Please refer to the definition file.

















Talking Further About Events 1

verb + infinitive

Page 4

An infinitive verb is a verb with the word "to" in front of it. It begins with "to" followed by the simple form of the verb. It is not acting as a preposition in this case. No -ed, no -ing and no -s at the end.

Ex.: John wants a cake > John wants to buy a cake.

- 1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen.
- 2. They want to organize a simple dinner.
- 3. She likes to fish in the afternoon.
- 4. I didn't like to mix sugar and salt together.
- 5. He always wants to cross the road alone.
- 6. He forgot to lock his door this morning.
- 7. To nod your head means you agree.
- 8. It took me so long to arrive in the office.
- 9. It's hard to roll this paper.
- 10. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table.
- 11. I need to wander in the street today.
- 12. We need to visit his family this weekend.

- 1. They want to organize a simple dinner.
- 2. They want to make a simple dinner.
- 3. They want to eat a simple dinner.
- 4. They want to cook a simple dinner.
- 5. They want to buy a simple dinner.
- 6. They want to buy a simple lunch.

- 1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.
- 2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Change: swim.
- 3. She likes to swim in the afternoon. Change: run.
- 4. She likes to run in the afternoon. Change: walk.
- 5. She likes to walk in the afternoon. Change: evening.
- 6. She likes to walk in the evening. Change: sleep.

- 1. It's hard to roll this paper.
- 2. It's hard to roll and hold this paper.
- 3. It's hard to roll and hold this red paper.
- 4. It's hard to roll and hold this red paper on the table.
- 5. It's hard to roll and hold these red papers on the table.

- 1. He forgot to lock his door. Repeat.
- 2. He forgot to lock his door. Add: white.
- 3. He forgot to lock his white door. Add: close the windows.
- 4. He forgot to lock his white door and close the windows. Add: this morning.
- 5. He forgot to lock his white door and close the windows this morning. Add: at 9 o'clock.

- 1. She was sad.
- 2. She was sad to spill some sugar.
- 3. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table.
- 4. She was sad to spill some sugar on the blue table.
- 5. She was sad to spill some sugar on the blue table yesterday.

- 1. He needs to wander in the street today. Repeat.
- 2. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: what.
- 3. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: who.
- 4. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: when.
- 5. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: where.
- 6. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: not.

- 1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Repeat.
- 2. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: what.
- 3. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: who.
- 4. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: how.
- 5. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: not.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1.lock
- 2.cross
- 3.visit
- 4. fish
- 5. arrive
- 6. roll
- 7. mark
- 8.nod

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. mark /a/
- 2. spill **/1/**
- 3. lock /a/
- 4. nod /a/
- 5. mix **/**1/

- 1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.
- 2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: what.
- 3. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: who.
- 4. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: when.
- 5. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: not.

- 1. It took me so long to arrive. Repeat.
- 2. It took me so long to arrive. Add: at the office.
- 3. It took me so long to arrive at the office. Change: building.
- 4. It took me so long to arrive at the building. Change: company.
- 5. It took me so long to arrive at the company. Add: big.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen.
- 2. She likes to fish in the afternoon.
- 3. It took me so long to arrive at the office.
- 4. Is it hard to roll this paper?
- 5. Do you want to fish?

- 1. Does she want to mark the floor with a pen? Yes, she wants ...
- 2. Do they want to organize a simple dinner? Yes, they want ...
- 3. Does she like to fish in the afternoon? Yes, she likes ...
- 4. Did he forget to lock his door this morning? Yes, he forgot ...
- 5. Is it hard to roll this paper? Yes, it's ...

- 1. Do you like to wander the street at night? Why or why not?
- 2. Do you want to fish?
- 3. Is it hard for you to cross the street?
- 4. How long does it take for you to arrive at your house from work/school?
- 5. Do you think it's easy to organize a big house?

Please refer to the definition file.

DATE/TIME	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
08:30 - 09:30	Yoga/Gym	Go shopping	Field Trip	Yoga/Gym	Yoga/Gym	Yoga/Gym	Yoga/Gym
10:00 -11:00	Kickboxing	Go to the park	Go to the library	Kickboxing	Kickboxing	Kickboxing	Kickboxing
18:00 -19:00	Karate	Dinner	Dinner	Karate	Karate	Karate	Karate
19:00 - 20:00	Taekwondo	Watch movie	Watch movie	Taekwondo	Taekwondo	Taekwondo	Taekwondo
20:00 - 21:00	Muay Thai	Play games	Play games	Muay Thai	Muay Thai	Muay Thai	Muay Thai

- 1. We walked in the street at midnight.
- 2. The people are busy nowadays.
- 3. The students are having an exam in this period.
- 4. We are waiting for the result of the final competition.
- 5. Today is the basketball finals.
- 6. We finally got home at 10 o'clock.
- 7. She wants to live forever.
- 8. He didn't like the previous teacher.
- 9. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England.
- 10. This is our recent photo.
- 11. She is recently unhappy.
- 12. We have a good schedule today.

- 1. We walked in the street at midnight.
- 2. We walked in the street at 5 o'clock.
- 3. We ran in the street at 5 o'clock.
- 4. We ran in the street at 7 o'clock.
- 5. We played in the street at 7 o'clock.
- 6. We fought in the street at 7 o'clock.

- 1. We have a good schedule today. Repeat.
- 2. We have a good schedule today. Change: bad.
- 3. We have a bad schedule today. Change: weather.
- 4. We have bad weather today. Change: fine.
- 5. We have fine weather today. Change: conditions.

- 1. This is our photo.
- 2. This is our recent photo.
- 3. This is our recent family photo.
- 4. This is our recent family photo at home.
- 5. This is our recent family photo on the wall at home.

- 1. We finally got home.
- 2. We finally got home after the exam.
- 3. We finally got home at 8 o'clock after the exam.
- 4. We finally got home at 8 o'clock in the evening after the exam.
- 5. We finally got home at 8 o'clock in the evening after the long exam.

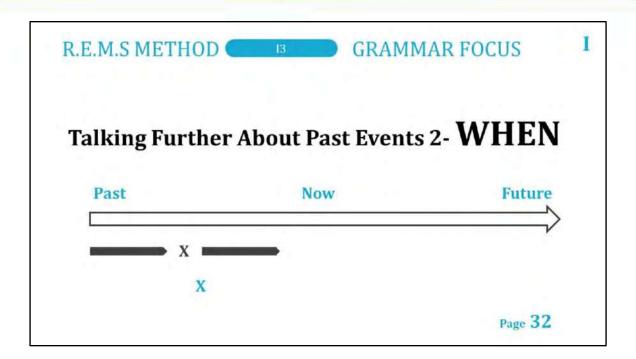
- 1. The people are busy. Repeat.
- 2. The people are busy. Add: nowadays.
- 3. The people are busy nowadays. Add: kind.
- 4. The kind people are busy nowadays. Add: rich.
- 5. The rich and kind people are busy nowadays. Add: in town.

- 1. The students are having an exam in this period. Repeat.
- 2. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: who.
- 3. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: what.
- 4. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: when.
- 5. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: not.

- 1. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Repeat.
- 2. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: what.
- 3. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: who.
- 4. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: where.
- 5. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: not.

- 1. He didn't like the teacher. Repeat.
- 2. He didn't like the teacher. Add: previous.
- 3. He didn't like the previous teacher. Add: English.
- 4. He didn't like the previous English teacher. Change: science.
- 5. He didn't like the previous science teacher. Change: awful.
- 6. He didn't like the awful science teacher. Transform: who.

- Page 31
- 1. Are the people busy nowadays? Yes, the people ...
- 2. Is today the basketball finals? Yes, today ...
- 3. Does she want to live forever? Yes, she wants ...
- 4. Who didn't like the previous teacher? He didn't like ...
- 5. Who is recently unhappy? She is ...
- 6. Do we have a good schedule today? Yes, we have ...
- 7. Is this our recent photo? Yes, this is ...
- 8. Who is having an exam in this period? The students are ...
- 9. Where did they previously have a beautiful holiday? They previously had ...
- 10. Did we walk in the street at midnight? Yes, we walked ...



We describe a past event happening during another past event.

The black event is already happening in the past and then the blue event happens.

Structure: past continuous + when + past simple

Ex.: I was cooking dinner when my brother called. / My brother called when I was cooking dinner.

You can replace the word 'when' with the word 'while' when using this order, e.g. My brother called while I was cooking dinner.

- 1. When my mother called, I was watching TV.
- 2. She was cooking when the door opened.
- 3. They were studying when their father arrived.
- 4. I was running in the street when the trouble happened.
- 5. When she crossed the road, the police were stopping the cars.
- 6. The wife was crying when her husband left the house.
- 7. The child was drawing some pictures when they knocked.
- 8. When he marked the table with a pen, she was reading a book.
- 9. When the teacher sat on the chair, the students were shouting.
- 10. We were enjoying the holiday when the bad news occurred.

- 1. I was watching TV when my mother called.
- 2. I was cooking when my mother called.
- 3. He was cooking when his mother called.
- 4. He was reading when his mother called.
- 5. He was reading when his mother arrived.
- 6. He was reading when his mother knocked.
- 7. He was reading when his father knocked.

- 1. I was running in the street when the trouble happened. Repeat.
- 2. I was running in the street when the trouble happened. Change: walking.
- 3. I was walking in the street when the trouble happened. Change: playing.
- 4. I was playing in the street when the trouble happened. Change: they.
- 5. They were playing in the street when the trouble happened. Change: driving.

- 1. She was cooking.
- 2. She was cooking when the door opened.
- 3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened.
- 4. She was cooking dinner when the white door opened.
- 5. She was cooking dinner when the white door at home opened.

- 1. The wife was crying.
- 2. The wife was crying when he left.
- 3. The beautiful wife was crying when he left.
- 4. The beautiful wife was crying when he left the house.
- 5. The beautiful wife was crying when he left the old house.

- 1. The students were shouting. Repeat.
- 2. The students were shouting. Add: when the teacher sat.
- 3. The students were shouting when the teacher sat. Add: new.
- 4. The students were shouting when the new teacher sat. Add: on the chair.
- 5. The students were shouting when the new teacher sat on the chair. Add: small.

- 1. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Repeat.
- 2. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: who.
- 3. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform:
- 4. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: when.
- 5. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: not.

- 1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.
- 2. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: what.
- 3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: who.
- 4. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: when.
- 5. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: not.

- 1. The child was drawing. Repeat.
- 2. The child was drawing. Add: some pictures.
- 3. The child was drawing some pictures. Add: when his father knocked.
- 4. The child was drawing some pictures when his father knocked. Change: arrived.
- 5. The child was drawing some pictures when his father arrived. Change: boy.
- 6. The boy was drawing some pictures when his father arrived. Add: mother.
- 7. The boy was drawing some pictures when his mother and father arrived. Transform: what.

- 1. We were enjoying the holiday. Repeat.
- 2. We were enjoying the holiday. Add: in England.
- 3. We were enjoying the holiday in England: Add: when we received the news.
- 4. We were enjoying the holiday in England when we received the news. Change: Japan.
- 5. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we received the news. Add: bad.
- 6. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we received the bad news. Change: heard.
- 7. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we heard the bad news. Transform: where.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. When my mother called, I was watching TV.
- 2. They were studying when their father arrived.
- 3. When she crossed the road, the police were stopping the cars.
- 4. The child was drawing some pictures when they knocked.
- 5. I was running in the street when the trouble happened.

- 1. He forgot to lock his door this morning.
- 2. To nod your head means you agree.
- 3. It took me so long to arrive at the office.
- 4. It's hard to roll this paper.
- 5. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table.

- 6. We finally got home at 10 o'clock.
- 7. She wants to live forever.
- 8. He didn't like the previous teacher.
- 9. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England.
- 10. This is our recent photo.

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.2

- 1. When my mother called, I was watching TV.
- 2. She was cooking when the door opened.
- 3. They were studying when their father arrived.
- 4. I was running in the street when the trouble happened.
- 5. When she crossed the road, the police were stopping the cars.

- 6. The wife was crying when her husband left the house.
- 7. The child was drawing some pictures when they knocked.
- 8. When he marked the table with a pen, she was reading a book.
- 9. When the teacher sat on the chair, the students were shouting.
- 10. We were enjoying the holiday when the bad news occurred.

- 1.We walked in the street at midnight.
- 2. We walked in the street at 5 o'clock.
- 3. We ran in the street at 5 o'clock.
- 4. We ran in the street at 7 o'clock.
- 5. We played in the street at 7 o'clock.
- 6. We fought in the street at 7 o'clock.

- 1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen.
- 2. They want to organize a simple dinner.
- 3. She likes to fish in the afternoon.
- 4. I didn't like to mix sugar and salt together.
- 5. He always wants to cross the road alone.
- 6. We walked in the street at midnight.
- 7. The people are busy nowadays.
- 8. The students are having an exam in this period.
- 9. We are waiting for the result of the final competition.
- 10. Today is the basketball finals.

- 1.lock
- 2.cross
- 3.visit
- 4. fish
- 5. arrive
- 6. roll
- 7. mark
- 8.nod

- 1. We have a good schedule today. Repeat.
- 2. We have a good schedule today. Change: bad.
- 3. We have a bad schedule today. Change: weather.
- 4. We have bad weather today. Change: fine.
- 5. We have fine weather today. Change: conditions.

- 1. I was running in the street when the trouble happened. Repeat.
- 2. I was running in the street when the trouble happened. Change: walking.
- 3. I was walking in the street when the trouble happened. Change: playing.
- 4. I was playing in the street when the trouble happened. Change: they.
- 5. They were playing in the street when the trouble happened. Change: driving.

- 1. We finally got home.
- 2. We finally got home after the exam.
- 3. We finally got home at 8 o'clock after the exam.
- 4. We finally got home at 8 o'clock in the evening after the exam.
- 5. We finally got home at 8 o'clock in the evening after the long exam.

- 1. The students were shouting. Repeat.
- 2. The students were shouting. Add: when the teacher sat.
- 3. The students were shouting when the teacher sat. Add: new.
- 4. The students were shouting when the new teacher sat. Add: on the chair.
- 5. The students were shouting when the new teacher sat on the chair. Add: small.

- 1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.
- 2. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: what.
- 3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: who.
- 4. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: when.
- 5. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: not.

- 1. The child was drawing. Repeat.
- 2. The child was drawing. Add: some pictures.
- 3. The child was drawing some pictures. Add: when his father knocked.
- 4. The child was drawing some pictures when his father knocked. Change: arrived.
- 5. The child was drawing some pictures when his father arrived. Change: boy.
- 6. The boy was drawing some pictures when his father arrived. Add: mother.
- 7. The boy was drawing some pictures when his mother and father arrived. Transform: what.

- 1. Does she want to mark the floor with a pen? Yes, she wants ...
- 2. Do they want to organize a simple dinner? Yes, they want ...
- 3. Does she like to fish in the afternoon? Yes, she likes ...
- 4. Did he forget to lock his door this morning? Yes, he forgot ...
- 5. Is it hard to roll this paper? Yes, it's ...

- 1. mark /a/
- 2. spill /1/
- 3. lock /a/
- 4. nod /a/
- 5. mix /ɪ/

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. When my mother called, I was watching TV.
- 2. They were studying when their father arrived.
- 3. When she crossed the road, the police were stopping the cars.
- 4. The child was drawing some pictures when they knocked.
- 5. I was running in the street when the trouble happened.

- 1. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table. Write.
- 2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Write.

Change: run.

3. We have a good schedule today. Write.

Change: bad.

4. The people are busy nowadays. Write.

Add: kind.

5. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Write.

Transform: what.

6. He didn't like the previous teacher. Write.

Add: English.

7. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Write.

Transform: who.

Please refer to the definition file.









- 1. She is going to wipe the floor.
- 2. They are going to measure the room.
- 3. He is going to get the measurement of the room.
- 4. The heat is going to increase tomorrow.
- 5. I am going to heat the food that's in the refrigerator.
- 6. We are going to improve our teaching.
- 7. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
- 8. The price is going to increase on Monday.
- 9. We are going to receive an increase in our pay next month.
- 10. She is going to hide around the house.

- 1. They are going to measure the room.
- 2. They are going to clean the room.
- 3. They are going to destroy the room.
- 4. They are going to destroy the house.
- 5. They are going to paint the house.
- 6. They are going to buy the house.
- 7. They are going to buy the building.

- 1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.
- 2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Change: rise.
- 3. The price is going to rise on Monday. Change: next week.
- 4. The price is going to rise next week. Change: pay.
- 5. The pay is going to rise next week. Change: next month.

- 1. She is going to wipe the floor. Repeat
- 2. She is going to wipe the floor. Change: he, clean.
- 3. He is going to clean the floor. Change: they, sweep.
- 4. They are going to sweep the floor. Change: we, paint.
- 5. We are going to paint the floor. Change: I, cover.

- 1. measure
- 2. measurement
- 3. improve

Consonant Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. wipe
- 2. measurement
- 3. heat
- 4. hide

- 1. We are going to improve.
- 2. We are going to improve our teaching.
- 3. We are going to improve our English teaching.
- 4. We are going to improve our English teaching at school.
- 5. We are going to improve our English and math teaching at school.

- 1. She is going to hide. Repeat
- 2. She is going to hide. Add: around the house.
- 3. She is going to hide around the house. Add: run.
- 4. She is going to run and hide around the house. Add: old.
- 5. She is going to run and hide around the old house. Add: in town.

- 1. I am going to heat up the food.
- 2. I am going to heat up the healthy food.
- 3. I am going to heat up and eat the healthy food.
- 4. I am going to heat up and eat the healthy food that's in the refrigerator.
- 5. I am going to heat up and eat the healthy food that's in the refrigerator at home.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. He is going to get the measurement of the room.
- 2. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
- 3. The price is going to increase on Monday.
- 4. I am going to heat the food that's in the refrigerator.
- 5. We are going to improve our teaching.

- 1. measurement
- 2. improvement
- 3. Increase

- 1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.
- 2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: what.
- 3. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: when.
- 4. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: not.

- 1. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Repeat.
- 2. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: what.
- 3. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform:
- 4. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: when.
- **5.** He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: not.

- 1. Is the price going to increase on Monday?
- 2. When are we going to receive the increase in our pay?
- 3. Are they going to measure the room?
- 4. Who is going to hide around the house?
- 5. Is the heat going to increase tomorrow?

Please refer to the definition file.









- 1. The price is increasingly going up.
- 2. We are going to connect these two rooms.
- 3. We are having a bad TV connection.
- 4. I need to correct the mistake in my pay.
- 5. She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.
- 6. The pain disappeared when my mother arrived.
- 7. You have to discover new places outside your town.
- 8. They wanted to extend their holiday in Japan.
- 9. He borrowed some money to buy a new house.
- 10. The dog bit her legs when she was walking yesterday.
- 11. The bite on her arm is very bad.
- 12. I need to cool these fruits in the refrigerator.

- 1. The bite on her arm is very bad.
- 2. The bite on her leg is very bad.
- 3. The bite on her face is very bad.
- 4. The bite on her face is very big.
- 5. The bite on her face is very clear.
- 6. The bite on her face is very small.
- 7. The bite on her shoulder is very small.

- 1. We are going to connect these two rooms. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to connect these two rooms. Change: houses.
- 3. We are going to connect these two houses. Change: build.
- 4. We are going to build these two houses. Change: destroy.
- 5. We are going to destroy these two houses. Change: buildings.

- 1. He borrowed some money.
- 2. He borrowed some money to buy a house.
- 3. He borrowed some money to buy a new house.
- 4. He borrowed some money to buy a new house in this town.
- 5. He borrowed some money to buy a new house in this small town.

- 1. The dog bit her legs. Repeat.
- 2. The dog bit her legs. Add: yesterday.
- 3. The dog bit her legs yesterday. Add: when she was walking.
- 4. The dog bit her legs when she was walking yesterday. Add: in the street.
- 5. The dog bit her legs when she was walking in the street yesterday. Add: afternoon.

- 1. They wanted to extend their holiday. Repeat.
- 2. Add: in Japan.
- 3. Add: beautiful.
- 4. Add: London.
- 5. Add: next week.

- 1. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: where.
- 4. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: what.
- 6. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: what.
- 3. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: who.
- 4. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: when.
- 5. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: not.

- 1. You have to discover some places. Repeat
- 2. You have to discover some places. Add: in this town.
- 3. You have to discover some places in this town. Change: new.
- 4. You have to discover new places in this town. Add: small.
- 5. You have to discover new places in this small town. Change: visit.
- 6. You have to visit new places in this small town. Add: this year.
- 7. You have to visit new places in this small town this year. Transform: what.
- 8. You have to visit new places in this small town this year. Transform: when.

- 1. Is the price increasingly going up?
- 2. Do I need to correct the mistake in my pay?
- 3. Did he borrow some money to buy a new house?
- 4. Is the bite on her arm very bad?
- 5. Are we having a bad TV connection?
- 6. Who wanted to extend their holiday in Japan?
- 7. Do I need to cool these fruits in the refrigerator?
- 8. What was she doing when her sister wiped the food off the table?

Please refer to the definition file.







R.E.M.S METHOD

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Comparing Things 1 Comparative Constructions

as ... as, not as ... as, not so ... as









Page 92

X is as + adjective + as Y Ex.: The blue circle is as big as the green circle.

X is not as + adjective + as Y Ex.: The blue circle is not as big as the green circle.

X is not so + adjective + as Y Ex.: The blue circle is not so big as the green circle.

- 1. My neighborhood is not as quiet as yours.
- 2. This path is as short as the path in the next street.
- 3. His address is not so near as mine.
- 4. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.
- 5. This direction is as long as the one in the north.
- 6. She walks beyond us and she is as beautiful as the stars.
- 7. The trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.
- 8. That surface is as clean as the floor in my room.
- 9. The back part of his house is not so lovely as the front part.
- 10. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.
- 11. The children are walking backwards and it is as cute as the movie I saw.
- 12. We moved in a forward direction we were not as scared as our friends.

- 1. My neighborhood is not as quiet as yours.
- 2. My neighborhood is not as clean as yours.
- 3. My neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 4. His neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 5. Her neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 6. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 7. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as mine.
- 8. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as theirs.

- 1. His address is not so near as mine. Repeat.
- 2. His address is not so near as mine. Change: her.
- 3. Her address is not so near as mine. Change: their.
- 4. Their address is not so near as mine. Change: yours.
- 5. Their address is not so near as yours. Change: ours.
- 6. Their address is not so near as ours. Change: far.

- 1. That surface is clean.
- 2. That surface is as clean as the floor.
- 3. That surface is as clean as the floor in the room.
- 4. That surface is as clean as the white floor in the room.
- 5. That surface is as clean as the white floor in the next room.

- 1. His address is not near.
- 2. His address is not so near.
- 3. His address is not so near as mine.
- 4. His address is not so near as mine and yours.

- 1. The back of his house is not lovely.
- 2. The back part of his house is not lovely.
- 3. The back part of his house is not so lovely.
- 4. The back part of his house is not so lovely as the front.
- 5. The back part of his house is not so lovely as the front part.

- 1. This path is as short as the path in the next street. Repeat.
- 2. This path is as short as the path in the next street. Change: direction.
- 3. This direction is as short as the path in the next street. Change: road.
- 4. This road is as short as the path in the next street. Change: long.
- 5. This road is as long as the path in the next street. Change: town.
- 6. This road is as long as the path in the next town. Change: wide.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. direction /dɪˈrek.ʃən/ or /daɪˈrek.ʃən/
- 2. surface /'sa:.fis/
- 3. forward /ˈfɔːr.wə-d/
- /bɪˈloʊ/ 4. below
- 5. neighborhood /ˈneɪ.bə-.hʊd/

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. neighborhood
- 2. direction
- 3. apart
- 4. address
- 5. forward
- 6. beyond

- 1. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Repeat.
- 2. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Change: south.
- 3. This direction is as long as the one in the south. Change: street.
- 4. This street is as long as the one in the south. Add: wide.
- 5. This wide street is as long as the one in the south. Change: clean.
- 6. This wide street is as clean as the one in the south. Transform: not.
- 7. This wide street is not as clean as the one in the south. Transform: what.

- 1. Is my neighborhood as quiet as yours? No, your neighborhood ...
- 2. Is his address as near as mine? No, his address ...
- 3. Is this direction as long as the one in the north? Yes, this direction \dots
- 4. Is that surface as clean as the floor in my room? Yes, that surface \dots
- 5. Are the trees below the mountain as healthy as the trees above it? No, the trees ...

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. His address is not so near as mine.
- 2. She walks beyond us and she is as beautiful as the stars.
- 3. That surface is as clean as the floor in my room.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 4. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.
- 5. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.

- 1. Do you like your neighborhood? Why or why not?
- 2. Describe your neighborhood using comparative constructions.
- 3. What's your address? Is it as near as your friend's address?
- 4. What can you see below that building?
- 5. Do you always follow the right direction going home?
- 6. What's on the surface of your table?
- 7. Did you visit some places beyond your city?
- 8. What's on the back part of your house?

- 1. The price is increasingly going up.
- 2. We are going to connect these two rooms.
- 3. We are having a bad TV connection.
- 4. I need to correct the mistake in my pay.
- 5. She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.

- 6. We are going to improve our teaching.
- 7. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
- 8. The price is going to increase on Monday.
- 9. We are going to receive an increase in our pay next month.
- 10. She is going to hide around the house.

- 1. My neighborhood is not as quiet as yours.
- 2. This path is as short as the path in the next street.
- 3. His address is not so near as mine.
- 4. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.
- 5. This direction is as long as the one in the north.

- 6. This direction is as fast as the other one.
- 7. She walks beyond us and she is as beautiful as the stars.
- 8. The trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.
- 9. That surface is as clean as the floor in my room.
- 10. The back part of his house is not so lovely as the front part.

- 1. My neighborhood is not as quiet as yours.
- 2. My neighborhood is not as clean as yours.
- 3. My neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 4. His neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.

- 5. Her neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 6. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as yours.
- 7. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as mine.
- 8. Their neighborhood is not as friendly as theirs.

- 1. She is going to wipe the floor.
- 2. They are going to measure the room.
- 3. He is going to get the measurement of the room.
- 4. The heat is going to increase tomorrow.
- 5. I am going to heat up the food that's in the refrigerator.
- 6. The pain disappeared when my mother arrived.
- 7. You have to discover new places outside your town.
- 8. They wanted to extend their holiday in Japan.
- 9. He borrowed some money to buy a new house.
- 10. The dog bit her legs when she was walking yesterday.

- 1. measure
- 2. measurement
- 3. improve
- 4. forward
- 5. below
- 6. neighborhood

- 1. We are going to connect these two rooms. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to connect these two rooms. Change: houses.
- 3. We are going to connect these two houses. Change: build.
- 4. We are going to build these two houses. Change: destroy.
- 5. We are going to destroy these two houses. Change: buildings.

- 1. His address is not so near as mine. Repeat.
- 2. His address is not so near as mine. Change: her.
- 3. Her address is not so near as mine. Change: their.
- 4. Their address is not so near as mine. Change: yours.
- 5. Their address is not so near as yours. Change: ours.
- 6. Their address is not so near as ours. Change: far.

- 1. The dog bit her legs. Repeat.
- 2. The dog bit her legs. Add: yesterday.
- 3. The dog bit her legs yesterday. Add: when she was walking.
- 4. The dog bit her legs when she was walking yesterday. Add: in the street.
- 5. The dog bit her legs when she was walking in the street yesterday. Add: afternoon.

- 1. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: where.
- 4. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: what.
- 6. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Repeat.
- 2. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: what.
- 3. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: who.
- 4. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: when.
- **5.** He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: not.

- 1. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Repeat.
- 2. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Change: south.
- 3. This direction is as long as the one in the south. Change: street.
- 4. This street is as long as the one in the south. Add: wide.
- 5. This wide street is as long as the one in the south. Change: clean.
- 6. This wide street is as clean as the one in the south. Transform: not.
- 7. This wide street is not as clean as the one in the south. Transform: what.

- 1. wipe
- 2. measurement
- 3. heat
- 4. hide

- 1. neighborhood
- 2. direction
- 3. beyond
- 4. measurement
- 5. improvement
- 6. increase

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. He is going to get the measurement of the room.
- 2. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
- 3. The price is going to increase on Monday.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 4. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.
- 5. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.

- 1. We are going to receive an increase in our pay next month.
- 2. She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.
- 3. The trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.
- 4. I am going to heat and eat the healthy food that's in the refrigerator at home.
- 5. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.
- 6. The children are walking backwards and it is as cute as the movie I saw.
- 7. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
- 8. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.

Please refer to the definition file.





- 1. We need to turn off this road and go to the next station.
- 2. The people in this region are as kind as the people in my neighborhood.
- 3. They are going to practice for the regional competition.
- 4. We have mixed fruits on the table.
- 5. She bought some onions at the supermarket.
- 6. He likes to eat nuts in the evening.
- 7. She was eating some fruits when he called.
- 8. We are going to buy some goods for our holiday next week.
- 9. She likes her juice with ice.
- 10. He is selling ice cream in the street.
- 11. It is always good to have a healthy diet.
- 12. The food in that restaurant is disgusting.

- 1. She bought some onions at the supermarket.
- 2. She bought some goods at the supermarket.
- 3. She bought some fruits at the supermarket.
- 4. She bought some fruits at the store.
- 5. She ate some fruits at the store.
- 6. She ate some fruits in the office.
- 7. She gave away some fruits in the office.
- 8. She sold some fruits in the office.

- 1. He is selling ice cream in the street. Repeat.
- 2. He is selling ice cream in the street. Change: fruits.
- 3. He is selling fruits in the street. Change: She.
- 4. She is selling fruits in the street. Change: goods.
- 5. She is selling goods in the street. Change: they.

- 1. He likes to eat nuts.
- 2. He likes to eat nuts and fruits.
- 3. He likes to eat nuts and fruits in the evening.
- 4. He likes to eat nuts and fruits in his room in the evening.
- 5. He likes to eat nuts and fruits in his room at 9 o'clock in the evening.

- 1. We have mixed fruits.
- 2. We have mixed fruits on the table.
- 3. We have mixed fruits and goods on the table.
- 4. We have mixed fruits, nuts and goods on the table.
- 5. We have mixed fruits, nuts and goods on the red table.

- 1. The food in that restaurant is disgusting. Repeat.
- 2. The food in that restaurant is disgusting. Change: manager.
- 3. The manager in that restaurant is disgusting. Change: price.
- 4. The price in that restaurant is disgusting. Change: shop.
- 5. The price in that shop is disgusting. Change: reasonable.
- 6. The price in that shop is reasonable. Change: supermarket.

- 1. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: what.
- 3. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: who.
- 4. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: when.
- 5. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: where.
- 6. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: not.

- 1. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Repeat.
- 2. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: who.
- 3. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: when.
- 4. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: what.
- 5. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: not.

- 1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
- 2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts.
- 3. She likes to eat nuts after lunch. Add: fruits.
- 4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner.
- 5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch.
- 6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who.
- 7. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: what.
- 8. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: when.

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. he / eat / in / likes / to / nuts / evening / the /.
- 2. supermarket / some / she / onions / bought / the / at /.
- 3. practice / regional / they / going / for / are / the / competition / to /.
- 4. fruits / we / table / mixed / have / on / the /.
- 5. good / diet / it / always / have / healthy / a / is / to /.

Please refer to the definition file.





Comparing Things 2

Comparative Constructions

as many as, as much as nouns

Page 142

"as many as" - used with things we can count

Ex.: I've got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right.

"as much as" - used with things we cannot count

Ex.: I eat as much bread as meat.

- 1. I eat as many apples as my mother.
- 2. He doesn't eat as many beans as his friend.
- 3. My brother drinks as much beer as our father.
- 4. I don't eat as much bread as meat.
- 5. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.
- 6. They ate as much cake as chicken.
- 7. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate.
- 8. The baby ate as much chocolate as bread.
- 9. My teacher drinks as much whiskey as beer.
- 10. We eat as many oranges as apples when we eat out.
- 11. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner.
- 12. I don't eat as much raw food as my family.

- 1. I don't eat as much bread as meat.
- 2. I don't eat as much bread as chocolate.
- 3. I don't eat as much cheese as chocolate.
- 4. I don't buy as much cheese as chocolate.
- 5. I don't buy as much cheese as butter.
- 6. I don't buy as much cake as butter.
- 7. He doesn't buy as much cake as butter.

- 1. I ate as many apples as my mother. Repeat.
- 2. I ate as many apples as my mother. Change: she.
- 3. She ate as many apples as her mother. Change: oranges.
- 4. She ate as many oranges as her mother. Change: bananas.
- 5. She ate as many bananas as her mother. Change: friend.
- 6. She ate as many bananas as her friend. Change: he.

- 1. My teacher drinks as much whiskey as beer. Repeat.
- 2. Change: juice.
- 3. Change: friend.
- 4. Change: milk.
- 5. Change: buys.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. bean
- 2. beer
- 3. cheese
- 4. cake
- 5. chocolate

- 1. My sister eats apples.
- 2. My sister eats many apples.
- 3. My little sister eats many apples.
- 4. My little sister eats as many apples as my mother.
- 5. My little sister eats as many apples as my beautiful mother.
- 6. My little sister eats as many apples as my beautiful mother every day.

- 1. The baby ate chocolate.
- 2. The baby ate so much chocolate.
- 3. The cute baby ate so much chocolate.
- 4. The cute baby ate so much chocolate and bread.
- 5. The cute baby ate as much chocolate as bread.

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. apple læl
- 2. beer **/**1/
- /i / 3. bean
- 4. cheese /i /
- 5. whiskey /I/

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. I eat as many apples as my mother.
- 2. My brother drinks as much beer as our father.
- 3. We eat as many oranges as apples when we eat out.
- 4. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.
- 5. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner.

- 1. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Repeat.
- 2. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: who.
- 3. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: when.
- 4. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: what.
- 5. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: not.

- 1. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Repeat.
- 2. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: who.
- 3. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: when.
- 4. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: what.
- 5. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: not.

- 1. Does my brother drink as much beer as our father? Yes, your brother ...
- 2. Does she put as much butter on her bread as her sister? Yes, she puts ...
- 3. Do I eat as much bread as meat? No, you don't ...
- 4. Did my mother order as much cheese as chocolate? Yes, your mother ...
- 5. Do I eat as many apples as my mother? Yes, you eat ...

- 1. Do you like raw food?
- 2. Do you eat as much chocolate as your father?
- 3. How many apples do you eat a day?
- 4. Do you drink as much beer as whiskey?
- 5. Do you eat as much cake as chocolate?
- 6. How often do you eat out with your family?
- 7. Do you take out some food?
- 8. Do you like as much cheese as butter?

Please refer to the definition file.













Page 157

19

Talking Further About Events 2

preposition + gerund

Page 158

Gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters -ing at the end of a verb.

Ex.: "speaking", "eating", "listening", "buying", etc.

In English, we use a noun after a preposition.

Ex.: "in the building", "on the wall", "after the class", etc.

If we want to say an action after a preposition, we use the gerund not the infinitive.

Ex.: "at working", "about reading", "before running", "after eating", etc.

(TTSTS)

- 1. The baby cried after spilling his milk on the table.
- 2. We were hopeless after wasting as much food as water.
- 3. The people discussed strengthening the condition of their town.
- 4. We have to clean this room before lifting those things.
- 5. The students talked about supplying the materials for the competition.
- 6. My sister wasn't happy after separating our toys at home.
- 7. After dragging the chairs and the tables, they went out for lunch.
- 8. He is good at attaching photos on the wall of his room.
- 9. I made some mistakes about suiting the hats and the clothes.
- 10. We went to the supermarket after eating out.

- 1. He is good at attaching photos.
- 2. He is good at taking photos.
- 3. She is good at taking photos.
- 4. She is bad at taking photos.
- 5. She is bad at sending photos.
- 6. She is bad at sending messages.
- 7. She is bad at sending emails.

- 1. We went to the supermarket after eating out. Repeat.
- 2. We went to the supermarket after eating out. Change: running.
- 3. We went to the supermarket after running. Change: studying.
- 4. We went to the supermarket after studying. Change: park.
- 5. We went to the park after studying. Change: shop.
- 6. We went to the shop after studying. Change: they.

- 1. My sister wasn't happy.
- 2. My sister wasn't happy after leaving.
- 3. My sister wasn't happy after leaving home.
- 4. My sister wasn't happy after leaving our beautiful home.
- 5. My sister wasn't happy after leaving our beautiful home last Saturday.

- 1. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Repeat.
- 2. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: who.
- 3. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: what.
- 4. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: not.

- 1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: where.
- 4. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: what.

- 1. The students talked about supplying the materials. Repeat.
- 2. The students talked about supplying the materials. Change: buying.
- 3. The students talked about buying the materials. Add: for the competition.
- 4. The students talked about buying the materials for the competition. Change: show.
- 5. The students talked about buying the materials for the show. Add: next week.
- 6. The students talked about buying the materials for the show next week. Transform: who.
- 7. The students talked about buying the materials for the show next week. Transform: what.

- 1. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Repeat.
- 2. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Change: drinking.
- 3. The baby cried after drinking his milk. Add: on the table.
- 4. The baby cried after drinking his milk on the table. Change: boy.
- 5. The boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Add: little.
- 6. The little boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Transform: who.
- 7. The little boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Transform: what.

- 1. Who went to the supermarket after eating out?
- 2. Is he good at attaching photos on the wall of his room?
- 3. Do we have to clean this room before lifting those things?
- 4. Was my sister happy after separating our rooms at home?
- 5. Who cried after spilling his milk on the table?

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. competition / students / about / the / supplying / materials / the / for / the / talked /.
- 2. lifting / have / clean / room / those / this / we / things / to / before /.
- 3. eating / we / supermarket / went / the / after / to / out.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 19.10

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 4. food / water / hopeless / wasting / we / as / much / were / as / after /.
- 5. people / town / discussed / the / strengthening / condition / the / their / of /.

- 1. I eat as many apples as my mother.
- 2. He doesn't eat as many beans as his friend.
- 3. My brother drinks as much beer as our father.
- 4. I don't eat as much bread as meat.
- 5. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.1

- 6. He likes to eat nuts in the evening.
- 7. She was eating some fruits when he called.
- 8. We are going to buy some goods for our holiday next week.
- 9. She likes her juice with ice.
- 10. He is selling ice cream in the street.

- I
- 1. The baby cried after spilling his milk on the table.
- 2. We were hopeless after wasting as much food as water.
- 3. The people discussed strengthening the condition of their town.
- 4. We have to clean this room before lifting those things.
- 5. The students talked about supplying the materials for the competition.

- 6. My sister wasn't happy after separating our toys at home.
- 7. After dragging the chairs and the tables, they went out for lunch.
- 8. He is good at attaching photos on the walls of his room.
- 9. I made some mistakes when trying to match the hats and the clothes.
- 10. We went to the supermarket after eating out.

T

- 1. She bought some onions at the supermarket.
- 2. She bought some goods at the supermarket.
- 3. She bought some fruits at the supermarket.
- 4. She bought some fruits at the store.

- 5. She ate some fruits at the store.
- 6. She ate some fruits in the office.
- 7. She gave out some fruits in the office.
- 8. She sold some fruits in the office.

- 1. We need to turn off this road and go to the next station.
- 2. The people in this region are as kind as the people in my neighborhood.
- 3. They are going to practice for the regional competition.
- 4. We have mixed fruits on the table.
- 5. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.
- 6. They ate as much cake as chicken.
- 7. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate.
- 8. The baby ate as much chocolate as bread.
- 9. My teacher drinks as much whiskey as beer.
- 10. We eat as many oranges as apples when we eat out.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. bean
- 2. beer
- 3. cheese
- 4. cake
- 5. chocolate

- 1. I ate as many apples as my mother. Repeat.
- 2. I ate as many apples as my mother. Change: she.
- 3. She ate as many apples as her mother. Change: oranges.
- 4. She ate as many oranges as her mother. Change: bananas.
- 5. She ate as many bananas as her mother. Change: friend.
- 6. She ate as many bananas as her friend. Change: he.

- 1. My sister eats apples.
- 2. My sister eats many apples.
- 3. My little sister eats many apples.
- 4. My little sister eats as many apples as my mother.
- 5. My little sister eats as many apples as my beautiful mother.
- 6. My little sister eats as many apples as my beautiful mother every day.

- 1. My sister wasn't happy.
- 2. My sister wasn't happy after leaving.
- 3. My sister wasn't happy after leaving home.
- 4. My sister wasn't happy after leaving our beautiful home.
- 5. My sister wasn't happy after leaving our beautiful home last Saturday.

- 1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: where.
- 4. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: what.

- 1. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: what.
- 3. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: who.
- 4. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: when.
- 5. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: where.
- 6. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: not.

- 1. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Repeat.
- 2. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Change: drinking.
- 3. The baby cried after drinking his milk. Add: at the table.
- 4. The baby cried after drinking his milk at the table. Change: boy.
- 5. The boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Add: little.
- 6. The little boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Transform: who.
- 7. The little boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Transform: what.

- 1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
- 2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts.
- 3. She likes to eat nuts after lunch. Add: fruits.
- 4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner.
- 5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch.
- 6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who.
- 7. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: what.
- 8. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: when.

- 1. Does your brother drink as much beer as your father? Yes, my brother ...
- 2. Does she put as much butter on her bread as her sister? Yes, she puts ...
- 3. Do I eat as much bread as meat? No, I don't ...
- 4. Did my mother order as much cheese as chocolate? Yes, my mother ...
- 5. Do I eat as many apples as my mother? Yes, I eat ...

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. I eat as many apples as my mother.
- 2. My brother drinks as much beer as our father.
- 3. We eat as many oranges as apples when we eat out.
- 4. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.
- 5. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner.

- 1. The people in this region are as kind as the people in my neighborhood.
- 2. We are going to buy some goods for our holiday next week.
- 3. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner.
- 4. The students talked about supplying the materials for the competition.
- 5. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate.
- 6. The people discussed strengthening the condition of their town.

Please refer to the definition file.











Talking About Things 8

Indefinite Pronouns

every, everything, everybody

Page 191

Indefinite pronouns – replace nouns without specifying which noun they replace and don't refer to any specific person, thing or amount.

Singular indefinite pronouns – take singular verbs or singular personal pronouns. Every – two or more people or things, seen

separately. Everything - all things.

Everybody - all people.

- 1. I wrote everything in that magazine.
- 2. Every student in our class brought a map when they went to Japan.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media.
- 4. Everything in my notes is important.
- 5. We cleaned every object in my room last weekend.
- 6. He asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.
- 7. My family did not receive every piece of mail I sent when I was in London.
- 8. I visited some beautiful places and I wrote everything in my diary.
- 9. Everybody in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.
- 10. I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic.

- 1. He asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.
- 2. She asked every student to give the payment yesterday.
- 3. She asked every teacher to give the document yesterday.
- 4. She asked every teacher to give the book last week.
- 5. She asked every teacher to clean the room last week.
- 6. She asked every teacher to clean the table two days ago.
- 7. We asked every teacher to clean the table last month.

- 1. I wrote everything in that magazine. Repeat.
- 2. I wrote everything in that magazine. Change: put.
- 3. I put everything in that magazine. Change: read.
- 4. I read everything in that magazine. Change: book.
- 5. I read everything in that book. Change: she.

- 1. We cleaned every object in my room last weekend. Repeat.
- 2. We cleaned every object in my room last weekend. Change: part of.
- 3. We cleaned every part of my room last weekend. Change: he.
- 4. He cleaned every part of my room last weekend. Change: table in.
- 5. He cleaned every table in my room last weekend. Change: yesterday.

- 1. Everybody heard the news.
- 2. Everybody in the house heard the news.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the bad news.
- 4. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media.
- 5. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media yesterday.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. magazine
- 2. diary
- 3. object
- 4. media
- 5. mail

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. media / i /
- 2. magazine / æ /
- 3. map læl
- 4. object / a /
- 5. pot / a /

- 1. He asked everybody to give the payment.
- 2. He asked everybody to give the payment for their uniform.
- 3. He asked everybody to give the payment for their school uniform.
- 4. He asked everybody to give the full payment for their school uniform.
- 5. He asked everybody to give the full payment for their school uniform last week.

- 1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: what.
- 4. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. I put everything in a bag. Repeat.
- 2. I put everything in a bag. Add: big.
- 3. I put everything in a big bag. Change: box.
- 4. I put everything in a big box. Add: this morning.
- 5. I put everything in a big box this morning. Change: she.
- 6. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: who.
- 7. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: where.

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. magazine
- 2. media
- 3. diary
- 4. object
- 5. plastic

- 1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic?
- 2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend?
- 3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday?
- 4. Did my family receive every piece of email I sent when I was in London?
- 5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden?

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 110.10

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. everything / magazine / I / that / in / wrote /.
- 2. notes / my / important / everything / in / is /.
- 3. house / news / everybody / in / the / media / the / heard / the / from /.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 110.10

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 4. cleaned / object / room / every / weekend / last / we / in / my /.
- 5. bag / put / in / made / everything / a / of / I / plastic /.

Please refer to the definition file.





Talking About People in General

Non-specific Pronouns

you, they, one

Page 209

"one", "you", and "they" - people in general

"they" - other people and not us

"you" - more than "one" or "they"

Ex.: You need to buy a ticket when you watch a movie.

They need to buy a ticket when they watch a movie.

One needs to buy a ticket when one watches a movie.

- 1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
- 2. They have their own beautiful style.
- 3. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week.
- 5. They are using the trash bin I gave them.
- 6. You need to take out the trash in the big house.
- 7. They bought two cans of orange juice.
- 8. One has to throw out the trash after eating.
- 9. You need to turn down the volume of your music.
- 10. They turned off their cellphones in our class.
- 11. They are looking for a good place to spend the holiday.
- 12. They looked for me after the show.

- 1. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 2. You can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 3. They can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 4. We can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 5. We can't buy food in this shop.
- 6. We can't sell food in this shop.
- 7. We can't sell food in this store.
- 8. They can't sell food in this store.

- 1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Repeat.
- 2. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: they.
- 3. They need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: we.
- 4. We need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: one.
- 5. One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: bag.
- 6. One needs to buy a new bag tomorrow. Change: shirt.
- 7. One needs to buy a new shirt tomorrow. Change: next week.

- 1. They bought a can of orange juice.
- 2. They bought two cans of orange juice.
- 3. They bought two cans of orange juice and a bottle of water.
- 4. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water.
- 5. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water at the supermarket.

- 1. They turned off their cellphones.
- 2. They turned off their new cellphones.
- 3. They turned off their new cellphones yesterday.
- 4. They turned off their new cellphones in our class yesterday.
- 5. They turned off their new cellphones in our English class yesterday.

- 1. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Repeat.
- 2. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: who.
- 3. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: where.
- 4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: what.
- 5. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: when.
- 6. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: not.

- 1. They looked for me after the show at school. Repeat.
- 2. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: what.
- 3. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: who.
- 4. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: when.
- 5. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: where.
- 6. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: not.

- 1. They are using the trash bin. Repeat.
- 2. They are using the trash bin. Add: at the shop.
- 3. They are using the trash bin at the shop. Change: you.
- 4. You are using the trash bin at the shop. Add: yesterday.
- 5. You were using the trash bin at the shop yesterday. Change: cigarette lighter.
- 6. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: who.
- 7. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. One has to throw out the trash after eating. Repeat.
- 2. One has to throw out the trash after eating. Change: you.
- 3. You have to throw out the trash after eating. Add: your meal.
- 4. You have to throw out the trash after eating your meal. Change: they.
- 5. They have to throw out the trash after eating their meal. Add: in the bin.
- 6. They have to throw out the trash in the bin after eating their meal. Transform: who.
- 7. They have to throw out the trash in the bin after eating their meal. Transform: where.

Expressing Desire - Would + like

Page 219

We use would like or 'd like to say politely what we want, especially when making requests. It requires an object, a gerund or an infinitive after it.

Ex.: I would like an apple, please. / She would like to live in that place.

- 1. She would like to organize a show for the students.
- 2. They would like to wander around a beautiful city.
- 3. He would like an improvement in his test results.
- 4. We would like to increase our budget next month.
- 5. My mother would like to separate our trash at home.
- 6. Our neighbors would like to borrow some money.
- 7. I would like to discover new things around the world.
- 8. She'd like a new house for her family.
- 9. They'd like to live in a bigger house.
- 10. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.

- 1. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.
- 2. He'd like a glass of milk before midnight.
- 3. He'd like a glass of milk before breakfast.
- 4. He'd like a glass of milk before lunch.
- 5. He'd like a glass of juice before lunch.
- 6. He'd like a glass of juice after lunch.
- 7. She'd like a glass of juice after lunch.

- 1. Our neighbors would like to borrow some money. Repeat.
- 2. Our neighbors would like to borrow some money. Change: give.
- 3. Our neighbors would like to give some money. Change: food.
- 4. Our neighbors would like to give some food. Change: family.
- 5. Our family would like to give some food. Change: buy.
- 6. Our family would like to buy some food. Change: a car.

- 1. She'd like a house.
- 2. She'd like a new house.
- 3. She'd like a new house in the city.
- 4. She'd like a new house in the city for her family.
- 5. She'd like a new house in the city for her family next month.

- 1. She would like to organize a show.
- 2. She would like to organize a beautiful show.
- 3. She would like to organize a beautiful show for the students.
- 4. She would like to organize a beautiful show for the good students.
- 5. She would like to organize a beautiful show for the good students at school.

- 1. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Repeat.
- 2. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: what.
- 3. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: who.
- 4. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: when.
- 5. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: not.

- 1. They would like to increase their budget next month. Repeat.
- 2. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: what.
- 3. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: who.
- 4. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: when.
- 5. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: not.

- 1. They would like to live in a big house. Repeat.
- 2. They would like to live in a big house. Change: small.
- 3. They would like to live in a small house. Add: white.
- 4. They would like to live in a small white house. Change: blue.
- 5. They would like to live in a small blue house. Add: in the city.
- 6. They would like to live in a small blue house in the city. Transform: who.
- 7. They would like to live in a small blue house in the city. Transform: where.

- 1. Who would like to organize a show for the students? She would like ...
- 2. Would he like an improvement in his test results? Yes, he would like ...
- 3. Would our neighbors like to borrow some money? Yes, our neighbors ...
- 4. Who would like to separate our trash at home? My mother ...
- 5. Who would like to discover new things around the world? I would like ...

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. would / increase / like / budget / we / to / our / month / next /.
- 2. family / new / her / she'd / house / like / a / for /.
- 3. to live / bigger / they'd / house / like / a / in /.
- 4. beautiful / wandering / would / they / city / a / like / in /.
- 5. glass / midnight / before / like / I'd / a / milk / of /.

- 1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
- 2. They have their own beautiful style.
- 3. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week.
- 5. They are using the trash bin I gave them.

- 6. He asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.
- 7. My family did not receive every piece of email I sent when I was in London.
- 8. I visited some beautiful places and I wrote everything in my diary.
- 9. Everybody in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.
- 10. I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic.

- 1. She would like to organize a show for the students.
- 2. They would like wandering in a beautiful city.
- 3. He would like an improvement in his test results.
- 4. We would like to increase our budget next month.
- 5. My mother would like separating our trash at home.

- 6. Our neighbors would like to borrow some money.
- 7. I would like to discover new things around the world.
- 8. She'd like a new house for her family.
- 9. They'd like to live in a bigger house.
- 10. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.

I

- 1. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 2. You can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 3. They can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
- 4. We can't buy cigarettes in this shop.

I

- 5. We can't buy food in this shop.
- 6. We can't sell food in this shop.
- 7. We can't sell food in this store.
- 8. They can't sell food in this store.

- 1. I wrote everything in that magazine.
- 2. Every student in our class brought a map when they went to Japan.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media.
- 4. Everything in my notes is important.
- 5. We cleaned every object in my room last weekend.
- 6. You need to take out the trash in the big house.
- 7. They bought two cans of orange juice.
- 8. One has to throw out the trash after eating.
- 9. You need to lower the volume of your voices.
- 10. They turned off their cellphones in our class.

- 1. magazine
- 2. diary
- 3. object
- 4. media
- 5. mail

- 1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Repeat.
- 2. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: they.
- 3. They need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: we.
- 4. We need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: one.
- 5. One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: bag.
- 6. One needs to buy a new bag tomorrow. Change: shirt.
- 7. One needs to buy a new shirt tomorrow. Change: next week.

- 1. They bought a can of orange juice.
- 2. They bought two cans of orange juice.
- 3. They bought two cans of orange juice and a bottle of water.
- 4. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water.
- 5. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water at the supermarket.

- 1. Everybody heard the news.
- 2. Everybody in the house heard the news.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the bad news.
- 4. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media.
- 5. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media yesterday.

- 1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: what.
- 4. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: when.
- 5. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. They looked for me after the show at school. Repeat.
- 2. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: what.
- 3. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: who.
- 4. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: when.
- 5. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: where.
- 6. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: not.

- 1. I put everything in a bag. Repeat.
- 2. I put everything in a bag. Add: big.
- 3. I put everything in a big bag. Change: box.
- 4. I put everything in a big box. Add: this morning.
- 5. I put everything in a big box this morning. Change: she.
- 6. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: who.
- 7. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: where.

- 1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic?
- 2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend?
- 3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday?
- 4. Did my family receive every piece of mail I sent when I was in London?
- 5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden?

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. media /i/
- 2. magazine /æ/
- 3. map *læl*
- 4. object /a/
- 5. pot /a/

1

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. magazine
- 2. media
- 3. diary
- 4. object
- 5. plastic

- 1. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media yesterday.
- 2. My mother would like to separate our trash at home.
- 3. They are looking for a good place to spend the holiday.
- 4. She would like to organize a show for the students.
- 5. My family did not receive every piece of email I sent when I was in London.
- 6. I visited some beautiful places and I wrote everything in my diary.
- 7. You need to turn down the volume of your music.
- 8. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.

Please refer to the definition file.



113

Expressing Necessity - have to and must

Page 250

'have to / must + infinitive' – obligation, necessary things to do, give advice

must – to show that we are certain something is true or to express a strong obligation; personal circumstance

have – to express a strong obligation; external circumstance

Ex.: I must go now. / You have to go now.

- 1. You must add up the even numbers on the board.
- 2. She has to give a negative comment about the issue.
- 3. We have to reach the average number of students.
- 4. I must get a perfect average next year.
- 5. They have to add up these numbers.
- 6. Everybody must receive a good education.
- 7. Every teacher has to use the best educational material.
- 8. He has to choose the best course at the university.
- 9. They have to get the highest degree to get the job.
- 10. The students must study their lessons before the test.
- 11. You have to get good grades in school this year.
- 12. She must eat the right quantity of food.

- 1. Everybody must receive a good education.
- 2. Everybody has to receive a good education.
- 3. They have to receive a good education.
- 4. They have to receive good pay.
- 5. They must receive good pay.
- 6. They must give good pay.
- 7. We must give good pay.
- 8. We must get good pay.

- 1. The students must study their lessons before the test. Repeat.
- 2. The students must study their lessons before the test. Change: have to.
- 3. The students have to study their lessons before the test. Change: read.
- 4. The students have to read their lessons before the test. Change: books.
- 5. The students have to read their books before the test. Change: exam.
- 6. The students have to read their books before the exam. Change: after.

- 1. The students must study.
- 2. The students must study their lessons.
- 3. The students must study their English lessons.
- 4. The students must study their English and math lessons.
- 5. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test.
- 6. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test tomorrow.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. average
- 2. educational
- 3. quantity
- 4. even
- 5. lesson

- 1. You must add up the numbers.
- 2. You must add up the even numbers.
- 3. You must add up the even numbers 2 and 4.
- 4. You must add up the even numbers 2 and 4 on the board.
- 5. You must add up the even numbers 2 and 4 on the whiteboard.
- 6. You must add up the even numbers 2 and 4 on the whiteboard after the class.

- 1. I have to get a perfect average next year. Repeat.
- 2. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: who.
- 3. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: what.
- 4. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: when.
- 5. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: not.

- 1. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Repeat.
- 2. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: who.
- 3. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: where.
- 4. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: when.
- 5. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: not.

- 1. educational
- 2. average
- 3. degree
- 4. negative
- 5. quantity

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. They have to add up these numbers.
- 2. Every teacher has to use the best educational material.
- 3. He has to choose the best course at the university.
- 4. She must eat the right quantity of food.
- 5. You must add up the even numbers on the board.

- 1. She must eat the right quantity of food. Repeat.
- 2. She must eat the right quantity of food. Change: amount.
- 3. She must eat the right amount of food. Add: healthy.
- 4. She must eat the right amount of healthy food. Change: you.
- 5. You must eat the right amount of healthy food. Add: every day.
- 6. You must eat the right amount of healthy food every day. Transform: who.
- 7. You must eat the right amount of healthy food every day. Transform: what.
- 8. You must eat the right amount of healthy food every day. Transform: when.

- 1. Who has to reach the average number of students?
- 2. Who must receive a good education?
- 3. Do they have to get the highest degree to get the job?
- 4. Must she eat the right quantity of food?
- 5. Who has to choose the best course at the university?

Please refer to the definition file.



- 1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door.
- 2. He used a calculator to add up the numbers on the board.
- 3. You have to look it up on your computer.
- 4. My town got the highest score in the regional competition.
- 5. They found the child after a long search.
- 6. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio.
- 7. He was turning over a page of his book when she shouted.
- 8. You must wash it with soap and water.
- 9. The people in that area need more supplies of food and water.
- 10. This video is interesting and educational.
- 11. They put the waste in the trash bin.
- 12. She bought a hat made of tin.

- 1. This video is interesting and educational.
- 2. That video is interesting and educational.
- 3. That video is realistic and educational.
- 4. That film is realistic and educational.
- 5. That film is realistic and successful.
- 6. That film is nice and successful.

- 1. They found the child after a long search. Repeat.
- 2. They found the child after a long search. Change: baby.
- 3. They found the baby after a long search. Change: bag.
- 4. They found the bag after a long search. Change: dog.
- 5. They found the dog after a long search. Change: she.
- 6. She found the dog after a long search. Change: we.

- 1. He used a calculator.
- 2. He used a small calculator.
- 3. He used a small calculator to add up the numbers.
- 4. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers.
- 5. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the board.
- 6. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the white board.

- 1. You must wash up.
- 2. You must wash your face.
- 3. You must wash your face with soap.
- 4. You must wash your face with soap and water.
- 5. You must wash your face with soap and clean water.
- 6. You must wash your face with soap and clean water before sleeping.

- 1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
- 2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who.
- 3. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: when.
- 4. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: what.
- 5. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: not.

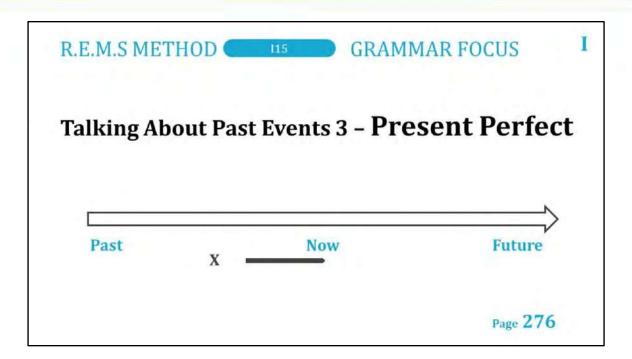
- 1. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: what.
- 4. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: where.
- 5. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: when.
- 6. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: not.

- 1. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Repeat.
- 2. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Change: father.
- 3. Her father was cooking when she turned on the radio. Add: in the kitchen.
- 4. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the radio. Change: TV.
- 5. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV. Add: radio.
- 6. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: who.
- 7. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: where.
- 8. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: not.

- 1. Who put the waste in the trash bin? They put ...
- 2. Did they find the child after a long search? Yes, they ...
- 3. What was he doing when she shouted? He was turning over a page ...
- 4. What do the people in that area need? The people in that area need ...
- 5. What did she buy? She bought ...
- 6. Did my town get the highest score in the regional competition? Yes, your town ...
- 7. Where do you have to look it up? I have to ...
- 8. Did I ask him to ring the bell outside the door? Yes, you asked ...

Please refer to the definition file.





The Present Perfect tense is formed with a present tense form of "to have" plus the past participle of the verb which can be either regular or irregular in form. This tense indicates either that an action was completed at some point in the past but is relevant in some way to the present.

Structure: subject + have/has + past participle

Ex.: I have walked two miles already. / She has been to Japan.

- 1. They have been interested in fishing.
- 2. He has continued his studies in London.
- 3. The internet has been a big help for most people.
- 4. They have discussed everything inside the court.
- 5. He has defended his mistake.
- 6. Their defense in the competition has been successful.
- 7. She has given her most beautiful selection of bags.
- 8. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition.
- 9. He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.
- 10. My mother has kept on reading her old books.
- 11. She has asked me to turn up the TV this morning.
- 12. Our parents have told us to use up all the food on the table.

- 1. They have been interested in fishing.
- 2. He has been interested in fishing.
- 3. He has been interested in driving.
- 4. She has been interested in driving.
- 5. She has been interested in shopping.
- 6. She has been interested in swimming.
- 7. We have been interested in swimming.
- 8. We have been interested in dancing.

- 1. They have discussed everything inside the court. Repeat.
- 2. They have discussed everything inside the court. Change: room.
- 3. They have discussed everything inside the room. Change: we.
- 4. We have discussed everything inside the room. Change: she.
- 5. She has discussed everything inside the room. Change: cleaned.
- 6. She has cleaned everything inside the room. Change: house.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. fishing
- 2. defense
- 3. selection
- 4. internet

- 1. She asked me to turn up the TV.
- 2. She has asked me to turn up the TV.
- 3. She has asked me to turn up the TV and the radio.
- 4. She has asked me to turn up the TV and the radio this morning.
- 5. She has asked me to turn up the TV and the radio early this morning.

- 1. She has given her bags.
- 2. She has given her a selection of bags.
- 3. She has given her a selection of shoes and bags.
- 4. She has given her a beautiful selection of shoes and bags.
- 5. She has given her the most beautiful selection of shoes and bags.
- 6. She has given her the most beautiful selection of shoes and bags to her friends.

- 1. He has continued his studies in London. Repeat.
- 2. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: who.
- 3. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: where.
- 4. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: what.
- 5. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: not.

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. internet
- 2. defend
- 3. court
- 4. cycle
- 5. selection

- 1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.
- 2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who.
- 3. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: what.
- 4. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: where.
- 5. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: not.

- 1. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition. Repeat.
- 2. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition. Change: show.
- 3. They have chosen an interesting theme for the show. Add: on Sunday.
- 4. They have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday. Change: we.
- 5. We have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday. Add: afternoon.
- 6. We have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Change: lovely.
- 7. We have chosen a lovely theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Transform: who.
- 8. We have chosen a lovely theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Transform: what.

- 1. Have they been interested in fishing?
- 2. Who has discussed everything inside the court?
- 3. What has been successful in the competition?
- 4. Has she given her most beautiful selection of bags?
- 5. Who has told us to use up all the food on the table?
- 6. What has been a big help for most people?
- 7. Has he defended his mistake?
- 8. What has he been interested in buying?

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. She has given her most beautiful selection of bags.
- 2. He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.
- 3. They have discussed everything inside the court.
- 4. My mother has kept on reading her old books.
- 5. Our parents have told us to use up all the food on the table.

Conjunctions

however, although, and though

Page 289

however – join two simple sentences to make a compound sentence; show contrast between the two independent clauses.

Ex.: Maria wanted to go to the mountains; however, the rain was heavy yesterday.

Jane wanted to bring her dog to the shop. However, the shop doesn't allow dogs.

although and though – introduce a clause that contrasts the main clause; both mean 'in spite of something'

Ex.: John ate the food although it was not good.

Though Theresa was feeling bad, she cooked something for her husband.

- 1. Maria misses her friend so much although she sees her every day.
- 2. Though the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food.
- 3. Tom has a lot of money; however, he is not happy.
- 4. The teacher arrived early at school; however, she came in late for her first class.
- 5. Anna can speak Chinese; however, she can't write in Chinese.
- 6. Mary failed the exam although she studied hard.
- 7. Although Jane won the game, she wasn't happy.
- 8. I did not send you a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 9. Although the coffee tasted bad, I drank it because it was hot.
- 10. Bill will join the practice; however, he will be late.
- 11. Although she lives near my house, I don't see her every day.
- 12. Theresa is working although she feels bad.

- 1. Theresa is working although she feels bad.
- 2. John is working although he feels bad.
- 3. John is practicing although he feels bad.
- 4. John is dancing although he feels bad.
- 5. John is teaching although he feels bad.
- 6. The teacher is teaching although he feels bad.
- 7. The teacher is discussing although he feels bad.
- 8. The teacher is discussing although he feels sad.

- 1. Mary failed the exam although she studied hard.
- 2. Mary failed the exam in math although she studied hard.
- 3. Mary failed the exam in math yesterday although she studied hard.
- 4. Mary and John failed the exam in math yesterday although they studied hard.

- 1. Although she lives near my house, I don't see her every day.
- 2. Although John lives near my house, I don't see him every day.
- 3. Although John lives near my office, I don't see him every day.
- 4. Although John lives near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.
- 5. Although Bob lives near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.
- 6. Although Bob works near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.
- 7. Although Bob teaches near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.

- 1. Bill will join the practice; however, he will be late.
- 2. Bill will join the practice in the park; however, he will be late.
- 3. Bill will join the practice in the park today; however, he will be late.
- 4. Bill will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, he will be late.
- 5. Bill and Bob will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, they will be late.
- 6. Bill and Bob will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, they will be 10 minutes late.

- 1. Though the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food. Repeat.
- 2. Though the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food. Change: hot.
- 3. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy some food. Change: drinks.
- 4. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy some drinks. Change: cup of tea.
- 5. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a cup of tea. Change: glass of milk.
- 6. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a glass of milk. Change: water.
- 7. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a glass of water. Change: bottle.

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences and phrases.

- 1. to you.
- 2. message to you.
- 3. a message to you.
- 4. emailed a message to you.
- 5. I emailed a message to you.
- 6. however, I emailed a message to you.
- 7. text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 8. a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 9. send you a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 10. I did not send you a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.

- 1. Bill will join the practice; although, he will be late.
- 2. Theresa is working however she feels bad.
- 3. Tom has a lot of money; however, he is not happy.
- 4. However, the coffee tasted bad, I drank it because it was hot.
- 5. Mary failed the exam although she studied hard.
- 6. Although Bob teaches near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.
- 7. However the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food.
- 8. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a bottle of water.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.9

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions. (however, although, and though)

1. We cooked the food	he wasn't there.	
2I didn't enjoy the	e movie, everybody in the theater	
enjoyed it.		
3. Anna looks young;	she's forty years old now.	
4. John studied hard for the	e exam; he failed the exam.	
	Page 298	

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.9

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions. (however, although, and though)

5. Theresa	is a nice girl;	Anna doesn't like her.
6	John is crazy,	Mary still loves him.
7. Bob was	busy;	he joined the meeting.
8	the weather v	was bad, the players practiced in
the park	•	
		Page 299

- 1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door.
- 2. He used a calculator to add up the numbers on the board.
- 3. You have to look it up on your computer.
- 4. My town got the highest score in the regional competition.
- 5. They found the child after a long search.

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.1

- 6. Everybody must receive a good education.
- 7. Every teacher has to use the best educational material.
- 8. He has to choose the best course at the university.
- 9. They have to get the highest degree to get the job.
- 10. The students must study their lessons before the test.

- 1. They have been interested in fishing.
- 2. He has continued his studies in London.
- 3. The internet has been a big help for most people nowadays.
- 4. They have discussed everything inside the court.
- 5. He has defended his mistake.

- 6. Their defense in the competition has been successful.
- 7. She has given her most beautiful selection of bags.
- 8. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition.
- 9. He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.
- 10. My mother has kept on reading her old books.

- 1. She has given her bags.
- 2. She has given her a selection of bags.
- 3. She has given her a selection of shoes and bags.
- 4. She has given her a beautiful selection of shoes and bags.
- 5. She has given her the most beautiful selection of shoes and bags.
- 6. She has given her the most beautiful selection of shoes and bags to her friends.

- 1. You must add up the even numbers on the board.
- 2. She has to give a negative comment about the issue.
- 3. We have to reach the average number of students.
- 4. I must get a perfect average next year.
- 5. They have to add up these numbers.
- 6. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio.
- 7. He was turning over a page of his book when she shouted.
- 8. You must wash it up with soap and water.
- 9. The people in that area need larger supply of food and water.
- 10. This video is interesting and educational.

- 1. average
- 2. educational
- 3. quantity
- 4. defense
- 5. selection
- 6. internet

- 1. They have discussed everything inside the court. Repeat.
- 2. They have discussed everything inside the court. Change: room.
- 3. They have discussed everything inside the room. Change: we.
- 4. We have discussed everything inside the room. Change: she.
- 5. She has discussed everything inside the room. Change: cleaned.
- 6. She has cleaned everything inside the room. Change: house.

- 1. He used a calculator.
- 2. He used a small calculator.
- 3. He used a small calculator to add up the numbers.
- 4. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers.
- 5. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the board.
- 6. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the whiteboard.

- 1. The students must study.
- 2. The students must study their lessons.
- 3. The students must study their English lessons.
- 4. The students must study their English and math lessons.
- 5. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test.
- 6. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test tomorrow.

- 1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
- 2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who.
- 3. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: when.
- 4. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: what.
- 5. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: not.

- 1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.
- 2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who.
- 3. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: what.
- 4. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: where.
- 5. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: not.

- 1. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition. Repeat.
- 2. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition. Change: show.
- 3. They have chosen an interesting theme for the show. Add: on Sunday.
- 4. They have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday. Change: we.
- 5. We have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday. Add: afternoon.
- 6. We have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Change: lovely.
- 7. We have chosen a lovely theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Transform: who.
- 8. We have chosen a lovely theme for the show on Sunday afternoon. Transform: what.

- 1. Who has to reach the average number of students?
- 2. Who must receive a good education?
- 3. Do they have to get the highest degree to get the job?
- 4. Must she eat the right quantity of food?
- 5. Who has to choose the best course at the university?

- 1. internet
- 2. defend
- 3. selection
- 4. educational
- 5. average
- 6. quantity

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. She must eat the right quantity of food.
- 2. You must add up the even numbers on the board.
- 3. She has given her most beautiful selection of bags.
- 4. He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.
- 5. They have discussed everything inside the court.

- 1. Every teacher has to use the best educational material.
- 2. The people in that area need more supplies of food and water.
- 3. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition.
- 4. She has to give a negative comment about the issue.
- 5. My town got the highest score in the regional competition.
- 6. Our parents have told us to use up all the food on the table.
- 7. He was turning over a page of his book when she shouted.
- 8. He used a calculator to add up the numbers on the board.