

ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR 4

Enterprise Grammar 4 gives students at Intermediate level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
- a variety of stimulating exercises
- lively illustrations
- Use of English section within each unit
- regular revision units
- progress tests

Components

Enterprise Grammar 4 Student's Book
Enterprise Grammar 4 Teacher's Book



Express Publishing

ISBN 978-1-903128-79-4



9 781903 128794

ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR 4

Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley

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Student's Book

GRAMMAR 4

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Published by Express Publishing

**Liberty House, Greenham Business Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW, United Kingdom
Tel: (0044) 1635 817 363 – Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463
email: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk
www.expresspublishing.co.uk**

© Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley, 2000

Design and Illustration © Express Publishing, 2000

First published 2000
Fourteenth impression 2017

Made in EU

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ISBN 978-1-903128-79-4

ENTERPRISE

G R A M M A R 4

Student's Book

**Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley**



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Present Simple

We use the present simple:

- for permanent states and repeated or habitual actions.
*Jean **works** for a catering company. (permanent state)*
*She always **takes** the bus to school. (habitual action)*
- for general truths and laws of nature.
*Water **freezes** at 0°C.*
*Mammals **feed** their babies on milk.*
- for timetables (of planes, trains, etc.) and programmes.
*The last train to London **leaves** at 9:15pm.*
- for sports commentaries, reviews and narration.
*In the end, Gail **finds** her mother and they all **live** happily ever after. (narration)*

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

usually, often, always, every day/week/month/year, etc., in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night/the weekend, on Mondays, etc.

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous:

- for actions happening at or around the moment of speaking.
*Tim **is doing** the dishes at the moment.*
*Kim and Jo **are looking for** a flat these days.*
- for fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided.
*We're **going** to the opera next Saturday.*
- for situations which are changing or developing during the present time.
*The hole in the ozone layer **is becoming** bigger and bigger.*
- with adverbs such as **always**, **constantly**, **continuously**, etc. for frequently repeated actions, to express annoyance, irritation or anger.
*You're **always leaving** your newspaper on the floor.*

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight, etc.

Note: - always + present simple ⇒ "every time"

*I **always have** a shower in the morning.*

- always + present continuous ⇒ "all the time" - "too/very often"

*You're **always playing** your music too loud.*

- We cannot use **never ... again** with the present simple.

*I'm **never painting** the house by myself **again**. (NOT: ~~I never paint the house by myself again.~~)*

Stative Verbs

- **Stative**, or **state verbs** as they are often called, describe a state rather than an action and do not normally have continuous tenses. These include:
 - verbs which express likes or dislikes: **like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**, etc.
 - verbs of the senses: **see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound**, etc.
 - verbs of perception: **know, believe, understand, realise, remember, forget, notice, think, see (= understand)**, etc.
 - some other verbs such as: **be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, mean, own, want, owe, have (= possess), weigh, wish, keep (= continue)**, etc.

Some of the verbs above are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states. Study the examples in the box that follows:



Present Simple

She **is** very polite. (= character - permanent state)
 I **think** his car is fantastic. (= I believe)

They **have (got)** a sailing boat. (= they possess)

Your mother **looks** very young. (= she appears to be)

I can **see** a flock of birds in the sky. (= I use my eyes)

I **see** what you mean. (= I understand)

This scarf **feels** like silk. (= it has the texture of)
 This sandwich **tastes** delicious. (= it has a delicious flavour)

Your hair **smells** nice. (= it has a nice smell)
 She **appears** to be very upset. (= she seems)

Those trousers **fit** you perfectly. (= they are the right size)

Present Continuous

He **is being** very nice. (= he is behaving)
 I'm **thinking** about going to Scotland. (= I am considering)

They're **having** a good time. (= they are enjoying themselves)

The mechanic **is looking at** my motorcycle. (= he is checking/examining)

Are you seeing your brother tomorrow? (= are you meeting?)

You're **seeing** things. There's no one in the house. (= you are imagining)

Mum **is feeling** Jo's forehead. (= she is touching)
 She's **tasting** the sauce to see if it's OK. (= she is testing the flavour)

She's **smelling** the roses. (= she is sniffing)
 My brother's band **is appearing** at the Great Pallas. (= they are performing)

Sue **is fitting** new cupboards in her kitchen. (= she is putting)

- Note:** a) The verb **enjoy** can be used in continuous tenses to express specific preference.
I'm enjoying this play a lot. (specific preference) but: I enjoy going to the theatre. (general preference)
- b) The verbs **look** (when we refer to sb's appearance), **feel** (= experience a particular emotion), **hurt** and **ache** can be used in the continuous or simple tenses with no difference in meaning.
You look fabulous today. ⇒ You are looking fabulous today.
She feels sick. ⇒ She's feeling sick.

Too - Enough

- **Too** has a negative meaning. It shows that something is more than enough, necessary or wanted. It is used in the following patterns:
 - too + adjective/adverb + to- infinitive** *It is too cloudy to sunbathe.*
 - too ... for somebody/something** *This sauce is too spicy for me.*
 - too ... for somebody/something + to- infinitive** *The water is too cold for them to swim in.*
The river is too polluted for fish to live in.

We also use **too + much** with uncountable nouns and **too + many** with countable nouns in the plural.
You put too much milk in my coffee. There are too many chairs in this room.

But: Before adjectives that are not followed by nouns and before adverbs we use **too** and not "too much."
Tom is too young to join the club. (NOT: Tom is too much young to join the club.)
She always arrives at the airport too early. (NOT: She always arrives at the airport too much early.)

- **Enough** has a positive meaning. It shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed. It is used in the following patterns:
 - adjective/adverb + enough + to- infinitive** *It is warm enough to go swimming.*
But: not + adjective/adverb + enough + to-infinitive (negative meaning)
It isn't cold enough to turn on the heating.
 - enough + noun + to- infinitive** *We've got enough charcoal to have a barbecue.*



Present Simple - Present Continuous

1 Identify the tenses in bold, then match them with the correct description.

A

- 1 I **am helping** Helen choose her wedding dress on Saturday.
- 2 **Do** bats **live** in caves?
- 3 Carl **is** always **interrupting** me.
- 4 She often **goes** to the gym on Fridays.
- 5 The evening performance **starts** at nine o'clock.
- 6 Bill and Rob **are repairing** the cottage roof at the moment.
- 7 The black car **stops** in front of the bank and three suspicious looking men **get out** of it.
- 8 The rate of unemployment **is decreasing** slowly.

B

- a timetable or programme
- b fixed arrangement in the near future
- c repeated or habitual action
- d general truth or law of nature
- e expressing annoyance about a frequently repeated action
- f action happening at or around the moment of speaking
- g changing or developing situation
- h sports commentary, review or narration

2 Underline the correct tense.

- 1 More and more people **move/are moving** to the countryside these days.
- 2 Sheila **works/is working** as a costume designer for the local theatre company.
- 3 *Computec* **holds/is holding** a five-day seminar on computers for all its employees next week.
- 4 Lauren **doesn't leave/isn't leaving** her house before 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 5 No wonder the phone bills are so high! You **always talk/are always talking** on the phone!
- 6 I **don't teach/am not teaching** in the evenings at present.
- 7 **Do amphibians live/Are amphibians living** both on land and in water?
- 8 I **never go/am never going** to that restaurant again! The food was horrible!
- 9 They **prefer/are preferring** to go on holiday in spring when the resorts are less crowded.
- 10 Chris and Helen **are having/have** a garden party on Sunday afternoon.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.



- 1 A: So, how does the film end?
B: Well, in the end Willy **escapes (escape)** and **(swim)** out to sea. He **(meet)** the rest of his family and they **(swim)** away together.
- 2 A: Would you like to go to the cinema on Sunday?
B: I'm sorry. I **(visit)** my grandparents this weekend.
- 3 A: Hurry up! The train **(leave)** at 2:30.
B: I'll be ready in five minutes.
- 4 A: Pam **(always/complain)** about something.
B: Yes, it's annoying, isn't it?
- 5 A: More and more people **(recycle)** their rubbish.
B: That's good news.
- 6 A: Could you give me a lift tomorrow morning?
B: I'm sorry but I **(always/use)** public transport to get to work.
- 7 A: Can I speak to Mr Collins, please?
B: I'm afraid he's not available at the moment. He **(have)** a meeting with some clients.
- 8 A: What do you know about snakes?
B: I know that they are reptiles and they **(lay)** eggs.
- 9 A: I haven't seen Bob for ages. How is he?
B: Oh, he **(work)** for an advertising company now.
- 10 A: Are you busy? I need some help.
B: No, I **(not/do)** anything at the moment. I can help you.
- 11 A: Your hair **(look)** great today. Have you had it cut?
B: Yes, I had it done yesterday.



4 Fill in the gaps below with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the list, as in the example.

be (x2), leave, seem, know, wait, write, fly, grow up, have, make, hope, need, work, attend, come back, look forward

Dear Marianne,

How **1)** ...are... you? I **2)** to tell you our great news.

As you **3)**, Brad **4)** for an international media company. Well, he was offered the opportunity of a lifetime last week – to live and work in Madrid for two years. He **5)** tomorrow for sunny Spain to look for a flat for us. He **6)** at noon so I **7)** a long list of the things he **8)** to consider before choosing a flat.

We **9)** so many things to do when he **10)** We **11)** Sally's wedding in May and we have to pack all our things. I **12)** to it so much, I can hardly wait.

Jack and Katie **13)** fine. They **14)** so quickly that it **15)** like only yesterday they were babies.

Well, the kids **16)** for me to make their lunch so I'd better go. I **17)** you're all fine. We'll see you at Sally's wedding.

Love,
Fiona

Stative Verbs

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: Michael *is being* **(be)** very quiet today. Is anything wrong?
B: No, I don't think so.
- 2 A: These towels **(feel)** as soft as silk.
B: I've just washed them.
- 3 A: We **(think)** of moving back to England.
B: Really? When?
- 4 A: Where's Andrew? We can't find him anywhere.
B: It **(look)** as if he's disappeared.
- 5 A: What perfume are you wearing? It **(smell)** lovely.
B: Thanks. It's called "Angel".

- 6 A: The *Trio Dance Group* **(appear)** at the Odeon tonight.
B: Shall we go?
- 7 A: This skirt **(not/fit)** me any more.
B: You must have gained some weight.
- 8 A: Mum, I saw a ghost last night.
B: Don't be silly. You **(just/see)** things.
- 9 A: What's Dad doing?
B: He **(taste)** the potatoes to see if they are cooked.
- 10 A: The Richardsons **(have)** a cottage in Cornwall.
B: I know. They bought it a few years ago.
- 11 A: I really **(not/see)** what the problem is.
B: No, I don't understand it either.
- 12 A: This soup **(taste)** delicious. How did you make it?
B: Well, it's really very simple.
- 13 A: What's that noise?
B: It **(sound)** like Jane playing her trumpet!
- 14 A: Are you busy at the moment?
B: Yes. I **(arrange)** a very important meeting.
- 15 A: What time **(the train/leave)**?
B: At 6 o'clock.

6 Fill in the blanks with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My new jacket **(fit)** me perfectly.
- 2 The Greens **(play)** golf with my parents this weekend.
- 3 Adam **(explain)** to his son how to use the new computer.
- 4 I **(not/feel)** very well. I **(think)** I'll lie down for a few minutes.
- 5 A: **(Betty/invite)** Monica to her wedding?
B: I **(have)** no idea.
- 6 Every morning when I **(wake up)** I **(smell)** fresh coffee coming from the kitchen.
- 7 Stewart always **(wear)** a suit and tie to the office.
- 8 A: Where's Ed?
B: He **(change)** the tyre on his car.



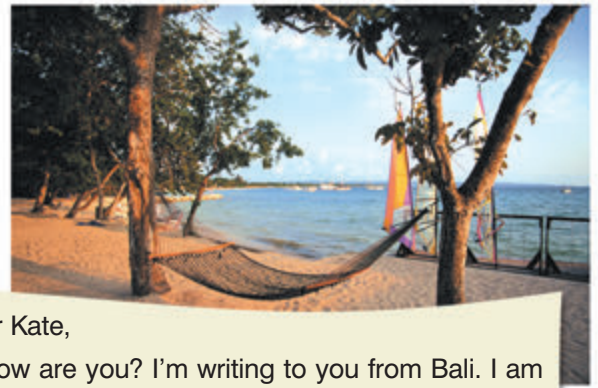
- 9 A: Karen, (you/know) the answer to question two?
 B: Yes Miss. Water (boil) at 100°C.
- 10 More and more people (develop) health problems because of air pollution.

7 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.



- 1 a) The train from Brussels arrives at 2:20 at Platform 5.✓....
 b) The train from Brussels is arriving at 2:20 at Platform 5.
- 2 a) Mr Lewis doesn't go to the supermarket today.
 b) Mr Lewis isn't going to the supermarket today.
- 3 a) Renée always breaks things in the kitchen.
 b) Renée is always breaking things in the kitchen.
- 4 a) Greg and Julie live in a flat in Manhattan.
 b) Greg and Julie are living in a flat in Manhattan.
- 5 a) Do we visit Grandma and Grandpa this Sunday?
 b) Are we visiting Grandma and Grandpa this Sunday?
- 6 a) Cats don't like water.
 b) Cats are not liking water.
- 7 a) Jacob never changes a flat tyre again.
 b) Jacob is never changing a flat tyre again.
- 8 a) How much does the silk blouse cost?
 b) How much is the silk blouse costing?
- 9 a) More and more people eat healthily.
 b) More and more people are eating healthily.
- 10 a) That carton contains one litre of milk.
 b) That carton is containing one litre of milk.

8 There are eight mistakes in the letter below. Find the mistakes and correct them.



Dear Kate,

How are you? I'm writing to you from Bali. I am being here on holiday. The weather is hot and sunny so I'm getting a great tan! I get up early every morning and go swimming in the warm sea. I go on a boat trip tomorrow morning. I'm really looking forward to it.

Right now I sit on the beach. There is a restaurant nearby and the food is smelling wonderful! I'm starting to feel very hungry. Food in Bali is tasting lovely. I must be careful, though, as I am thinking I have already gained some weight!

Well, I come home on Tuesday. My parents meet me at the airport.

See you soon,
Love, Jenny

Too - Enough

9 Fill in the gaps with *too* or *enough* and one of the adjectives from the list, as in the example.

stormy, strong, young, impatient, tired, rich, old, experienced, creative, excited

- 1 The weather was *...too stormy...* to go for a drive so we rented a video instead.
- 2 I'll call the babysitter. You're not to stay at home alone.
- 3 The little girl woke up very, very early on her birthday because she was to sleep.
- 4 I'm not to apply for the job.
- 5 Rachel isn't to move all those boxes by herself.
- 6 A: Did you see Batman on TV last night?
 B: No, I was to watch it.
- 7 I'm not to make my own clothes.
- 8 The baby is to eat on his own.
- 9 Becky is to buy a Mercedes.
- 10 Jake is to be a good teacher.



10 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets.



- 1 A: How much material do you need?
B: Well, I need for one large curtain. Say about 5 metres. **(material)**
- 2 A: Why are Bill and Ellen moving?
B: Now that they have two children, their flat is for them. **(small)**
- 3 A: How about making an omelette?
B: I don't think there are in the fridge to make an omelette. **(eggs)**
- 4 A: Did you visit Disneyland when you were in Paris?
B: No. Unfortunately it was from where we were staying. **(far)**
- 5 A: How did the interview for the job go?
B: Not very well. They said that I don't type for the position. **(fast)**
- 6 A: Let's go on a picnic!
B: Isn't it outside to go on a picnic? **(cold)**
- 7 A: Why are you going to the library?
B: It's not in here for me to study for tomorrow's exam. **(quiet)**
- 8 A: Was Matthew able to take the six o'clock train to Berlin?
B: No. He didn't wake up to catch it. **(early)**
- 9 A: Mum, do you know where my favourite jeans are?
B: They are still in the clothes basket. I didn't have to do the washing. **(washing powder)**
- 10 A: Did Diana pass the course?
B: Unfortunately, she didn't do in the final exam to pass the course. **(well)**

11 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- 1 A: Are you going skiing this weekend?
B: No, we're too tired ~~for~~ go skiing.to.....
- 2 A: Valerie will be a great ballerina, don't you agree?
B: Actually, I don't think Valerie is graceful enough to becoming a ballerina.
- 3 A: Do you need any flour from the supermarket?
B: No, I don't. I have too flour to make the cake.
- 4 A: So, how was your history lesson today?
B: Well, the professor spoke so quickly for us to take notes.
- 5 A: Does Carol like Mexican food?
B: No, she doesn't. It's enough spicy for her.
- 6 A: Is the train packed at this time of day?
B: Yes, there are always too much people on the train at rush hour.
- 7 A: Is the red dress my size?
B: No, it isn't. It's so big for you.

Use of English

Key Word Transformation

Study the examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 Dad hasn't finished painting the fence yet.
still Dad **is still painting** the fence.
- 2 He wasn't old enough to enter the competition.
young He was **too young to enter** the competition.
- 3 It's too warm for me to wear a coat.
not It's **not cold enough** for me to wear a coat.
- 4 The station is far away; we can't go there on foot.
near The station **is not near enough for** us to go on foot.
- 5 Richard is eighteen so he can vote.
old Richard **is old enough to** vote.
- 6 The curry was so spicy that I couldn't eat it.
too The curry was **too spicy for me to** eat.
- 7 I can't do such a lot of washing in one day.
much There **is too much washing for** me to do in one day.



12 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 I woke up too late to have breakfast in the hotel. not I did ... to have breakfast in the hotel.
2 The question was so difficult that I couldn't answer it. too The question was... answer.
3 He hasn't finished watering the plants. still He ... the plants.
4 This box is heavy; you can't carry it on your own. light This box ... you to carry on your own.
5 I can't set all these tables in one hour. many There ... me to set in one hour.
6 Ben is 1.98m so he can become a basketball player. tall Ben ... become a basketball player.
7 The bird isn't strong enough to fly back to its nest. weak The bird is ... to its nest.

Phrasal verbs

Table with 2 columns: phrasal verb and definition. Includes: give away: 1) reveal, 2) give sth for free; give in: admit defeat or that one cannot do sth; give off: emit; give out: 1) give freely, 2) come to an end, 3) emit; give up: 1) stop, 2) decide that one cannot do sth and stop trying

13 Fill in the correct particle(s).

- 1 Linda has given ... work so she can look after her children.
2 Someone gave ... the secret plans and now the boss is angry.
3 The factory gives ... a lot of smoke, causing pollution.
4 Although they were losing the match, the team refused to give ...
5 When our supplies give ..., we'll have to turn back.
6 The shop is giving ... free gifts to anyone who spends more than £30.

Prepositions

Table with 2 columns: preposition and definition. Includes: arrive at (a small place), arrive in (a town/city), decide on sth, limit to sth, live with sb, pleased with sb/sth, popular with sb, prefer sth to sth else, serious about sth, socialise with sb, succeed in sth, think of/about sb/sth, warn sb about sb/sth, worried about sb/sth

14 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 John is serious ... starting his own business.
2 There is a limit ... the amount you can spend with your credit card.
3 Having a barbecue is a great way to socialise ... our new neighbours.
4 Many people were worried ... the reports they saw on television.
5 The doctor warned him ... the dangers of eating too much fat.
6 When you arrive ... the hotel, you will be shown to your room.
7 The teacher was pleased ... the exam results.
8 They can't decide ... who to invite to the party.
9 We're thinking ... buying a new car.
10 Stanley lives ... his parents and his brothers.

15 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 I'd rather wear glasses than contact lenses. prefer I ... contact lenses.
2 I stopped drinking coffee as it was bad for my stomach. gave I ... coffee as it was bad for my stomach.
3 Most teenagers like this kind of music. popular This kind of music ... most teenagers.
4 Someone revealed the company's plans for the new project. gave Someone ... the company's plans for the new project.



- 5 Our supplies of drinking water have come to an end; we need to refill the bottles.
given Our supplies of drinking water
; we need to refill the bottles.
- 6 Pam managed to complete her project on time.
succeeded Pam
 her project on time.
- 7 The oven is emitting a smell of gas; there must be a leak.
giving The oven
 a smell of gas; there must be a leak.
- 8 Although United were losing 3-0, they refused to admit defeat and continued trying.
give Although United were losing 3-0, they refused
 and continued trying.
- 9 The Smiths are considering buying a yacht.
thinking The Smiths
 buying a yacht.

16 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 The plate was so hot that she couldn't touch it.
too The plate was touch.
- 2 Most children like this game.
popular This game most children.
- 3 Joanne stopped eating chocolate as she wanted to lose weight.
gave Joanne as she wanted to lose weight.
- 4 I haven't finished reading the newspaper yet.
still I the newspaper.
- 5 The food supplies came to an end, so the climbers had to turn back.
gave The food supplies , so the climbers had to turn back.
- 6 Anna managed to finish the race.
succeeded Anna the race.
- 7 The cinema is too far for you to walk to.
not The cinema is for you to walk to.
- 8 Paula would rather wear jeans than a skirt.
prefers Paula skirts.

Error Correction

17 Cross out the unnecessary word.

- Kim is not so old enough to drive a car.
- This dress is too short to wear it.
- Kathy is too much reserved to speak in front of an audience.
- She is too old enough to make her own decisions.
- There isn't enough of light in here for me to read.

Word Formation

anti-	= against	eg	antibacterial
bi-	= two	eg	bilingual
co-	= with, together	eg	co-pilot
ex-	= former, previous	eg	ex-wife
inter-	= between	eg	intercontinental
mis-	= wrongly, badly, not	eg	misunderstand
mono-	= one	eg	monosyllable
multi-	= many	eg	multicultural

18 Add the correct prefixes to the words in bold.

- When I was five years old, my parents bought me my first**cycle**.
- Graham is a(n)**soldier**. He left the army six months ago.
- The bedroom walls are white, but the curtains are**coloured**.
- He's going to a(n)**national** conference about the environment.
- At the meeting, no one interrupted the Prime Minister's**logue** about education.
- Natasha is very**social**. She doesn't like meeting new people.
- Children who**behave** will be sent to the headmaster.
- Sheila Watson is the**author** of this book.

