		
Placement of direct and indirect objects (a)direct object + to + indirect object <i>Stores mail fliers to customers.</i>	Not included	Unit 29A, Exercise 29.1, 29.2, 29.3

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(b) Indirect object + direct object <i>Stores mail customers flyers.</i>	Not included	Unit 29A, Exercise 29.1, 29.2
(c) With some verbs, the indirect object cannot precede the direct object. <i>They'll announce a big sale (it) to customers (them) by e-mail.</i>	Not included	Unit 29D, Exercises 29.2, 29.3
(d) With some verbs, the indirect object precedes the direct object and takes no preposition. <i>It only cost Rick two dollars!</i>	Not included	Unit 29C, Exercise 29.3
Pages 66-67 (Lesson B), 79 (Communication Review): Verbs in the subjunctive		
Certain verbs are followed by the subjunctive I think consumers need to insist (that) advertisements be truthful in every respect.	Unit 32B, Exercises 32.1, 32.2, 32.3	Unit 39A, B & C, Exercises 39.1, 39.2
Certain expressions are frequently followed by the subjunctive: I believe it is essential that an ad be clever and witty in order to be effective.	Unit 32C, Exercise 32.2	Unit 39D & E, Exercises 39.1, 39.2, 39.3
UNIT 9, Communication Review, Units 7-9		
Pages 70-71 (Lesson A): Whenever and wherever contrasted with when and where		

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<i>Whenever and wherever are used to introduce adverbial clauses</i> <i>N'Kisi's name is usually mentioned whenever experts talk about language use by animals.</i>	Not included	Unit 59D
Sometimes when and where can be used interchangeably with whenever and wherever Whenever/When actors worked with Bart the Bear, they were always impressed.	Not included	Not included
Whenever and wherever cannot be used if the sentence refers to a specific time or location. When Brad Pitt worked with Bart in Legends of the Fall, he was very impressed.	Not included	Unit 54B Note: This shows how <i>when</i> refers to a specific time, and <i>where</i> to a location, but does not contrast them with <i>whenever</i> or <i>wherever</i>
Pages 74-75 (Lesson B): Noun clauses with <i>whoever</i> and <i>whatever</i>		
Beginning noun clauses with whoever and whatever Whoever travels with dogs knows how they jump all over. Whatever you're looking for can be found on the Internet, right?	Not included	Unit 54C, Exercise 54.4
UNIT 10, Communication Review, Units 10-12		
Pages 80-83 (Lesson A): Overview of passives		
(a) simple present <i>Mark Twain's sayings are still often quoted today (by scholars).</i>	Unit 40A, B & C, Exercises 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 40.4	Unit 22D, Exercise 22.3

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(b) present continuous <i>Twain's books are still being read all over the world.</i>	Unit 41D, Exercise 41.4	Page 224 (Appendix 1)
(c) present perfect <i>Twain's books have been translated into every major language.</i>	Unit 41C, Exercises 41.2., 41.3, 41.4	Unit 23D, Exercise 23.1
d) simple past <i>Nelson Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.</i>	Unit 40A, B & C, Exercises 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 40.4	Unit 22A & D, Exercises 22.1, 22.2, 22.3
(e) past continuous <i>Mandela's fight was being kept alive (by activists) around the world.</i>	Unit 41D, Exercise 41.4	Unit 23A, Exercises 23.1, 23.2
(f) future with going to <i>Mandela is always going to be remembered for his great speeches.</i>	Not included	Page 224 (Appendix 1)
(g) past modals <i>No one should have been surprised.</i>	Unit 41B, Exercise 41.4	Page 224 (Appendix 1)
Pages 84-85 (Lesson B), 104 (Communication Review): Subject-verb agreement with quantifiers		
Subject-verb agreement with quantifiers (a) All (of), a lot of, lots of, plenty of, some (of), most (of) and fractions + a singular verb (if the noun they modify is uncountable or singular) or plural verb (if the noun they modify is plural) <i>Most people don't need to write well.</i> <i>Three-quarters of e-mail messages contain grammar errors.</i>	Unit 86A, B, C, Exercise 86.1, 86.2, 86.3, 86.4 Note: This unit focuses on using all/all of/most/most of/no/none of/etc. with nouns, it does not focus on subject-verb agreement.	Unit 41A, Exercise 41.1, 41.2

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(b) Each of, every one of, none of, and collective nouns, such as majority (of) + singular verb (typically), but sometimes take a plural verb after a plural noun in informal speech <i>The majority of teenagers use/uses too much slang.</i>	Unit 89B	Unit 41A, Exercise 41.1, 41.2
(c) Everyone, someone, anyone, no one each+ noun, and every + noun + singular verb <i>Every variety is correct.</i>	Unit 89D, Exercise 89.4	Unit 41A, Exercise 41.1, 41.2
UNIT 11, Communication Review, Units 10-12		
Pages 88-89 (Lesson A), 104 (Communication Review): Compound adjectives		
Compound adjectives (a) adjective + noun + -ed <i>absent-minded</i>	Not included	Unit 69D, Exercise 69.4
(b) adverb + past participle <i>much-loved</i>	Not included	Unit 69D, Exercises 69.3, 69.4
(c) adjective, adverb, or noun present participle adjective, adverb, or noun + present participle <i>easygoing</i>	Not included	Unit 69D, Exercise 69.4
Pages 92-93 (Lesson B), 104 (Communication Review): superlative compound adjectives		
Superlative compound adjectives (a) with <i>the most</i> or <i>the least</i> <i>I'm not the most easily impressed person.</i>	Not included	Not included

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(b) the +-est to an adjective or adverb <i>He is the hardest-working man.</i>	Not included	Unit 69D
(c) after the verb <i>be</i> without a noun <i>Of all the men I know, he's the hardest working.</i>	Not included	Not included
Page 94 (Lesson B): Phrasal verbs		
Phrasal verbs <i>look to</i> <i>go through</i>	Unit 134A &B, Exercises 134.1, 134.2	Page 222 (glossary)
UNIT 12, Communication Review, Units 10-12		
Pages 96-97 (Lesson A): subject-verb inversion in conditional sentences		
Subject-verb inversion in conditional sentences (a) In past unreal conditional sentences, people sometimes replace <i>if</i> by inverting the subject and the auxiliary <i>had</i> <i>Had they been unable to work together, the search engine might never have been created.</i>	Not included	Unit 84B, Exercise 84.1
(b) the same construction is possible for negative sentences. Negative forms are not contracted and <i>not</i> is separated from <i>had</i> in these sentences. <i>Had this company not created Hello Kitty, it wouldn't have become nearly so successful.</i>	Not included	Unit 84B, Exercise 84.1

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(c) In formal situations, people often replace <i>if</i> by putting the past subjunctive <i>were</i> at the beginning of unreal conditional sentences. <i>Were she to have been wealthy, she might not have gone into business.</i>	Not included	Unit 85B, Exercise 85.1
(d) In present and future real conditionals, people often replace <i>if</i> by putting <i>should</i> at the beginning of the sentence. <i>Should you want to buy natural skin care products, this company offers over 600 choices.</i>	Not included	Unit 84A, Exercise 84.1
Pages 100-101 (Lesson B), 104 (Communication Review): Adverb clauses of condition		
Adverb clauses of condition (a) provided (that) and on the condition (that) <i>I would take almost any job provided that there were opportunities to learn.</i> <i>I would only take a job on the condition that it offered long-term security.</i>	Unit 112B, Exercises 112.3, 112.4	Unit 87A,
(b) Whether or not <i>I would quit a job that required me to be dishonest, whether or not it were high paying.</i>	Not included	Unit 86B, Exercise 86.3
(c) Assuming (that) <i>I wouldn't mind working in an office, assuming that I had the freedom to be creative.</i>	Not included	Unit 87A

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(d) Supposing (that) <i>Supposing I had the choice, I would prefer to work with a group rather than by myself.</i>	Not included	Unit 85B, Exercise 85.2 Unit 87A