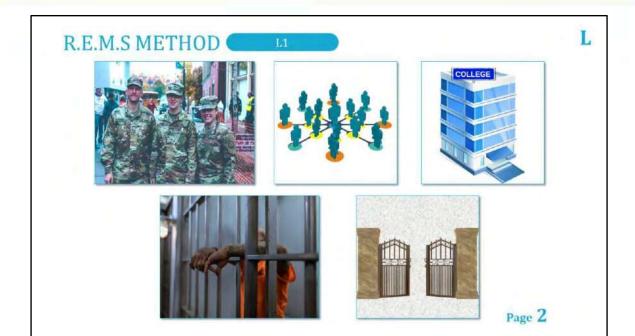
Please refer to the definition file.









## **Describing What is Possible 4**

# may, might

Page 4

We use may and might in a formal way of asking and giving permission, although might is not used as commonly as may for this function.

Another use of may and might is to say that something is possible or may possibly happen.

Sometimes, "may" expresses slightly higher chances of possibility whereas "might" sometimes expresses slightly lower chances of possibility.

Might is not the past of may and both are used to talk about the present and the future.

- 1. My brother might join the military.
- 2. The ministry is open to everyone.
- 3. The organization was built in 1988.
- 4. We might hit the gate if we are not careful.
- 5. You may join that organization in college.
- 6. Criminals are put into prison.
- 7. The ministry moved in to this building yesterday.
- 8. His boss told him to move out quickly.
- 9. The military is formed for the safety of the people.
- 10. This is the new site for the new prison.
- 11. We share food in the organization.
- 12. The soldiers of the military may enter through the gate.

- 1. The organization may visit specific sites this week.
- 2. The organization may visit previous sites this week.
- 3. The ministry may visit previous sites this week.
- 4. The ministry may visit previous sites this month.
- 5. The ministry may visit regional sites this month.
- 6. The ministry might visit regional sites this month.
- 7. The military might visit regional sites this month.
- 8. The military might visit colleges this month.
- 9. The military might visit prisons this month.
- 10. The military might visit prisons this year.

- 1. The prisoners may share their food. Repeat.
- 2. The prisoners may share their food. Change: drinks.
- 3. The prisoners may share their drinks. Change: visitors.
- 4. The visitors may share their drinks. Change: stuff.
- 5. The visitors may share their stuff. Change: move in.
- 6. The visitors may move in their stuff. Change: officials.
- 7. The officials may move in their stuff. Change: arrange.
- 8. The officials may arrange their stuff. Change: might.
- 9. The officials might arrange their stuff. Change: prepare.
- 10. The officials might prepare their stuff. Change: states.

- 1. We may move out.
- 2. We may move our things out.
- 3. We may move our things out slowly.
- 4. We may move our things out slowly tonight.
- 5. We may move our things out slowly tonight after dinner.

- 1. Safety might be our concern. Repeat.
- 2. Safety might be our concern. Add: first.
- 3. Safety might be our first concern. Add: not.
- 4. Safety might not be our first concern. Add: in prison.
- 5. Safety might not be our first concern in prison. Add: his.

- 1. Are you now in college? Change: she.
- 2. She is joining the organization. Change: has to.
- 3. Your safety should be your concern. Change: is.
- 4. They entered the library. Add: didn't.
- 5. He is joining the military. Change: they.

- 1. Two new students entered college yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. Two new students entered college yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. They are moving their things out of the prison. Repeat.
- 4. They are moving their things out of the prison. Transform: what.
- 5. Some of the prisoners were moved out yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. Some of the prisoners were moved out yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. My friend is moving in with us. Repeat.
- 8. My friend is moving in with us. Transform: who.
- 9. We are moving to this site. Repeat.
- 10. We are moving to this site. Transform: where.
- 11. She might not go to college this year. Repeat.
- 12. She might not go to college this year. Transform: when.

- 1. May I open the gate? Repeat.
- 2. May I open the gate? Change: close.
- 3. May I close the gate? Change: ministry.
- 4. May I close the ministry? Add: later.
- 5. May I close the ministry later? Add: old.
- 6. May I close the old ministry later? Change: join.
- 7. May I join the old ministry later? Change: official.
- 8. May I join the official ministry later? Change: team.
- 9. May I join the official team later? Change: musical.
- 10. May I join the musical team later? Change: tonight.

### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L1.9

## **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. Is she in college now?
- 2. Who entered college yesterday?
- 3. Where are we moving in?
- 4. May I join the musical team?
- 5. Who is moving in with us?

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L1.10

## **Verb-based Question Exercise**

Underline the auxiliary verb which is more natural in each sentence.

Ex: (May, Might) I go out, please? (Remember that may is more common when asking for permission.)

- 1. Maria and Anna don't like cooking, but they (may, might) cook something for you.
- 2. (May, Might) I have a glass of water?
- 3. It (may, might) rain later, but I doubt it.
- 4. If I do well in science, I ( may, might ) become a doctor.
- 5. ( May, Might ) I open the gate?

Please refer to the definition file.





- 1. She was eating when she entered the hall.
- 2. They are going to build a hotel on this site.
- 3. The window can be locked from the inside.
- 4. The counters are very clean now.
- 5. Please use the last elevator.
- 6. The entrance of the hotel has flowers.
- 7. The visitors made their entry through that door.
- 8. The exit is at the back.
- 9. A hotel must have a clean bathroom.
- 10. Could you show me the way to the toilet, please?
- 11. She has access to the top floor.
- 12. We listed the names of the people in the hall.

- 1. customers
- 2. organization
- 3. official

- 1. Every hotel in the city has a big hall.
- 2. Every hotel in the city has a clean hall.
- 3. Every hotel in the city has a clean toilet.
- 4. Every hotel in the city has a clean bathroom.
- 5. Every house in the city has a clean bathroom.
- 6. Every house in the town has a clean bathroom.
- 7. Every house in the town has a small bathroom.
- 8. Every house in the village has a small bathroom.

- 1. There are so many police at the entrance. Repeat.
- 2. There are so many police at the entrance. Change: people.
- 3. There are so many people at the entrance. Change: in the toilet.
- 4. There are so many people in the toilet. Change: at the exit.
- 5. There are so many people at the exit. Change: were.
- 6. There were so many people at the exit. Change: students.
- 7. There were so many students at the exit. Change: in the hall.
- 8. There were so many students in the hall. Change: elevator.
- 9. There were so many students in the elevator. Change: visitors.
- 10. There were so many visitors in the elevator. Change: at the counter.

- 1. The door can be opened.
- 2. The door can be opened from the inside.
- 3. The big door can be opened from the inside.
- 4. The big door cannot be opened from the inside.
- 5. The big wooden door cannot be opened from the inside.

- 1. You have access to the elevator. Repeat.
- 2. You have access to the elevator. Add: don't.
- 3. You don't have access to the elevator. Add: first.
- 4. You don't have access to the first elevator. Add: still.

- 1. We listed the names of the customers in the hotel. Repeat.
- 2. We listed the names of the customers in the hotel. Change: ages.
- 3. We listed the ages of the customers in the hotel. Add: this morning.
- 4. We listed the ages of the customers in the hotel this morning. Change: visitors.
- 5. We listed the ages of the visitors in the hotel this morning. Add: already.
- 6. We already listed the ages of the visitors in the hotel this morning. Change: have.
- 7. We already have the ages of the visitors in the hotel this morning. Change: staff.
- 8. We already have the ages of the staff in the hotel this morning. Change: they.

- 1. We are going to have our entry at six o' clock. Repeat.
- 2. We are going to have our entry at six o' clock. Transform: when.
- 3. I like her bathroom because it's big and clean. Repeat.
- 4. I like her bathroom because it's big and clean. Transform: why.
- 5. There is a small hotel down the road. Repeat.
- 6.There is a small hotel down the road. Transform: where.
- 7. I colored the inside of the box green. Repeat.
- 8. I colored the inside of the box green. Transform: what.
- 9. I can see my sister at the counter. Repeat.
- 10. I can see my sister at the counter. Transform: who.

- 1. She visited the hotel herself. Change: himself.
- 2. I am tired standing here at the entrance. Change: she.
- 3. Let me know when you're ready. Change: he.
- 4. My little son is able to write his name. Change: our.
- 5. She thinks the hall is too big. Add: doesn't.

Please refer to the definition file.





12

L

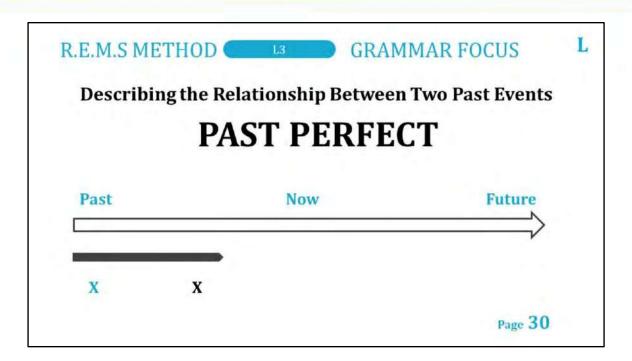












We use the past perfect to express an event or action that happened before another event or action in the past or before a specific time in the past.

The blue event or action was done or happened before the black event, and so the blue event is expressed using the past perfect.

Structure: subject + had + past participle

For example:

I had eaten when my husband arrived.

Tom had already been to China before he learnt Chinese.

My grandfather had already fallen asleep when the movie started.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Already" is quite commonly used with the past perfect.

- 1. I told him that we had cleaned the lot.
- 2. When mom got home, I had already washed the spoons and forks.
- 3. I knew that dad had built the cupboards at home.
- 4. I badly needed a bath after I had played tennis.
- 5. May I have a bowl of salad, please?
- 6. I had prepared the bucket of ice before you came.
- 7. Our neighbor removed the rails because dad had put flowers there.
- 8. They had allowed the people into the tunnel before the police told them to do it.
- 9. They had cut the trees in the yard before I left.
- 10. I thought you had informed us about the danger ahead.
- 11. She didn't know why I had avoided her.
- 12. I thought they had stopped the preparation.

# **Middle Syllable Pronunciation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- , or is a *ləl* .)
- 1. military
- 2. cupboard
- 3. medicine

- 1. The men had swept the lot before I arrived. Repeat.
- 2. The men had swept the lot before I arrived. Change: students.
- 3. The students had swept the lot before I arrived. Change: she.
- 4. The students had swept the lot before she arrived. Change: cleaned.
- 5. The students had cleaned the lot before she arrived. Change: yard.
- 6. The students had cleaned the yard before she arrived. Change: kids.
- 7. The kids had cleaned the yard before she arrived. Change: cupboards.

- 8. The kids had cleaned the cupboards before she arrived. Change: mom.
- 9. The kids had cleaned the cupboards before mom arrived. Change: bowls.
- 10. The kids had cleaned the bowls before mom arrived. Change: came.
- 11. The kids had cleaned the bowls before mom came. Change: girls.
- 12. The girls had cleaned the bowls before mom came. Change: washed.
- 13. The girls had washed the bowls before mom came. Change: forks.
- 14. The girls had washed the forks before mom came. Change: when.
- 15. The girls had washed the forks when mom came. Change: left.

- 1. She thought she had told me about the danger.
- 2. She thought she had not told me about the danger.
- 3. She thought she had not told me about the danger there.
- 4. Well, she thought she had not told me about the danger there.

- 1. She said they had started. Repeat.
- 2. She said they had started. Add: the preparation.
- 3. She said they had started the preparation. Add: never.
- 4. She never said they had started the preparation. Add: general.

- 1. I had cleaned when they passed by the house. Repeat.
- 2. I had cleaned when they passed by the house. Add: the yard.
- 3. I had cleaned the yard when they passed by the house. Change: mom.
- 4. Mom had cleaned the yard when they passed by the house. Change: rails.
- 5. Mom had cleaned the rails when they passed by the house. Add: wooden.
- 6. Mom had cleaned the wooden rails when they passed by the house. Change: removed.

- 1. I had taken a bath before you called. Change: shower, came.
- 2. I had taken a shower before you came. Change: medicine, she.
- 3. I had taken some medicine before she came. Change: the, spoke.
- 4. I had taken the medicine before she spoke. Change: avoided, he.
- 5. I had avoided the medicine before he spoke. Change: person, responded.

- 1. I thought I had put water in the bucket. Repeat.
- 2. I thought I had put water in the bucket. Transform: what.
- 3. I had put the spoons and forks in the cupboard when you left. Repeat.
- 4. I had put the spoons and forks in the cupboard when you left. Transform: where.
- 5. A car came before I had cleaned the yard. Repeat.
- 6. A car came before I had cleaned the yard. Transform: what.
- 7. I thought I had avoided him last night. Repeat.
- 8. I thought I had avoided him last night. Transform: when.
- 9. My sister said that I hadn't prepared the spoons and forks. Repeat.
- 10. My sister said that I hadn't prepared the spoons and forks. Transform: who.

- 1. My brother might join the military.
- 2. The ministry is open to everyone.
- 3. The organization was built in 1988.
- 4. We might hit the gate if we are not careful.
- 5. You may join that organization in college.
- 6. Criminals are put into prison.

- 7. The ministry moved in to this building yesterday.
- 8. His boss told him to move out quickly.
- 9. The military is formed for the safety of the people.
- 10. This is the new site for the new prison.
- 11. We share food in the organization.
- 12. The soldiers of the military may enter through the gate.

- 1. She was eating when she entered the hall.
- 2. They are going to build a hotel on this site.
- 3. The window can be locked from the inside.
- 4. The counters are very clean now.
- 5. Please use the last elevator.
- 6. The entrance of the hotel has flowers.

- 7. The visitors made their entry through that door.
- 8. The exit is at the back.
- 9. A hotel must have a clean bathroom.
- 10. Could you show me the way to the toilet, please?
- 11. She has access to the top floor.
- 12. We listed the names of the people in the hall.

- 1. I told him that we had cleaned the lot.
- 2. When mom got home, I had already washed the spoons and forks.
- 3. I knew that dad had built the cupboards at home.
- 4. I badly needed a bath after I had played tennis.
- 5. May I have a bowl of salad, please?
- 6. I had prepared the bucket of ice before you came.

- 7. Our neighbor removed the rails because dad had put flowers there.
- 8. They had allowed people into the tunnel before the police told them to do it.
- 9. They had cut the trees in the yard before I left.
- 10. I thought you had informed us about the danger ahead.
- 11. She didn't know why I had avoided her.
- 12. I thought they had stopped the preparation.

L

## **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of the questions.

- 1. Is she in college now?
- 2. Who entered college yesterday?
- 3. Where are we moving in?
- 4. May I join the musical team?
- 5. Who is moving in with us?

- 1. customers
- 2. organization
- 3. official

- 1. The organization may visit specific sites this week.
- 2. The organization may visit previous sites this week.
- 3. The ministry may visit previous sites this week.
- 4. The ministry may visit previous sites this month.
- 5. The ministry may visit regional sites this month.
- 6. The ministry might visit regional sites this month.
- 7. The military might visit regional sites this month.
- 8. The military might visit colleges this month.
- 9. The military might visit prisons this month.
- 10. The military might visit prisons this year.

- 1. There are so many police at the entrance. Repeat.
- 2. There are so many police at the entrance. Change: people.
- 3. There are so many people at the entrance. Change: in the toilet.
- 4. There are so many people in the toilet. Change: at the exit.
- 5. There are so many people at the exit. Change: were.
- 6. There were so many people at the exit. Change: students.
- 7. There were so many students at the exit. Change: in the hall.
- 8. There were so many students in the hall. Change: elevator.
- 9. There were so many students in the elevator. Change: visitors.
- 10. There were so many visitors in the elevator. Change: at the counter.

- 1. She said they had started. Repeat.
- 2. She said they had started. Add: the preparation.
- 3. She said they had started the preparation. Add: never.
- 4. She never said they had started the preparation. Add: general.

- , or is a *ləl* .)
- 1. military
- 2. cupboard
- 3. medicine

- 1. Are you now in college? Repeat.
- 2. Are you now in college? Change: she.
- 3. She is joining the organization. Repeat.
- 4. She is joining the organization. Change: has to.
- 5. Your safety should be your concern. Repeat.
- 6. Your safety should be your concern. Change: is.
- 7. They entered the library. Repeat.
- 8. They entered the library. Add: didn't.
- 9. He is joining the military. Repeat.
- 10. He is joining the military. Change: they.

- 1. The door can be opened.
- 2. The door can be opened from the inside.
- 3. The big door can be opened from the inside.
- 4. The big door cannot be opened from the inside.
- 5. The big wooden door cannot be opened from the inside

- 1. Two new students entered college yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. Two new students entered college yesterday. Transform: who.
- 3. They are moving their things out of the prison. Repeat.
- 4. They are moving their things out of the prison. Transform: what.
- 5. Some of the prisoners were moved out yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. Some of the prisoners were moved out yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. My friend is moving in with us. Repeat.
- 8. My friend is moving in with us. Transform: who.
- 9. We are moving to this site. Repeat.
- 10. We are moving to this site. Transform: where.
- 11. She might not go to college this year. Repeat.
- 12. She might not go to college this year. Transform: when.

- 1. I had taken a bath before you called. Change: shower, came.
- 2. I had taken a shower before you came. Change: medicine, she.
- 3. I had taken some medicine before she came. Change: the, spoke.
- 4. I had taken the medicine before she spoke. Change: avoided, he.
- 5. I had avoided the medicine before he spoke. Change: person, responded.

- 1. She visited the hotel herself. Change: himself.
- 2. I am tired standing here at the entrance. Change: she.
- 3. Let me know when you're ready. Change: he.
- 4. My little son is able to write his name. Change: our.
- 5. She thinks the hall is too big. Add: doesn't.

- 1. The visitors made their entry through that door.
- 2. The soldiers of the military may enter through the gate.
- 3. They had allowed people into the tunnel before the police told them to do it.
- 4. I thought you had informed us about the danger ahead.
- 5. They are going to build a hotel on this site.
- 6. The ministry moved into this building yesterday.
- 7. Well, she thought she had not told me about the danger there.
- 8. I knew that dad had built the cupboards at home.

Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD 14





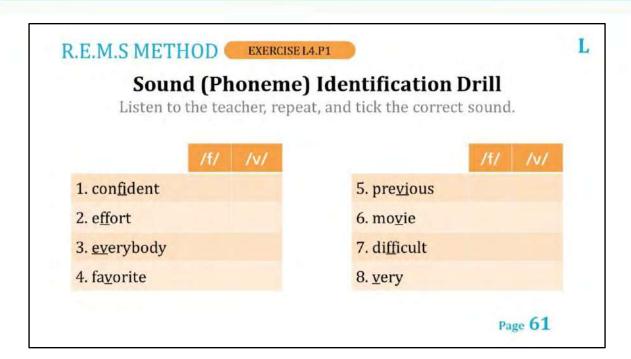




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L

- 1. I would like to speak to the director.
- 2. I have seen the new movie of my favorite actor!
- 3. Everybody loves that actress.
- 4. I would like to watch a drama film tonight.
- 5. You must have confidence to be an actor.
- 6. They put so much effort into this film.
- 7. The audience might not like the show.
- 8. The recording took five months to finish.
- 9. An actor should have his own records of his films.
- 10. This movie is not as dramatic as the previous one.
- 11. The director wanted them to pretend that they were in love.
- 12. The audience can relate to the story.



- 1. confident
- 2. effort
- 3. everybody
- 4. favorite
- 5. previous
- 6. movie
- 7. difficult
- 8. very

- 1. The director taught him to become a better actor. Repeat.
- 2. The director taught him to become a better actor. Change: her, actress.
- 3. The director taught her to become a better actress. Change: helped, good.
- 4. The director helped her to become a good actress. Change: movie, famous.
- 5. The movie helped her to become a famous actress. Change: made, proud.
- 6. The movie made her become a proud actress. Change: film, dramatic.

- 1. She needs confidence for the dramatic show. Repeat.
- 2. She needs confidence for the dramatic show. Change: he.
- 3. He needs confidence for the dramatic show. Change: effort.
- 4. He needs effort for the dramatic show. Change: actors.
- 5. He needs actors for the dramatic show. Change: movie.
- 6. He needs actors for the dramatic movie. Change: has.
- 7. He has actors for the dramatic movie. Change: musical.
- 8. He has actors for the musical movie. Change: singers.
- 9. He has singers for the musical movie. Change: short.
- 10. He has singers for the short movie. Change: recording.

- 1. The audience must pretend that they can relate.
- 2. The audience must not pretend that they can relate.
- 3. The audience must not pretend that they can relate to the movie.
- 4. The audience must not pretend that they can relate to the dramatic movie.

- 1. The recording was difficult. Repeat.
- 2. The recording was difficult. Add: for the actors.
- 3. The recording was difficult for the actors. Add: very.
- 4. The recording was very difficult for the actors. Add: film.
- 5. The film recording was very difficult for the actors. Add: not.

- 1. The actor said that recording a film in the prison is exciting. Repeat.
- 2. The actor said that recording a film in the prison is exciting. Change: director.
- 3. The director said that recording a film in the prison is exciting. Add: dramatic.
- 4. The director said that recording a dramatic film in the prison is exciting. Change: he.
- 5. He said that recording a dramatic film in the prison is exciting. Change: musical.
- 6. He said that recording a musical film in the prison is exciting. Change: military.
- 7. He said that recording a musical film in the military is exciting. Change: fun.
- 8. He said that recording a musical film in the military is fun. Change: record.
- 9. He said that recording a musical record in the military is fun. Change: looks.
- 10. He said that recording a musical record in the military looks fun. Add: very.

- 1. I would like to see my favorite actress. Repeat.
- 2. I would like to see my favorite actress. Transform: who.
- 3. I can see his confidence. Repeat.
- 4. I can see his confidence. Transform: what.
- 5. They did the recording yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. They did the recording yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. I can relate to the story because it happened to me. Repeat.
- 8. I can relate to the story because it happened to me. Transform: why.
- $\bf 9.$  The famous actors and actresses are sitting at the back. Repeat.
- 10. The famous actors and actresses are sitting at the back. Transform: where.

- 1. We are allowed to watch a movie tonight. Change: I.
- 2. I saw Brad Pitt myself. Add: didn't.
- 3. He was very dramatic in that film. Change: they.
- 4. She had a movie before. Add: didn't.
- 5. The director was good. Add: staff.

Please refer to the definition file.

## R.E.M.S METHOD

















- 1. I haven't met this guy yet.
- 2. We make mistakes because we are humans.
- 3. A teacher knows the individual needs of her students.
- 4. Our company lawyer is really good.
- 5. I go to the dentist every six months.
- 6. The reporter asked so many questions.
- 7. The secretary let me get inside the office.
- 8. We spoke to an attorney about this problem.
- 9. Everybody knows this author.
- 10. Bicycles are the best means of transportation in this town.
- 11. Their individual abilities made the organization strong.
- 12. His quality as a lawyer is excellent.

- 1. On the third floor is the office of the lawyer.
- 2. On the fifth floor is the office of the lawyer.
- 3. On the fifth floor is the office of the dentist.
- 4. On the fifth floor is the secretary of the dentist.
- 5. On the fifth floor is the secretary of the reporter.

- 1. I know a very good lawyer. Repeat.
- 2. I know a very good lawyer. Change: nice.
- 3. I know a very nice lawyer. Change: met.
- 4. I met a very nice lawyer. Change: dentist.
- 5. I met a very nice dentist. Change: we.
- 6. We met a very nice dentist. Change: beautiful.
- 7. We met a very beautiful dentist. Change: reporter.
- 8. We met a very beautiful reporter. Change: asked.
- 9. We asked a very beautiful reporter. Change: secretary.
- 10. We asked a very beautiful secretary. Change: they.

- 1. The quality of their work is excellent.
- 2. The quality of their individual work is excellent.
- 3. The quality of their individual work is not excellent.
- 4. The quality of their individual work is not very excellent.

- 1. He is the author. Repeat.
- 2. He is the author. Add: with abilities.
- 3. He is the author with abilities. Add: excellent.
- 4. He is the author with excellent abilities. Add: only.

- 1. Each person has their individual attorneys to help them. Repeat.
- 2. Each person has their individual attorneys to help them. Change: own.
- 3. Each person has their own attorneys to help them. Change: everybody.
- 4. Everybody has their own attorneys to help them. Change: secretary.
- 5. Everybody has their own secretary to help them. Change: assist.
- 6. Everybody has their own secretary to assist them. Change: nobody.
- 7. Nobody has their own secretary to assist them. Change: means.
- 8. Nobody has their own means to assist them. Change: way.
- 9. Nobody has their own way to assist them. Change: drive.
- 10. Nobody has their own way to drive them. Add: around.
- 11. Nobody has their own way to drive them around. Add: actually.

- 1. A guy asked for your number. Repeat.
- 2. A guy asked for your number. Transform: who.
- 3. Humans have feelings. Repeat.
- 4. Humans have feelings. Transform: what.
- $\bf 5.$  The means of living in the past were tough. Repeat.
- 6. The means of living in the past were tough. Transform: when.
- 7. I asked a lawyer yesterday to help me. Repeat.
- 8. I asked a lawyer yesterday to help me. Transform: when.
- 9. They have to keep the good quality to earn more money. Repeat.
- 10. They have to keep the good quality to earn more money. Transform: why.

- 1. The author of this book gave me a pen. Add: didn't.
- 2. I want to become a lawyer. Add: excellent.
- 3. The secretary let the reporter in. Add: five.
- 4. They don't like the new means of communication nowadays. Change: she.
- 5. He said that humans live and die. Add: didn't.

# Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. Bicycles are the best means of transportation in this town.
- 2. They have to keep the good quality to earn more money.
- 3. The quality of their individual work is not very excellent.
- 4. A teacher knows the individual needs of her students.
- 5. Nobody has their own secretary to assist them.

Please refer to the definition file.



# Asking For Permission 3 Do/ Would you mind if...

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To mind is to be bothered by someone or to dislike something.

For example: I mind if students are talking in the library because I can't study!

Do you mind if + present tense/ would you mind if + past tense ... is used to ask someone's permission in a polite way.

We use this to ask the other person or people if it won't bother or annoy them.

#### For example:

Would you mind if I opened the window? No, I wouldn't mind. Please open it.

Do you mind if your neighbors make some noise at night? Of course, I mind! I will ask them to be quiet or call the police.

- 1. Would you mind if you shared your experience of being inside the prison with us?
- 2. He experienced that excitement when he was in London.
- 3. Would you mind if I canceled my appointment today with Attorney Smith?
- 4. Their trust in each other is extraordinary.
- 5. Do you think she would mind if I put my trust in a criminal?
- 6. Do you still trust him?
- 7. He is known for his achievements.
- 8. Would you mind if I wrote about your achievement in the newspaper?

- 9. Her good qualities made her rich and successful.
- 10. Do you mind showing us the solution to this problem first?
- 11. I don't mind if the police give us so much protection.
- 12. Do you mind following the long process?
- 13. She doesn't mind if the procedure is complicated.
- 14. Do you mind keeping the proceedings of the meeting?
- 15. Does he mind if I cancel his schedule today?
- 16. She is friendly and has a good attitude.

- 1. Would you mind if I canceled your lesson tomorrow?
- 2. Would you mind if I canceled her lesson tomorrow?
- 3. Would you mind if I canceled her appointment tomorrow?
- 4. Do you mind if I cancel her appointment tomorrow?
- 5. Do you mind if I change her appointment tomorrow?
- 6. Do you mind if we change her appointment tomorrow?
- 7. Do you mind if we change the appointment tomorrow?
- 8. Do you mind if we change the proceedings tomorrow?
- 9. Do you mind if we change the payment tomorrow?
- 10. Do you mind if we process the payment tomorrow?

- 1. Would you mind if I asked you to change your attitude? Repeat.
- 2. Would you mind if I asked you to change your attitude? Change: style.
- 3. Would you mind if I asked you to change your style? Change: told.
- 4. Would you mind if I told you to change your style? Change: friends.
- 5. Would you mind if I told you to change your friends? Change: do.
- 6. Do you mind if I tell you to change your friends? Change: trust.
- 7. Do you mind if I tell you to trust your friends? Change: they.
- 8. Do you mind if they tell you to trust your friends? Change: his.
- 9. Do you mind if they tell you to trust his friends? Change: procedure.
- 10. Do you mind if they tell you to trust his procedure? Change: ideas.

- 1. Would you mind if I told them?
- 2. Would you mind if I told them about your experience?
- 3. Would you mind if I told them about your experience in England?
- 4. Would you mind if I told them about your experience in London, England?
- 5. Would you mind if I didn't tell them about your experience in London, England?

- 1. Do you mind if I change the process? Repeat.
- 2. Do you mind if I change the process? Add: payment.
- 3. Do you mind if I change the payment process? Add: don't.
- 4. Do you mind if I don't change the payment process? Add: later.
- 5. Do you mind if I don't change the payment process later? Add: last.

- 1. Would you mind if I opened the door? Repeat.
- 2. Would you mind if I opened the door? Change: closed.
- 3. Would you mind if I closed the door? Add: wooden.
- 4. Would you mind if I closed the wooden door? Change: cleaned.
- 5. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden door? Add: tomorrow.
- 6. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden door tomorrow? Change: table.
- 7. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden table tomorrow? Change: removed.
- 8. Would you mind if I removed the wooden table tomorrow? Change: rails.
- 9. Would you mind if I removed the wooden rails tomorrow? Change: do.
- 10. Do you mind if I remove the wooden rails tomorrow? Add: morning.

- 1. It gives protection against the sun. Add: should.
- 2. She gave us solutions to the problem. Add: didn't.
- 3. This achievement is not as good as before. Change: these.
- 4. I don't mind experiencing what you have just experienced. Change: he.
- 5. She thinks that trust is very important in a relationship. Add: respect.

- 1. My secretary has all the proceedings of the meeting. Repeat.
- 2. My secretary has all the proceedings of the meeting. Transform: who.
- 3. Money is the solution to their problem. Repeat.
- 4. Money is the solution to their problem. Transform: what.
- 5. The procedure was done yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. The procedure was done yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. I experienced singing in public in Japan. Repeat.
- 8. I experienced singing in public in Japan. Transform: where.
- 9. The lawyer was given protection from the police. Repeat.
- 10. The lawyer was given protection from the police. Transform: who.

# **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. Can I have a glass of water, please?
- 2. What is the solution to their problem?
- 3. Would you mind if I closed the door?
- 4. Do you mind if I tell you to trust his ideas?
- 5. Who has all the proceedings of the meeting?

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L6.9

### **Verb-based Question Exercise**

Change the given sentences into asking permission form using the given modals or words in parenthesis.

Example: (may) You want to go out. - May I go out?

- 1. (can) You want to have a glass of water.
- 2. (may) You want to speak.
- 3. (do you mind...) You want to turn on the radio.
- 4. (would you mind...) You want to use someone else's pen.
- 5. (could) You are asking for help.

- 1. I would like to speak to the director.
- 2. I have seen the new movie of my favorite actor!
- 3. Everybody loves that actress.
- 4. I would like to watch a drama film tonight.
- 5. You must have confidence to be an actor.

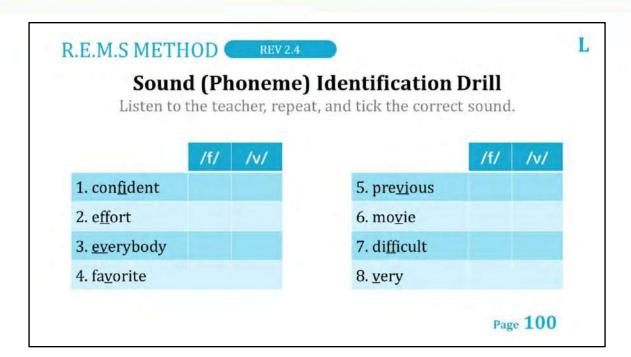
- 6. They put so much effort into this film.
- 7. The audience might not like the show.
- 8. The recording took five months to finish.
- 9. An actor should have his own records of his films.
- 10. This movie is not as dramatic as the previous one.

- 1. I haven't met this guy yet.
- 2. We make mistakes because we are humans.
- 3. A teacher knows the individual needs of her students.
- 4. Our company lawyer is really good.
- 5. I go to the dentist every six months.
- 6. The reporter asked so many questions.

- 7. The secretary let me get inside the office.
- 8. We spoke to an attorney about this problem.
- 9. Everybody knows this author.
- 10. Bicycles are the best means of transportation in this town.
- 11. Their individual abilities made the organization strong.
- 12. His quality as a lawyer is excellent.

- 1. Would you mind if you shared your experience of being inside the prison with us?
- 2. He experienced that excitement when he was in London.
- 3. Would you mind if I canceled my appointment today with Attorney Smith?
- 4. Their trust in each other is extraordinary.
- 5. Do you think she would mind if I put my trust in a criminal?
- 6. Do you still trust him?

- 7. He is known for his achievements.
- 8. Would you mind if I wrote about your achievement in the newspaper?
- 9. Her good qualities made her rich and successful.
- 10. Do you mind if you show us the solution to this problem first?
- 11. I don't mind if the police give us so much protection.
- 12. Do you mind following the long process?



- 1. confident
- 2. effort
- 3. everybody
- 4. favorite
- 5. previous
- 6. movie
- 7. difficult
- 8. very

- 1. The director taught him to become a better actor. Repeat.
- 2. The director taught him to become a better actor. Change: her, actress.
- 3. The director taught her to become a better actress. Change: helped, good.
- 4. The director helped her to become a good actress. Change: movie, famous.
- 5. The movie helped her to become a famous actress. Change: made, proud.
- 6. The movie made her to become a proud actress. Change: film, dramatic.

- 1. I know a very good lawyer. Repeat.
- 2. I know a very good lawyer. Change: nice.
- 3. I know a very nice lawyer. Change: met.
- 4. I met a very nice lawyer. Change: dentist.
- 5. I met a very nice dentist. Change: we.
- 6. We met a very nice dentist. Change: beautiful.
- 7. We met a very beautiful dentist. Change: reporter.
- 8. We met a very beautiful reporter. Change: asked.
- 9. We asked a very beautiful reporter. Change: secretary.
- 10. We asked a very beautiful secretary. Change: they.

- 1. Would you mind if I canceled your lesson tomorrow?
- 2. Would you mind if I canceled her lesson tomorrow?
- 3. Would you mind if I canceled her appointment tomorrow?
- 4. Do you mind if I cancel her appointment tomorrow?
- 5. Do you mind if I change her appointment tomorrow?
- 6. Do you mind if we change her appointment tomorrow?
- 7. Do you mind if we change the appointment tomorrow?
- 8. Do you mind if we change the proceedings tomorrow?
- 9. Do you mind if we change the payment tomorrow?
- 10. Do you mind if we process the payment tomorrow?

- 1. Do you mind if I change the process? Repeat.
- 2. Do you mind if I change the process? Add: payment.
- 3. Do you mind if I change the payment process? Add: don't.
- 4. Do you mind if I don't change the payment process? Add: later.
- 5. Do you mind if I don't change the payment process later? Add: last.

- 1. She needs confidence for the dramatic show. Repeat.
- 2. She needs confidence for the dramatic show. Change: he.
- 3. He needs confidence for the dramatic show. Change: effort.
- 4. He needs effort for the dramatic show. Change: actors.
- 5. He needs actors for the dramatic show. Change: movie.
- 6. He needs actors for the dramatic movie. Change: has.
- 7. He has actors for the dramatic movie. Change: musical.
- 8. He has actors for the musical movie. Change: singers.
- 9. He has singers for the musical movie. Change: short.
- 10. He has singers for the short movie. Change: recording.

- 1. Would you mind if I opened the door? Repeat.
- 2. Would you mind if I opened the door? Change: closed.
- 3. Would you mind if I closed the door? Add: wooden.
- 4. Would you mind if I closed the wooden door? Change: cleaned.
- 5. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden door? Add: tomorrow.
- 6. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden door tomorrow? Change: table.
- 7. Would you mind if I cleaned the wooden table tomorrow? Change: removed.
- 8. Would you mind if I removed the wooden table tomorrow? Change: rails.
- 9. Would you mind if I removed the wooden rails tomorrow? Change: do.
- 10. Do you mind if I remove the wooden rails tomorrow? Add: morning.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.11

# Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. Bicycles are the best means of transportation in this town.
- 2. They have to keep the good quality to earn more money.
- 3. The quality of their individual work is not very excellent.
- 4. A teacher knows the individual needs of her students.
- 5. Nobody has their own secretary to assist them.

- 1. I would like to see my favorite actress. Repeat.
- 2. I would like to see my favorite actress. Transform: who.
- 3. I can see his confidence. Repeat.
- 4. I can see his confidence. Transform: what.
- 5. They did the recording yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. They did the recording yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. I can relate to the story because it happened to me. Repeat.
- 8. I can relate to the story because it happened to me. Transform: why.
- $\bf 9.$  The famous actors and actresses are sitting at the back. Repeat.
- 10. The famous actors and actresses are sitting at the back. Transform: where.

- 1. It gives protection against the sun. Add: should.
- 2. She gave us solutions to the problem. Add: didn't.
- 3. This achievement is not as good as before. Change: these.
- 4. I don't mind experiencing what you have just experienced. Change: he.
- 5. She thinks that trust is very important in a relationship. Add: respect.

## **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. Can I have a glass of water, please?
- 2. What is the solution to their problem?
- 3. Would you mind if I closed the door?
- 4. Do you mind if I tell you to trust his ideas?
- 5. Who has all the proceedings of the meeting?

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1. She needs confidence for the dramatic show. Write.

Change: he.

2. The actor said that recording a film in the prison is exciting. Write.

Change: director.

3. Everybody has their own secretary to help them. Write.

Change: assist.

4. They don't like the new means of communication nowadays. Write.

Change: she.

5. Do you mind if I tell you to change your friends? Write.

Change: trust.

6. He said that recording a musical film in the prison is exciting. Write.

Change: military.

7. He was very dramatic in that film. Write.

Change: they.

Please refer to the definition file.



- 1. There are still some honest politicians.
- 2. His political views were considered by the people.
- 3. I don't want to talk about politics.
- 4. The government is trying hard to improve the country.
- 5. This law is unfair.
- 6. The police should protect people from bad people.
- 7. A government official must have good leadership.
- 8. Asian culture is different from European culture.
- 9. Do you have the authority to approve these proceedings?
- 10. The president has the authority to remove lazy people from the government.
- 11. Our president is a good leader.
- 12. A king should be an understanding leader.

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- 1. If I were the president of this country, I would make everybody rich. Repeat.
- 2. If I were the president of this country, I would make everybody rich. Change: give, money.
- 3. If I were the president of this country, I would give everybody money. Change: company, them.
- 4. If I were the president of this company, I would give them money. Change: leader, organization.
- 5. If I were the leader of this organization, I would give them money. Change: protect, often.

- 1. She was a very honest official in the country. Repeat.
- 2. She was a very honest official in the country. Change: famous.
- 3. She was a very famous official in the country. Change: politician.
- 4. She was a very famous politician in the country. Change: he.
- 5. He was a very famous politician in the country. Change: serious.
- 6. He was a very serious politician in the country. Change: king.
- 7. He was a very serious king in the country. Change: leader.
- 8. He was a very serious leader in the country. Change: dangerous.
- 9. He was a very dangerous leader in the country. Change: state.
- 10. He was a very dangerous leader in the state. Change: government.

- 1. The leadership of the king is as good as his father's.
- 2. The political leadership of the king is as good as his father's.
- 3. The political leadership of the king is not as good as his father's.
- 4. The political leadership of the king is not as good as his late father's.

- 1. The president has to change the laws. Add: of the country.
- 2. The president has to change the laws of the country. Add: the authority.
- 3. The president has the authority to change the laws of the country. Add: unfair.
- 4. The president has the authority to change the unfair laws of the country. Add: new.

- 1. The youth don't care about politics. Repeat.
- 2. The youth don't care about politics. Transform: who.
- 3. They had a very strange culture in the past. Repeat.
- 4. They had a very strange culture in the past. Transform: when.
- 5. The soldiers protect the king. Repeat.
- 6. The soldiers protect the king. Transform: who.
- 7. She is still working in the offices of the government. Repeat.
- 8. She is still working in the offices of the government. Transform: where.
- 9. We understand the processes of the government. Repeat.
- 10. We understand the processes of the government. Transform: what.

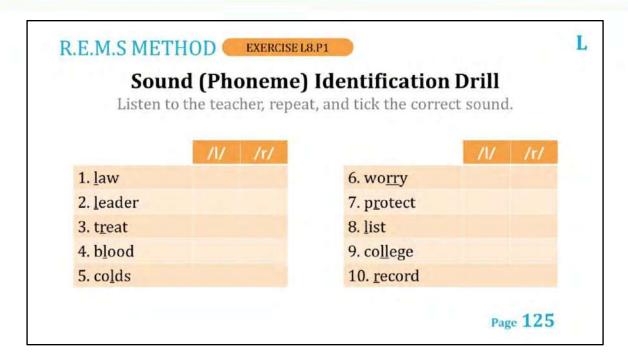
- 1. They were having problems with the government. Change: don't.
- 2. They love to talk about politics. Change: he.
- 3. A king should protect his people. Change: kings.
- 4. She wants to change the law herself. Change: himself.
- 5. The president is having a meeting. Change: presidents.

Please refer to the definition file.



- 1. Blood is thick and red.
- 2. She broke some of her bones when she was little.
- 3. Doctors studied his brain.
- 4. We study the human brain.
- 5. They hit him in the chest.
- 6. We went to the hospital to treat the pain.
- 7. The medical treatment is really expensive.
- 8. There is no available medicine for the virus.
- 9. Maria treated us to dinner.

- 10. We can prevent it by being careful.
- 11. They are worried about you.
- 12. He worries a lot.
- 13. Your worries won't help you.
- 14. His shirt has blood on it.
- 15. Let's make our brains think!
- 16. Their treatment towards us was really nice.
- 17. I got a cold yesterday, so I was absent.



- 1. law
- 2. leader
- 3. treat
- 4. blood
- 5. colds
- 6. worry
- 7. protect
- 8. list
- 9. college
- 10. record

- 1. My cousin has a problem with her bones. Repeat.
- 2. My cousin has a problem with her bones. Change: his.
- 3. His cousin has a problem with her bones. Change: daughter.
- 4. His daughter has a problem with her bones. Change: chest.
- 5. His daughter has a problem with her chest. Change: blood.
- 6. His daughter has a problem with her blood. Change: sister.
- 7. His sister has a problem with her blood. Change: doctor.
- 8. His sister has a problem with her doctor. Change: conversation.
- 9. His sister has a conversation with her doctor. Change: had.
- 10. His sister had a conversation with her doctor. Change: appointment.

- 1. They are worried about their colds. Repeat.
- 2. They are worried about their colds. Change: we, our.
- 3. We are worried about our colds. Change: were, scared.
- 4. We were scared about our colds. Change: of, neighbor.
- 5. We were scared of our neighbor. Change: he, is.

- 1. We should prevent colds.
- 2. We should prevent colds and viruses.
- 3. We should wash to prevent colds and viruses.
- 4. We should wash our hands to prevent colds and viruses.
- 5. We should wash our hands often to prevent colds and viruses.

- 1. My doctor has treated people. Repeat.
- 2. My doctor has treated people. Add: successfully.
- 3. My doctor has successfully treated people. Add: many.
- 4. My doctor has successfully treated many people. Add: before.

- 1. Our parents treat us. Repeat.
- 2. Our parents treat us. Add: will.
- 3. Our parents will treat us. Add: to coffee.
- 4. Our parents will treat us to coffee. Add: tomorrow.
- 5. Our parents will treat us to coffee tomorrow. Add: night.

- 1. She worries about her job. Repeat.
- 2. She worries about her job. Change: health.
- 3. She worries about her health. Change: mother.
- 4. She worries about her mother. Add: a lot.
- 5. She worries a lot about her mother. Change: their.
- 6. She worries a lot about their mother. Change: safety.
- 7. She worries a lot about their safety. Add: outside.
- 8. She worries a lot about their safety outside. Change: he.
- 9. He worries a lot about their safety outside. Change: pets.
- 10. He worries a lot about their pets outside. Add: cute.

- 1. The doctor's treatment is very good. Repeat.
- 2. The doctor's treatment is very good. Transform: whose.
- 3. His student caught a cold because the weather was bad yesterday. Repeat.
- 4. His student caught a cold because the weather was bad yesterday. Transform: why.
- 5. His worries make him sick. Repeat.
- 6. His worries make him sick. Transform: what.
- 7. We can prevent accidents on the road if we are careful. Repeat.
- 8. We can prevent accidents on the road if we are careful. Transform: what.
- 9. I broke a bone when I was young. Repeat.
- 10. I broke a bone when I was young. Transform: when.
- 11. He is a very good brain doctor. Repeat.
- 12. He is a very good brain doctor. Transform: not.

Please refer to the definition file.





Talking About The Conditions for a State or Events 2

## even, even though, not even

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1. We use even to emphasize that something is surprising or not likely.

For example, the children cleaned the whole house. They even cleaned the garden.

2. We use even though as a stronger way to say though or although and we use this to emphasize a difference.

For example, Even though I didn't like the food, I still ate it.

3. We use not even to emphasize that something has not happened or is not there.

For example, He did not even ask who owned the book. He just took it.

- 1. We have to follow even the unimportant rules in the organization.
- 2. They don't even fear the strongest.
- 3. We don't even care about the punishments.
- 4. They still even contributed a little.
- 5. My sister turned down the chance to go to China.
- 6. Even though a murder happened in that place, they still go there!
- 7. Their employees signed the terms and agreement even though they're not legal.
- 8. Even though most of the medical terms are difficult, the students have to remember them.

- 9. The king still rules his country well even though he is seriously sick.
- 10. They looked into the murder even though it was really dangerous.
- 11. They aren't happy with everything, not even with the contribution.
- 12. He's not making any noise, not even a small sound.
- 13. He did not even consider having peace in this country.
- 14. He did not even finish his term as a president.
- 15. The punishment is not even fair!

## **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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- 1. political
- 2. politician
- 3. government
- 4. authority
- 5. contribution
- 6. contribute
- 7. prevent
- 8. worried

- 1. She could even rule the organization herself. Repeat.
- 2. She could even rule the organization herself. Change: change, can.
- 3. She can even change the organization herself. Change: He, himself.
- 4. He can even change the organization himself. Change: look into, terms.
- 5. He can even look into the terms himself. Change: check, must.
- 6. He must even check the terms himself. Change: you, yourself.

- 1. The people fear the city because of a murder.
- 2. The people fear the city because of a single murder.
- 3. The people now fear the city because of a single murder.
- 4. The people now fear the city because of a terrible single murder.

- 1. Even though the noise was loud, he was able to study. Repeat.
- 2. Even though the noise was loud, he was able to study. Add: still.
- 3. Even though the noise was loud, he was still able to study. Add: very.
- 4. Even though the noise was very loud, he was still able to study. Add: hard.
- 5. Even though the noise was very loud, he was still able to study hard. Add: and annoying.

- 1. They turned down the terms. Repeat.
- 2. They turned down the terms. Add: agreement.
- 3. They turned down the terms and agreement. Add: company's.
- 4. They turned down the company's terms and the agreement. Add: didn't.
- 5. They didn't turn down the company's terms and the agreement. Add: last week.

- 1. Would you mind if I stopped this? Repeat.
- 2. Would you mind if I stopped this? Change: turned down.
- 3. Would you mind if I turned this down? Change: do.
- 4. Do you mind if I turn this down? Change: music.
- 5. Do you mind if I turn the music down? Change: she.

- 1. Even though he contributed time and effort, their leader still doesn't care. Add: is.
- 2. He is now in his second term in the position. Change: she.
- 3. Even this child knows the meaning of the term. Change: children.
- 4. The leader of the country discussed world peace. Add: should.
- 5. They don't even look into the quality of his work. Change: she.

- 1. I'm going to turn down the TV's volume. Repeat.
- 2. I'm going to turn down the TV's volume. Transform: what.
- 3. My lawyer is going to look into these terms. Repeat.
- 4. My lawyer is going to look into these terms. Transform: who.
- 5. A murder happened last night. Repeat.
- 6. A murder happened last night. Transform: when.
- 7. I know there is still love and peace in this village. Repeat.
- 8. I know there is still love and peace in this village. Transform: where.
- 9. They promised to look into the procedure. Repeat.
- 10. They promised to look into the procedure. Add: didn't.

## Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. Asian culture is different from European culture.
- 2. The presidents are having a meeting.
- 3. She broke some of her bones when she was little.
- 4. We have to follow even the unimportant rules in the organization.
- 5. He is even now on his second term in the position.

- 1. There are still some honest politicians.
- 2. His political views were considered by the people.
- 3. I don't want to talk about politics.
- 4. The government is trying hard to improve the country.
- 5. This law is unfair.

- 6. The police should protect people from bad people.
- 7. A government official must have good leadership.
- 8. Asian culture is different from European culture.
- 9. Do you have the authority to approve these proceedings?
- 10. The president has the authority to remove lazy people from the government.

- 1. Blood is thick and red.
- 2. She broke some of her bones when she was little.
- 3. Doctors studied his brain.
- 4. We study the human brain.
- 5. They hit him in the chest.
- 6. We went to the hospital to treat the pain.

- 7. The medical treatment is really expensive.
- 8. There is no available medicine for the virus.
- 9. Maria treated us to dinner.
- 10. We can prevent it by being careful
- 11. They are worried about you.
- 12. He worries a lot.

- L
- 1. We have to follow even the unimportant rules in the organization.
- 2. They don't even fear the strongest.
- 3. We don't even care about the punishments.
- 4. They still contributed even a little.
- 5. My sister turned down the chance to go to China.
- 6. Even though a murder happened in that place, they still go there!

- 7. Their employees signed the terms and agreement even though it's not legal.
- 8. Even though most of the medical terms are difficult, the students have to remember them.
- 9. The king still rules his country well even though he is seriously sick.
- 10. They looked into the murder even though it was really dangerous.
- 11. They aren't happy with everything, not even with the contribution.
- 12. He's not making any noise, not even a small sound.

- 1. The leadership of the king is as good as his father's.
- 2. The political leadership of the king is as good as his father's.
- 3. The political leadership of the king is not as good as his father's.
- 4. The political leadership of the king is not as good as his late father's.

- 1. law
- 2. leader
- 3. treat
- 4. blood
- 5. colds
- 6. worry
- 7. protect
- 8. list
- 9. college
- 10. record

- 1. My cousin has a problem with her bones. Repeat.
- 2. My cousin has a problem with her bones. Change: his.
- 3. His cousin has a problem with her bones. Change: daughter.
- 4. His daughter has a problem with her bones. Change: chest.
- 5. His daughter has a problem with her chest. Change: blood.
- 6. His daughter has a problem with her blood. Change: sister.
- 7. His sister has a problem with her blood. Change: doctor.
- 8. His sister has a problem with her doctor. Change: conversation.
- 9. His sister has a conversation with her doctor. Change: had.
- 10. His sister had a conversation with her doctor. Change: appointment.

- 1. She could even rule the organization herself. Repeat.
- 2. She could even rule the organization herself. Change: change, can.
- 3. She can even change the organization herself. Change: He, himself.
- 4. He can even change the organization himself. Change: look into, terms.
- 5. He can even look into the terms himself. Change: check, must.
- 6. He must even check the terms himself. Change: you, yourself.

- 1. The president has to change the laws. Add: of the country.
- 2. The president has to change the laws of the country. Add: the authority.
- 3. The president has the authority to change the laws of the country. Add: unfair.
- 4. The president has the authority to change the unfair laws of the country. Add: new.

- 1. She worries about her job. Repeat.
- 2. She worries about her job. Change: health.
- 3. She worries about her health. Change: mother.
- 4. She worries about her mother. Add: a lot.
- 5. She worries a lot about her mother. Change: their.
- 6. She worries a lot about their mother. Change: safety.
- 7. She worries a lot about their safety. Add: outside.
- 8. She worries a lot about their safety outside. Change: he.
- 9. He worries a lot about their safety outside. Change: pets.
- 10. He worries a lot about their pets outside. Add: cute.

- 1. political
- 2. politician
- 3. government
- 4. authority
- 5. contribution
- 6. contribute
- 7. prevent
- 8. worried

- 1. Even though the noise was loud, he was able to study. Repeat.
- 2. Even though the noise was loud, he was able to study. Add: still.
- 3. Even though the noise was loud, he was still able to study. Add: very.
- 4. Even though the noise was very loud, he was still able to study. Add: hard.
- 5. Even though the noise was very loud, he was still able to study hard. Add: and annoying.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.12

## **Sentence Chunking Drill**

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. Asian culture is different from European culture.
- 2. The presidents are having a meeting.
- 3. She broke some of her bones when she was little.
- 4. We have to follow even the unimportant rules in the organization.
- 5. He is even now on his second term in the position.

- 1. The doctor's treatment is very good. Repeat.
- 2. The doctor's treatment is very good. Transform: whose.
- 3. His student caught a cold because the weather was bad yesterday. Repeat.
- 4. His student caught a cold because the weather was bad yesterday. Transform: why.
- 5. His worries make him sick. Repeat.
- 6. His worries make him sick. Transform: what.
- 7. We can prevent accidents on the road if we are careful. Repeat.
- 8. We can prevent accidents on the road if we are careful. Transform: what.
- 9. I broke a bone when I was young. Repeat.
- 10. I broke a bone when I was young. Transform: when.
- 11. He is a very good brain doctor. Repeat.
- 12. He is a very good brain doctor. Transform: not.

- 1. The youth don't care about politics. Repeat.
- 2. The youth don't care about politics. Transform: who.
- 3. They had a very strange culture in the past. Repeat.
- 4. They had a very strange culture in the past. Transform: when.
- 5. The soldiers protect the king. Repeat.
- 6. The soldiers protect the king. Transform: who.
- 7. She is still working in the offices of the government. Repeat.
- 8. She is still working in the offices of the government. Transform: where.
- 9. We understand the processes of the government. Repeat.
- 10. We understand the processes of the government. Transform: what.

1. She was a very famous official in the country. Write.

Change: politician.

2. She worries a lot about their mother. Write.

Change: safety.

3. Even this child knows the meaning of the term. Write.

Change: children.

4. His sister has a problem with her doctor. Write.

Change: conversation.

5. He was a very dangerous leader in the country. Write.

Change: state.

6. She wants to change the law herself. Write.

Change: himself.

Please refer to the definition file.







Another use of present continuous is when we want to say that something is happening in the future. We use this if the action is already planned.

For example:

I am cleaning the house this weekend.

We are having dinner tonight.

- 1. If you work in that company, you are going to have a good income.
- 2. I am going to have an interview tomorrow morning.
- 3. They are giving some copies this Tuesday.
- 4. She is going to copy the list later.
- 5. They are answering inquiries this weekend.
- 6. My secretary is handing in the contract tomorrow morning.
- 7. I'm going to buy some sugar because we are running out of it.
- 8. They are saving up because they want to buy a new car.
- 9. He has all the qualifications they need so he's going to try tomorrow.
- 10. We are sharing the punishment's purpose in the meeting next week.
- 11. The actors and actresses are showing their abilities on stage tomorrow night.
- 12. The company's lawyer is going to tell you about the contract.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. interview
- 2. inquiry
- 3. contract
- 4. qualification
- 5. purpose
- 6. month
- 7. ship
- 8. friend
- 9. continuous
- 10. future

- 1. My sister is giving the contracts tomorrow.
- 2. My brother is giving the contracts tomorrow.
- 3. My brother is giving the money tomorrow.
- 4. My brother is giving the copies tomorrow.
- 5. My teacher is giving the copies tomorrow.
- ${\bf 6.}\ My\ teacher\ is\ giving\ the\ inquiries\ tomorrow.$
- 7. My student is giving the inquiries tonight.
- 8. My student is giving the list tonight.
- 9. My student is copying the list tonight.
- 10. My student is handing in the list tonight.

- 1. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview. Repeat.
- 2. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview. Change: leaving.
- 3. Dad is leaving with him tomorrow for an interview. Change: later.
- 4. Dad is leaving with him later for an interview. Change: you.
- 5. Dad is leaving with you later for an interview. Change: coming.

- 1. I am meeting someone to talk about income.
- 2. I am meeting someone tomorrow to talk about income.
- 3. I am meeting someone tomorrow afternoon to talk about income.
- 4. I am not meeting someone tomorrow afternoon to talk about income.

- 1. I'm staying. Repeat.
- 2. I'm staying. Add: home.
- 3. I'm staying home. Add: to save up.
- 4. I'm staying home to save up. Add: this weekend.
- 5. I'm staying home this weekend to save up. Add: money.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L10.6

## **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. I am going out later because we are running out of coffee. Repeat.
- 2. I am going out later because we are running out of coffee. Transform: why.
- 3. We are showing the list of qualifications next week. Repeat.
- 4. We are showing the list of qualifications next week. Transform: what.
- 5. You are showing them your abilities tonight on this stage. Repeat.
- 6. You are showing them your abilities tonight on this stage. Transform: where.
- 7. Our lawyer is going to look into the purpose of the contribution. Repeat.
- 8. Our lawyer is going to look into the purpose of the contribution. Transform: who.
- 9. I am not going to Japan with you next year because I'm saving up money. Repeat.
- 10. I am not going to Japan with you next year because I'm saving up money. Transform: why.

L

## R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L10.7

# **Verb-based Question Exercise**

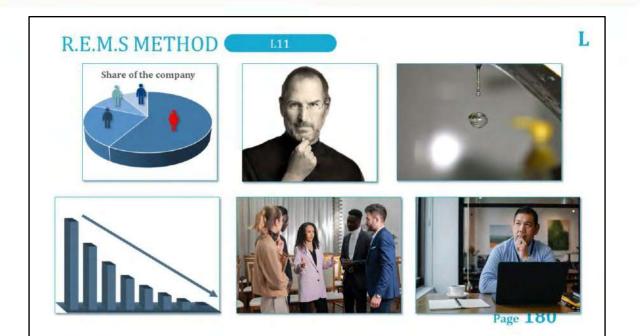
Change the given words into present progressive to complete the sentences.

Ex: I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) some friends after school. — am meeting.

- 1. She \_\_\_\_ (see) her dentist on Monday.
- 2. They \_\_\_ (get) married this month.
- 3. When \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (start) your music lesson?
- 4. Mom \_\_\_\_ (leave) by ship tomorrow.
- 5. My boss \_\_\_\_ (arrive) tonight at 6:00 pm.

- 1. What are you doing tonight?
- 2. Where are you going for your next vacation?
- 3. What time are you leaving for work/school tomorrow?
- 4. Are you going to visit a friend this weekend?
- 5. Who are you playing basketball with on Sunday?

Please refer to the definition file.



- 1. Mr. Miller owned 50 percent of the shares of the company.
- 2. He bought some stocks in the company.
- 3. The head of the company is the owner.
- 4. The owner is selling the shares of his clothing business.
- 5. I make a draft first before writing the actual letter.
- 6. Let's get an umbrella because a drop of rain fell.
- 7. There was a 5% drop in stock price yesterday.
- 8. Changing heads affects the income of the business.

- 9. Business ownership has to go through many processes.
- 10. My decision is final. I will go to London this year.
- 11. I was told by my head to think things over before making decisions.
- 12. The committee had made their final decision.
- 13. She qualifies to be the head of the academic department.
- 14. The decision made by the heads committee affects the income of the company.
- 15. The clothes shop ran out of stock of black dresses.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L11.P1

### **Sentence Chunking Drill**

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. The committee should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 2. One should qualify to buy some shares to have ownership in this company.
- 3. In writing a business letter, you have to make a draft first.
- 4. A drop in prices will not affect the number of customers in the shop.
- 5. Our personal problems should never affect our jobs.

- 1. The head must think it over before making decisions.
- 2. The head should think it over before making decisions.
- 3. The owner should think it over before making decisions.
- 4. The owner should think it over before making punishments.
- 5. The committee should think it over before making punishments.
- 6. The committee should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 7. You should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 8. You have to think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 9. You have to think it over before removing punishments.
- 10. You have to think it over before removing stuff.

#### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. qualifications
- 2. contract
- 3. inquiry
- 4. committee
- 5. decision
- 6. dentist
- 7. progressive
- 8. ownership
- 9. strengthening
- 10. affect

- 1. One should qualify to buy some shares to have ownership in this company. Change: you, must.
- 2. You must qualify to buy some shares to have ownership in this company. Change: own, access.
- 3. You must qualify to own some shares to have access in this company. Change: stocks, business.
- 4. You must qualify to own some stocks to have access in this business. Change: arrange, authority.
- 5. You must arrange to own some stocks to have authority in this business. Change: I, increase.

- 1. You make a draft.
- 2. You make a draft first.
- 3. You have to make a draft first.
- 4. In writing, you have to make a draft first.
- 5. In writing a letter, you have to make a draft first.
- $\bf 6. \ In \ writing \ a \ business \ letter, you have to make a \ draft first.$

- 1. A drop in prices will affect customers. Repeat.
- 2. A drop in prices will affect customers. Add: the number of.
- 3. A drop in prices will affect the number of customers. Add: in the shop.
- 4. A drop in prices will affect the number of customers in the shop. Add: not.

- 1. The owner's decisions affect the staff. Repeat.
- 2. The owner's decisions affect the staff. Change: committee.
- 3. The committee's decisions affect the staff. Add: will.
- 4. The committee's decisions will affect the staff. Change: income.
- 5. The committee's decision will affect the income. Change: their.
- 6. The committee's decision will affect their income. Change: ability.
- 7. The committee's ability will affect their income. Change: head.
- 8. The head's ability will affect their income. Add: overall.

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- 1. Her decision to go to Paris is not sure yet. Repeat.
- 2. Her decision to go to Paris is not sure yet. Transform: what.
- 3. Ms. Jones was the only one to qualify for the position. Repeat.
- 4. Ms. Jones was the only one to qualify for the position. Transform: who.
- 5. We are having a meeting with the head tomorrow. Repeat.
- 6. We are having a meeting with the head tomorrow. Transform: when.
- 7. Our personal problems should never affect our jobs. Repeat.
- 8. Our personal problems should never affect our jobs. Transform: what.
- 9. The shop owner went to England. Repeat.
- 10. The shop owner went to England. Transform: where.

- 1. Here is the draft of my work. Change: are.
- 2. My plant needs just a drop of water. Change: plants.
- 3. She owned some shares in that big company. Add: didn't.
- 4. They want to buy some stocks. Change: Maria.
- 5. I want to know if the decision is final. Change: decisions.

Please refer to the definition file.





**Talking About Preferences** 

# would prefer + infinitive

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L

This is used for polite requests or to ask someone in a polite way what they prefer.

- 1. Would you prefer to call him back or would you like me to call him for you?
- 2. Would you prefer to set this office up now or tomorrow?
- 3. Would you prefer to go with me when I give the book back?
- 4. I would prefer to pay you back immediately.
- 5. The old woman even paid her money in.
- 6. I would prefer to hold on the line rather than call you back.
- 7. Would you prefer to come back later or just hold on?
- 8. Could you hold on for a moment, please?

- 9. The total amount of the food is \$1000.
- 10. Her task is to set the table up.
- 11. She would prefer to pay her debts in full.
- 12. Our purchase's total amount will be paid by my dad.
- 13. I would prefer to keep the receipts myself.
- 14. He would prefer you give that back to him now.
- 15. We would like your boss to call us back on Monday.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. debt
- 2. purchase
- 3. document
- 4. receipt
- 5. prefer

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- 1. Would you prefer to give the purchase back tomorrow?
- 2. Would you prefer to give the documents back tomorrow?
- 3. Would you prefer to give the list back tomorrow?
- 4. Would you prefer to give the list back later?
- 5. Would they prefer to give the list back later?
- 6. Would they prefer to give the books back later?
- 7. Would they prefer to set the books up later?
- 8. Would she prefer to set the books up later?
- 9. Would she prefer to set the hotel up later?
- 10. Would she prefer to set the hotel up herself?

- 1. He would prefer to pay me back early. Repeat.
- 2. He would prefer to pay me back early. Change: she, us.
- 3. She would prefer to pay us back early. Change: the debts, tonight.
- 4. She would prefer to pay the debts back tonight. Change: he, total.
- 5. He would prefer to pay the total back tonight. Change: call back, you.
- 6. He would prefer to call you back tonight. Change: his boss, on Monday.

- 1. I pay my money in at the bank.
- 2. I will pay my money in at the bank.
- 3. I will pay my money in at the bank tomorrow.
- 4. I will not pay my money in at the bank tomorrow.

# **Intermediate Multiple-slot Expansion Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. They prefer to hold on. Repeat.
- 2. They prefer to hold on. Add: would, now.
- 3. They would prefer to hold on now. Add: than, call back.
- 4. They would prefer to hold on now than call back. Add: actually, tomorrow.

- 1. I would prefer to pay the money back in half. Repeat.
- 2. I would prefer to pay the money back in half. Transform: what.
- 3. She would prefer to call me back tonight. Repeat.
- 4. She would prefer to call me back tonight. Transform: when.
- 5. We would prefer to set the president's office up first. Repeat.
- 6. We would prefer to set the president's office up first. Transform: where.
- 7. The president would prefer to do the task himself. Repeat.
- 8. The president would prefer to do the task himself. Transform: who.
- 9. She would prefer to be in debt rather than die hungry. Repeat.
- 10. She would prefer to be in debt rather than die hungry. Transform: which.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L12.P2

## **Sentence Chunking Drill**

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- You must qualify to own some stocks to have authority in this business.
- 2. The head should think it over before making decisions.
- 3. The clothes shop ran out of stock of black dresses.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L12.P2

### **Sentence Chunking Drill**

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 4. The actors and actresses are showing their abilities on stage tomorrow night.
- I am not going to Japan with you next year because I'm saving up money.
- 6. I don't know what he would prefer to eat.
- 7. He would prefer to call you back tonight.

- 1. I thought you would prefer to call us back. Add: didn't.
- 2. I asked him if he would prefer to stay home or not. Add: will.
- 3. I don't know what he would prefer to eat. Change: mom.

- 1. What color would you prefer?
- 2. Where would you prefer to go tonight?
- 3. Which subject would you prefer to study, math or English?
- 4. Who would you prefer to study with?
- 5. Would you prefer to read books or watch movies?

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.1

- 1. If you work in that company, you are going to have a good income.
- 2. I am going to have an interview tomorrow morning.
- 3. They are giving some copies this Tuesday.
- 4. She is going to copy the list later.
- 5. They are answering inquiries this weekend.

- 6. My secretary is handing in the contract tomorrow morning.
- 7. I'm going to buy some sugar because we are running out of it.
- 8. They are saving up because they want to buy a new car.
- 9. He has all the qualifications they need so he's going to try tomorrow.
- 10. We are sharing the punishment's purpose in the meeting next week.

- 1. Mr. Miller owned 50 percent of the shares of the company.
- 2. He bought some stocks in the company.
- 3. The head of the company is the owner.
- 4. The owner is selling the shares of his clothing business.
- 5. I make a draft first before writing the actual letter.
- 6. Let's get an umbrella because a drop of rain fell.

- 7. There was a 5% drop in the stock price yesterday.
- 8. Changing heads affects the income of the business.
- 9. Business ownership has to go through many processes.
- 10. My decision is final. I will go to London this year.
- 11. I was told by my head to think things over before making decisions.
- 12. The committee had made their final decision.

- 1. Would you prefer to call him back or would you like me to call him for you?
- 2. Would you prefer to set this office up now or tomorrow?
- 3. Would you prefer to go with me when I give the book back?
- 4. I would prefer to pay you back immediately.
- 5. The old woman even paid her money in.
- 6. I would prefer to hold on the line rather than call you back.

- 7. Would you prefer to come back later or just hold on?
- 8. Could you hold on for a moment, please?
- 9. The total amount of the food is \$1000.
- 10. Her task is to set the table up.
- 11. She would prefer to pay her debts in full.
- 12. Our purchase's total amount will be paid by my dad.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. interview
- 2. inquiry
- 3. contract
- 4. qualification
- 5. purpose
- 6. month
- 7. ship
- 8. friend
- 9. continuous
- 10. future

- 1. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview. Repeat.
- 2. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview. Change: leaving.
- 3. Dad is leaving with him tomorrow for an interview. Change: later.
- 4. Dad is leaving with him later for an interview. Change: you.
- 5. Dad is leaving with you later for an interview. Change: coming.

- 1. The head must think it over before making decisions.
- 2. The head should think it over before making decisions.
- 3. The owner should think it over before making decisions.
- 4. The owner should think it over before making punishments.
- 5. The committee should think it over before making punishments.
- 6. The committee should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 7. You should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 8. You have to think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 9. You have to think it over before removing punishments.
- 10. You have to think it over before removing stuff.

- 1. They prefer to hold on. Repeat.
- 2. They prefer to hold on. Add: would, now.
- 3. They would prefer to hold on now. Add: than, call back.
- 4. They would prefer to hold on now than call back. Add: actually, tomorrow.

## Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. The committee should think it over before strengthening punishments.
- 2. One should qualify to buy some shares to have ownership in this company.
- 3. In writing a business letter, you have to make a draft first.
- 4. A drop in prices will not affect the number of customers in the shop.
- 5. Our personal problems should never affect our jobs.

- 1. I'm staying. Repeat.
- 2. I'm staying. Add: home.
- 3. I'm staying home. Add: to save up.
- 4. I'm staying home to save up. Add: this weekend.
- 5. I'm staying home this weekend to save up. Add: money.

- 1. qualifications
- 2. contract
- 3. inquiry
- 4. committee
- 5. decision
- 6. dentist
- 7. progressive
- 8. ownership
- 9. strengthening
- 10. affect

- 1. The owner's decisions affect the staff. Repeat.
- 2. The owner's decisions affect the staff. Change: committee.
- 3. The committee's decisions affect the staff. Add: will.
- 4. The committee's decisions will affect the staff. Change: income.
- 5. The committee's decision will affect the income. Change: their.
- 6. The committee's decision will affect their income. Change: ability.
- 7. The committee's ability will affect their income. Change: head.
- 8. The head's ability will affect their income. Add: overall.

- 1. debt
- 2. purchase
- 3. document
- 4. receipt
- 5. prefer

- 1. I would prefer to pay the money back in half. Repeat.
- 2. I would prefer to pay the money back in half. Transform: what.
- 3. She would prefer to call me back tonight. Repeat.
- 4. She would prefer to call me back tonight. Transform: when.
- 5. We would prefer to set the president's office up first. Repeat.
- 6. We would prefer to set the president's office up first. Transform: where.
- 7. The president would prefer to do the task himself. Repeat.
- 8. The president would prefer to do the task himself. Transform: who.
- 9. She would prefer to be in debt rather than die hungry. Repeat.
- 10. She would prefer to be in debt rather than die hungry. Transform: which.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.14

### Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. You must qualify to own some stocks to have authority in this business.
- 2. The head should think it over before making decisions.
- 3. The clothes shop ran out of stock of black dresses.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.14

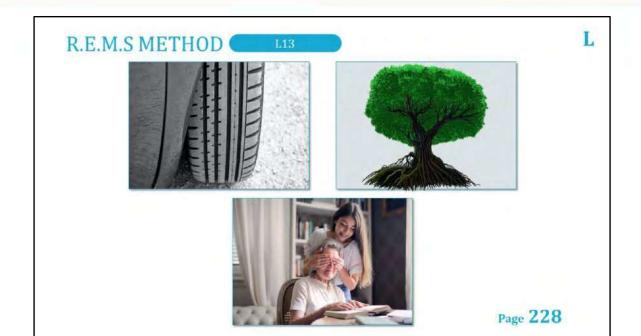
## Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 4. The actors and actresses are showing their abilities on stage tomorrow night.
- 5. I am not going to Japan with you next year because I'm saving up money.
- 6. I don't know what he would prefer to eat.
- 7. He would prefer to call you back tonight.

- 1. The actors and actresses are showing their abilities on stage tomorrow night.
- 2. He has all the qualifications they need so he's going to try tomorrow.
- 3. I was told by my head to think things over before making decisions.
- 4. Business ownership has to go through many processes.
- 5. Would you prefer to call him back or would you like me to call him for you?
- 6. She would prefer to pay her debts in full.
- 7. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview.
- 8. The committee should think it over before making punishments.

Please refer to the definition file.



L13

**Turning Adjectives Into Adverbs** 

# -ly making adverbs

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Some adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective or changing the last few letters of the adjective to -ly.

Take note that there is no specific principle on how to change adjectives to adverbs.

For example,

happy – happily, sad – sadly, terrible – terribly, hopeful – hopefully, great – greatly etc.

- 1. The consequences are awful.
- 2. We honestly don't like the idea of the exceptions to the rule.
- 3. Car wheels are perfectly built from rubber.
- 4. We will have a meeting to properly discuss this matter.
- 5. Seriously, what is the matter with you?
- 6. Hopefully, it won't matter to him.
- 7. The roots of the plants are strongly attached to the ground.
- 8. They will naturally ask me about my suspicions.

- 9. He looked suspicious last night.
- 10. I was suspiciously asked about it.
- 11. The suspect quickly ran away from his crime.
- 12. I completely suspect my brother of breaking our mirror.
- 13. She correctly guessed the weather today.
- 14. My guess is we don't have a class today.
- 15. The consequences are surprisingly not harsh.

# **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. consequence
- 2. exception
- 3. suspect
- 4. suspect
- 5. suspicion
- 6. suspicious

- 1. I think the consequences of the action were seriously terrible.
- 2. I think the consequences of the action were actually terrible.
- 3. I think the consequences of the decision were actually terrible.
- 4. I guess the consequences of the decision were actually terrible.
- 5. I guess the consequences of the decision were actually dangerous.
- 6. I guess the result of the decision was actually dangerous.
- 7. I guess the result of his decision was actually dangerous.
- 8. I guess the result of his decision was actually suspicious.
- 9. I said the result of his decision was actually suspicious.
- 10. I said the result of his decision was clearly suspicious.

- 1. We suspect that the man in the blue shirt was the murderer. Repeat.
- 2. We suspect that the man in the blue shirt was the murderer. Change: white.
- 3. We suspect that the man in the white shirt was the murderer. Change: think.
- 4. We think that the man in the white shirt was the murderer. Change: criminal.
- 5. We think that the man in the white shirt was the criminal. Change: doctor.
- 6. We think that the man in the white shirt was the doctor. Change: I.
- 7. I think that the man in the white shirt was the doctor. Change: thought.

- 1. The suspect of the murder lived, luckily. Repeat.
- 2. The suspect of the murder lived, luckily. Change: quietly, moved.
- 3. The suspect of the murder moved quietly. Change: crime, slowly.
- 4. The suspect of the crime moved slowly. Change: dog, police.
- 5. The dog of the police moved slowly. Change: ran, quickly.

- 1. The exception at the successful event was the students.
- 2. The exception at the successful event was the sick students.
- 3. The only exception at the successful event was the sick students.
- 4. The only exception at the successful school event was the sick students.
- 5. The only exception at the successful school event was the seriously sick students.

- 1. The suspicions about me made me feel awful. Repeat.
- 2. The suspicions about me made me feel awful. Add: honestly.
- 3. Honestly, the suspicions about me made me feel awful. Add: murder.
- 4. Honestly, the murder suspicions about me made me feel awful. Add: terribly.

- 1. My guess is that our suspect was killed. Repeat.
- 2. My guess is that our suspect was killed. Add: yesterday.
- 3. My guess is that our suspect was killed yesterday. Add: sadly.
- 4. My guess is that our suspect was sadly killed yesterday. Add: only.

- 1. My low grades luckily don't matter to my mom. Repeat.
- 2. My low grades luckily don't matter to my mom. Transform: what.
- 3. The roots of the tree slowly grow strong. Repeat.
- 4. The roots of the tree slowly grow strong. Transform: what.
- 5. We quickly changed some exceptions in the policy yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. We quickly changed some exceptions in the policy yesterday. Transform: when.
- 7. Car wheels are perfectly built from rubber. Repeat.
- 8. Car wheels are perfectly built from rubber. Transform: what.
- 9. Christmas really matters to my family. Repeat.
- 10. Christmas really matters to my family. Transform: what.

Please refer to the definition file.





We use the future continuous for a continuous action that will be happening at some point in the future.

- 1. He will be making news with no legal basis.
- 2. The government will be thinking of ways to solve this matter.
- 3. I will be challenging my students to study harder.
- 4. Companies will be experiencing some unpleasant circumstances.
- 5. When I show up on stage, you will be standing on that mark there.
- 6. She will be trying her luck in Paris.
- 7. I will be lying in my bed when you arrive home.
- 8. I know this reporter will be telling a lie on TV tonight.

- 9. This criminal will probably be lying later.
- 10. I hope you will not be upsetting the other kids.
- 11. He looked very upset this morning at school.
- 12. The company will be enacting new rules when you come back.
- 13. We will be thinking of something new when he comes with us.
- 14. She will be helping you when you pursue your dreams.
- 15. They will be experiencing some challenges.

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- 1. By ten o'clock tonight, I will be lying in bed. Repeat.
- 2. By ten o'clock tonight, I will be lying in bed. Change: nine, tomorrow.
- 3. By nine o'clock tomorrow, I will be lying in bed. Change: he, reading.
- 4. By nine o'clock tomorrow, he will be reading in bed. Change: seven, the library.
- 5. By seven o'clock tomorrow, he will be reading in the library. Change: Maria, house.

- 1. The basis of these challenges is contained in this book.
- 2. The basis of these challenges is contained in this story.
- 3. The basis of these consequences is contained in this story.
- 4. The basis of these consequences is contained in this contract.
- 5. The basis of these rules is contained in this contract.
- 6. The exception to these rules is contained in this contract.
- 7. The exception to these ownerships is contained in this contract.

- 1. My sister will be challenging herself to do better in school. Repeat.
- 2. My sister will be challenging herself to do better in school. Change: cousin.
- 3. My cousin will be challenging herself to do better in school. Change: at work.
- 4. My cousin will be challenging herself to do better at work. Change: her colleagues.
- 5. My cousin will be challenging her colleagues to do better at work. Change: My boss.
- 6. My boss will be challenging her colleagues to do better at work. Change: us.

- 1. I can think of circumstances which enable that team to win.
- 2. I cannot think of circumstances which enable that team to win.
- 3. I cannot think of any circumstances which enable that team to win.
- 4. I cannot think of any circumstances which enable that particular team to win.

- 1. We will be lying about the accident. Repeat.
- 2. We will be lying about the accident. Add: to them.
- 3. We will be lying to them about the accident. Add: yesterday.
- 4. We will be lying to them about the accident yesterday. Add: not.

- 1. Ana will be trying to tell lies. Repeat.
- 2. Ana will be trying to tell lies. Add: of course.
- 3. Of course, Ana will be trying to tell lies. Add: some.
- 4. Of course, Ana will be trying to tell some lies. Add: little.
- 5. Of course, little Ana will be trying to tell some lies. Add: not.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L14.P1

# **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. When shall I be hoping for good luck?
- 2. What will my student be pursuing?
- 3. Are you still going to pursue your dreams?
- 4. Did he look suspicious?
- 5. Why are you upset?

- 1. My student will be pursuing her dream of becoming a doctor. Repeat.
- 2. My student will be pursuing her dream of becoming a doctor. Transform: what.
- 3. He will be putting a red mark on the wall when you get in. Repeat.
- 4. He will be putting a red mark on the wall when you get in. Transform: where.
- 5. I shall be hoping for good luck tomorrow. Repeat.
- 6. I shall be hoping for good luck tomorrow. Transform: when.
- 7. She will be listening when you speak about the basis of a good life. Repeat.
- 8. She will be listening when you speak about the basis of a good life. Transform: what.
- 9. The students will be preparing when you think of a solution to the problem. Repeat.
- 10. The students will be preparing when you think of a solution to the problem. Transform: who.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L14.P2

### **Sentence Chunking Drill**

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. I know this reporter will be telling a lie on TV tonight.
- 2. I will be lying in my bed when you arrive home.
- 3. They will be experiencing some challenges.
- 4. The consequences are surprisingly not harsh.
- 5. Tonight, he will be making news with no legal basis.

## **Jumbled Sentences Exercise**

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. when he goes / I will be / to England / thinking of him.
- 2. when he sleeps / he will be / the sun / lying down under.
- 3. the actor / the most / will be accepting / challenging role.
- 4. be pursuing / the plan tonight / we shall.
- 5. at the mark / is not looking / I will be pointing / when the teacher.

Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD

1.15

L











## Turning Adjectives Into Noun - NESS

Page 257

Many adjectives can be turned into nouns by adding the suffix -ness.

For example:

great > greatness

kind > kindness

tired > tiredness

rude > rudeness

If the adjective ends in a 'y', the 'y' is changed to 'i'.

For example:

happy > happiness

crazy > craziness

- 1. The man aimed for greatness in his work.
- 2. It's not difficult to distinguish loneliness from tiredness.
- 3. Her rudeness is a surprise to me.
- 4. I admit that his laziness is really too much.
- 5. We like the craziness of his imagination.
- 6. The clearness of the images was amazing.
- 7. I can imagine the morning freshness in the mountains.
- 8. From now on, I will concentrate on the goodness of people and things.
- 9. The king appreciates your kindness to us.
- 10. Buying very expensive gifts is madness.
- 11. The tidiness of the movie background should be emphasized.
- 12. The day is finished with love and happiness.

- 1. I love the cleanliness of the background there.
- 2. We love the cleanliness of the background there.
- 3. We love the cleanliness of the place there.
- 4. We love the freshness of the place there.
- 5. We love the liveliness of the place there.
- 6. We love the liveliness of the people there.
- 7. We love the kindness of the people there.
- 8. We appreciate the kindness of the people there.
- 9. We appreciate the sweetness of the people there.
- 10. We appreciate the goodness of the people there.

## **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. background
- 2. distinguish
- 3. appreciate
- 4. imagination
- 5. concentrate
- 6. surprise

- 1. Leaders will be aiming for the happiness of their people. Repeat.
- 2. Leaders will be aiming for the happiness of their people. Change: mothers, children.
- 3. Mothers will be aiming for the happiness of their children. Change: concentrating on, fitness.
- 4. Mothers will be concentrating on the fitness of their children. Change: you, the.
- 5. You will be concentrating on the fitness of the children. Change: weaknesses, students.

- 1. Her imagination is her weakness.
- 2. Her poor imagination is her weakness.
- 3. Her poor imagination is not her weakness.
- 4. Her poor imagination is not her greatest weakness.

- 1. I could imagine her loneliness. Repeat.
- 2. I could imagine her loneliness. Add: not.
- 3. I could not imagine her loneliness. Add: deep.
- 4. I could not imagine her deep loneliness. Add: truly.

- 1. It is easy to distinguish the redness of the skin. Repeat.
- 2. It is easy to distinguish the redness of the skin. Change: her.
- 3. It is easy to distinguish the redness of her skin. Change: imagine.
- 4. It is easy to imagine the redness of her skin. Add: soft.
- 5. It is easy to imagine the redness of her soft skin. Change: hard, dryness.
- 6. It is hard to imagine the dryness of her soft skin. Change: beautiful.
- 7. It is hard to imagine the dryness of her beautiful skin. Change: rudeness, family.
- 8. It is hard to imagine the rudeness of her beautiful family. Add: really.
- 9. It is really hard to imagine the rudeness of her beautiful family. Change: admit to.
- 10. It is really hard to admit to the rudeness of her beautiful family. Change: awful, small.

- 1. Family gives many people happiness. Repeat.
- 2. Family gives many people happiness. Transform: what.
- 3. John showed his sweetness through giving gifts. Repeat.
- 4. John showed his sweetness through giving gifts. Transform: who.
- 5. I can't see the image clearly because of the dryness of my eyes. Repeat.
- 6. I can't see the image clearly because of the dryness of my eyes. Transform: why.
- 7. Showing kindness is a good image for the president. Repeat.
- 8. Showing kindness is a good image for the president. Transform: what.
- 9. The cleanliness of this place is very important. Repeat.
- 10. The cleanliness of this place is very important. Transform: not.

- 1. The consequences are terribly awful.
- 2. We honestly don't like the idea of the exceptions to the rule.
- 3. Car wheels are perfectly built from rubber.
- 4. We will have a meeting to properly discuss this matter.
- 5. Seriously, what is the matter with you?

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.1

- 6. Hopefully, it won't matter to him.
- 7. The roots of the plants are strongly attached to the ground.
- 8. They will naturally ask me about my suspicions.
- 9. He looked suspicious last night.
- 10. I was suspiciously asked about it.

- 1. He will be making news with no legal basis.
- 2. The government will be thinking of ways to solve this matter.
- 3. I will be challenging my students to study harder.
- 4. Companies will be experiencing some unpleasant circumstances.
- 5. When I show up on stage, you will be standing on that mark there.

- REV 5.2
- 6. She will be trying her luck in Paris.
- 7. I will be lying in my bed when you arrive home.
- 8. I know this reporter will be telling a lie on TV tonight.
- 9. This criminal will probably be lying later.
- 10. I hope you will not be upsetting the other kids.

- 1. The man aimed for greatness in his work.
- 2. It's not difficult to distinguish loneliness from tiredness.
- 3. Her rudeness is a surprise to me.
- 4. I admit that his laziness is really too much.
- 5. We like the craziness of his imagination.

- 6. The clearness of the images was amazing.
- 7. I can imagine the morning freshness in the mountains.
- 8. From now on, I will concentrate on the goodness of people and things.
- 9. The king appreciates your kindness to us.
- 10. Buying very expensive gifts is madness.

- 1. The suspect quickly ran away from his crime.
- 2. I completely suspect my brother of breaking our mirror.
- 3. She guessed the weather excellently today.
- 4. My guess is we don't have a class today.
- 5. The consequences are surprisingly not serious.
- 6. He looked very upset this morning at school.
- 7. The company will be enacting new rules when you come back.
- 8. We will be thinking of something new when he comes with us.
- 9. She will be helping you when you pursue your dreams.
- 10. They will be experiencing some challenges.

- 1. consequence
- 2. exception
- 3. suspect
- 4. suspect
- 5. suspicion
- 6. suspicious

- 1. I think the consequences of the action were seriously terrible.
- 2. I think the consequences of the action were actually terrible.
- 3. I think the consequences of the decision were actually terrible.
- 4. I guess the consequences of the decision were actually terrible.
- ${\bf 5.}$  I guess the consequences of the decision were actually dangerous.
- 6. I guess the result of the decision was actually dangerous.
- 7. I guess the result of his decision was actually dangerous.
- 8. I guess the result of his decision was actually suspicious.
- 9. I said the result of his decision was actually suspicious.
- 10. I said the result of his decision was clearly suspicious.

- 1. By ten o'clock tonight, I will be lying in bed. Repeat.
- 2. By ten o'clock tonight, I will be lying in bed. Change: nine, tomorrow.
- 3. By nine o'clock tomorrow, I will be lying in bed. Change: he, reading.
- 4. By nine o'clock tomorrow, he will be reading in bed. Change: seven, the library.
- 5. By seven o'clock tomorrow, he will be reading in the library. Change: Maria, house

- 1. I could imagine her loneliness. Repeat.
- 2. I could imagine her loneliness. Add: not.
- 3. I could not imagine her loneliness. Add: deep.
- 4. I could not imagine her deep loneliness. Add: truly.

- 1. My sister will be challenging herself to do better in school. Repeat.
- 2. My sister will be challenging herself to do better in school. Change: cousin.
- 3. My cousin will be challenging herself to do better in school. Change: at work.
- 4. My cousin will be challenging herself to do better at work. Change: her colleagues.
- 5. My cousin will be challenging her colleagues to do better at work. Change: My boss.
- 6. My boss will be challenging her colleagues to do better at work. Change: us.

## **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. When shall I be hoping for good luck?
- 2. What will my student be pursuing?
- 3. Are you still going to pursue your dreams?
- 4. Did he look suspicious?
- 5. Why are you upset?

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.11

## Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. I know this reporter will be telling a lie on TV tonight.
- 2. I will be lying in my bed when you arrive home.
- 3. They will be experiencing some challenges.
- 4. The consequences are surprisingly not harsh.
- 5. Tonight, he will be making news with no legal basis.

- 1. We suspect that the man in the blue shirt was the murderer. Repeat.
- 2. We suspect that the man in the blue shirt was the murderer. Change: white.
- 3. We suspect that the man in the white shirt was the murderer. Change: think.
- 4. We think that the man in the white shirt was the murderer. Change: criminal.
- 5. We think that the man in the white shirt was the criminal. Change: doctor.
- 6. We think that the man in the white shirt was the doctor. Change: I.
- 7. I think that the man in the white shirt was the doctor. Change: thought.

- 1. background
- 2. distinguish
- 3. appreciate
- 4. imagination
- 5. concentrate
- 6. surprise

- 1. My student will be pursuing her dream of becoming a doctor. Repeat.
- 2. My student will be pursuing her dream of becoming a doctor. Transform: what.
- 3. He will be putting a red mark on the wall when you get in. Repeat.
- 4. He will be putting a red mark on the wall when you get in. Transform: where.
- 5. I shall be hoping for good luck tomorrow. Repeat.
- 6. I shall be hoping for good luck tomorrow. Transform: when.
- 7. She will be listening when you speak about the basis of a good life. Repeat.
- 8. She will be listening when you speak about the basis of a good life. Transform: what.
- 9. The students will be preparing when you think of a solution to the problem. Repeat.
- 10. The students will be preparing when you think of a solution to the problem. Transform: who.

- 1. I completely suspect my brother of breaking our mirror.
- 2. The roots of the plants are strongly attached to the ground.
- 3. Companies will be experiencing some unpleasant circumstances.
- 4. The company will be enacting new rules when you come back.
- 5. It's not difficult to distinguish loneliness from tiredness.
- 6. The tidiness of the movie background should be emphasized.
- 7. I think that the man in the white shirt was the doctor.
- 8. My sister will be challenging herself to do better in school.

Please refer to the definition file.



# Talking About Places or Locations in General everywhere, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere

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When we talk about non-specific places and locations or places and locations in general, we use the words everywhere, somewhere, anywhere and nowhere.

everywhere = refers to all locations or places within the context.

somewhere = refers to a non-specific location or place within the context.

anywhere = refers to non-specific or general locations or places within the context. Anywhere' is also commonly used in questions.

nowhere = means that there is no location or place relevant in the context

- 1. The park is nowhere in sight.
- 2. Can I see this kind of sight anywhere?
- 3. His courage led him somewhere in this city.
- 4. People have different beliefs everywhere in the world.
- 5. I believe I have seen her somewhere.
- 6. Let's solve this problem somewhere.
- 7. Silence is a must everywhere in the library

- 8. The beautiful actress is given much attention everywhere she goes.
- 9. You can read about our leader's response to the issue anywhere.
- 10. The criminal was identified somewhere in the west.
- 11. The light's reflection is everywhere.
- 12. The water reflects the same sky everywhere.
- 13. I don't mind, I'm happy to eat anywhere.

- 1. They heard there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 2. We heard there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 3. We think there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 4. We think there are exciting sights somewhere here.
- 5. We think there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- **6.** I think there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 7. I believe there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 8. I know there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 9. I know there are nice sights everywhere here.
- 10. I know there are nice restaurants everywhere here.

- 1. The team had the courage to play somewhere in Europe. Repeat.
- 2. The team had the courage to play somewhere in Europe. Change: students.
- 3. The students had the courage to play somewhere in Europe. Change: Asia.
- 4. The students had the courage to play somewhere in Asia. Change: chance.
- 5. The students had the chance to play somewhere in Asia. Change: anywhere.
- 6. The students had the chance to play anywhere in Asia. Change: study.

- 1. The beautiful actress is given much attention everywhere. Repeat.
- 2. The beautiful actress is given much attention everywhere. Change: famous.
- 3. The famous actress is given much attention everywhere. Change: player.
- 4. The famous player is given much attention everywhere. Change: basketball.
- 5. The basketball player is given much attention everywhere. Change: was.

- 1. We can hear the response.
- 2. We can hear the response anywhere we go.
- 3. We can hear the president's response anywhere we go.
- 4. We can hear the president's response to the issue anywhere we go.

- 1. The police had to solve the murder.
- 2. The police had to solve the murder in the town.
- 3. The police had to solve the murder somewhere in the town.
- 4. The police had to solve the second murder somewhere in the town.
- 5. The smart police had to solve the second murder somewhere in the town.

- 1. We whispered because silence is a must. Repeat.
- 2. We whispered because silence is a must. Add: here.
- 3. We whispered because silence is a must here. Add: just.
- 4. We just whispered because silence is a must here. Add: it.
- 5. We just whispered it because silence is a must here. Add: everywhere.

- 1. This belief is practiced. Repeat.
- 2. This belief is practiced. Add: nowhere.
- 3. This belief is practiced nowhere. Add: old.
- 4. This old belief is practiced nowhere. Add: nowadays.

- 1. The criminal was identified somewhere in town. Repeat.
- 2. The criminal was identified somewhere in town. Transform: who.
- 3. She looked at her reflection in the mirror anywhere in the mall. Repeat.
- 4. She looked at her reflection in the mirror anywhere in the mall. Transform: what.
- 5. The big mirror near the window reflects the street lights. Repeat.
- 6. The big mirror near the window reflects the street lights. Transform: which.
- 7. The girl lost her sight when she was young. Repeat.
- 8. The girl lost her sight when she was young. Transform: when.
- 9. They spoke in a whisper because the baby was sleeping. Repeat.
- 10. They spoke in a whisper because the baby was sleeping. Transform: why.

Please refer to the definition file.



## Imagining that the Past was Different

# 3rd CONDITIONAL

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We use the 3rd Conditional when we imagine something in the past that did not really happen.

The structure is if + past perfect + would have done.

For example,

If I had gone to the park yesterday, I would have eaten an ice cream.

- 1. If I had moved a bit closer, I would have seen the actress clearly.
- 2. If the dancer's movement hadn't changed, they would have won.
- 3. If you had come early, the list of options would have been made.
- 4. If they had expressed their true intentions, we would have helped them.
- 5. If you had intended to make her happy, you would have at least greeted her.
- 6. If she had achieved her goals in life, she would have gone to China.
- 7. She would have committed to come if you had asked her to.
- 8. If you had broken your commitment, she would have gone to Japan.
- 9. I would have understood if you had told me earlier.
- 10. If we had clearly understood the issue, we would have trusted them.
- 11. If mom had listened to our objections, we would have lived happily.
- 12. If the organization had changed the policies, the members would have stayed.

- 1. If I had understood the lesson, I wouldn't have slept.
- 2. If I had understood the story, I wouldn't have left.
- 3. If I had understood the movie, I wouldn't have asked.
- 4. If I had liked the show, I wouldn't have asked.
- 5. If I had prepared the copy, I wouldn't have asked.

- 1. She would have committed to come if you had asked her.
- 2. Anna would have intended to come if you had asked her.
- 3. Anna would have tried to come if you had invited her.
- 4. Anna would have tried to work if you had permitted her.
- 5. Anna would have tried to move if you had let her.

- 1. I would have gone to the mall if it hadn't rained yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. I would have gone to the mall if it hadn't rained yesterday. Change: we, park.

- 3. We would have gone to the park if it hadn't rained yesterday. Change: you, slept.
- 4. We would have gone to the park if you hadn't slept yesterday. Change: walked, around.
- 5. We would have walked around the park if you hadn't slept yesterday. Change: we, all day.

- 1. I would have told her if she had shown her objections to this.
- 2. I would have told her my goals if she had shown her objections to this.
- 3. I would have told her my goals if she had not shown her objections to this.
- 4. I would have told her my goals if she had not shown me her objections to this.

- 1. We would have cooked dinner if you had come.
- 2. Actually, we would have cooked dinner if you had come.
- 3. Actually, we would have cooked dinner if you had not come.
- 4. Actually, we would have not cooked dinner if you had not come.

- 1. I would have changed the policy if I had options. Repeat.
- 2. I would have changed the policy if I had options. Add: not.
- 3. I would not have changed the policy if I had options. Add: been given.
- 4. I would not have changed the policy if I had been given options. Add: only.
- 5. I would not have changed the policy if only I had been given options. Add: many. ]I would not have changed the policy if only I had been given many options.]

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- 1. If we stay there, we will feel the movement of the ship. Repeat.
- 2. If we stay there, we will feel the movement of the ship. Transform: 3rd conditional.
- 3. She laughs a lot if she drinks wine. Repeat.
- 4. She laughs a lot if she drinks wine. Transform: 3rd conditional.
- 5. The students will pass the test if they study hard. Repeat.
- 6. The students will pass the test if they study hard. Transform: 3rd conditional.
- 7. We will go swimming if you finish your homework. Repeat.
- 8. We will go swimming if you finish your homework. Transform: 3rd conditional.
- 9. If I leave the office early, my secretary will clean my table. Repeat.
- 10. If I leave the office early, my secretary will clean my table. Transform: 3rd conditional.

- 1. I want to know that my sister understands the issue. Change: she.
- 2. They are not considering my intentions of helping them. Change: he.
- 3. Maria already has commitments for this weekend. Add: I.
- 4. I understand you have objections on this matter. Change: has.
- 5. We intended to avoid these people. Add: didn't.

### **Question and Answer with Prompt Drill**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. If you had gone to England, what would you have done there? If I had gone to England, I would have...
- 2. What would you have done if you had won a \$100,000? I would have...
- 3. Where would you have gone last year if you had owned a plane? I would have gone to ...

Please refer to the definition file.



- 1. Nobody likes the mixture of coffee and tea.
- 2. I watched the students dance with the rhythm.
- 3. I personally don't like the new version of this phone.
- 4. The books are kept in categories.
- 5. I wonder if you could help me find a restaurant near here.
- 6. She studied at an international school in high school.
- 7. Her claim was easy to understand.
- 8. They claimed their purchase yesterday.
- 9. The clothes are sorted by their color.
- 10. The painter is preparing his mixture of colors.
- 11. This rhythm is famous with young people nowadays.
- 12. My dad loved the old and slow version of this song while I like the fast version.

#### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. commit
- 2. commitment
- 3. understand
- 4. understanding
- 5. intend
- 6. intention
- 7. objection
- 8. international
- 9. category
- 10. rhythm

- 1. We bought the new version of the phone.
- 2. I bought the new version of the phone.
- 3. I claimed the new version of the phone.
- 4. I like the new version of the phone.
- 5. I like the new version of the song.
- 6. I like the old version of the song.
- 7. I know the old version of the song.
- 8. I know the old version of the story.
- 9. I wrote the old version of the story.
- 10. She wrote the old version of the story.

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- 1. Our task was to sort the things in this room. Repeat.
- 2. Our task was to sort the things in this room. Change: my.
- 3. My task was to sort the things in this room. Change: job.
- 4. My job was to sort the things in this room. Change: is.
- 5. My job is to sort the things in this room. Change: stuff.
- 6. My job is to sort the stuff in this room. Change: office.
- 7. My job is to sort the stuff in this office. Change: arrange.
- 8. My job is to arrange the stuff in this office. Change: clean.
- 9. My job is to clean the stuff in this office. Change: area.
- 10. My job is to clean the stuff in this area. Change: floor.
- 11. My job is to clean the floor in this area. Change: wash.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE L18.P2

## **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. What did I find in the children's category?
- 2. When did she lose her sight?
- 3. Do you want to work in an international company?
- 4. Who was identified somewhere in town?
- 5. Would you mind if I opened the door?
- 6. Did you ever wonder why she always goes out at night?

- 1. If we had mixtures of paints, we would paint this room.
- 2. If we had mixtures of paints, we would paint this room pink.
- 3. If we had many mixtures of paints, we would paint this room pink.
- 4. If we had many mixtures of paints, we would really paint this room pink.

- 1. Her claim was her sister studied at a university.
- 2. Her claim was her sister studied at a famous university.
- 3. Her claim was her sister studied at a famous university in Japan.
- 4. Her claim was she and her sister studied at a famous university in Japan.
- 5. Her claim was she and her sister studied at a famous international university in Japan.

- 1. I wonder if the clothes are in categories. Repeat.
- 2. I wonder if the clothes are in categories. Add: in my shop.
- 3. I wonder if the clothes in my shop are in categories. Add: now.
- 4. I wonder if the clothes in my shop are in categories now. Add: proper.

- 1. People dance with the rhythm in the bar. Repeat.
- 2. People dance with the rhythm in the bar. Transform: where.
- 3. I found this book in the children's category. Repeat.
- 4. I found this book in the children's category. Transform: what.
- 5. I wonder why mom left yesterday. Repeat.
- 6. I wonder why mom left yesterday. Transform: what.
- 7. The children claim their prizes happily. Repeat.
- 8. The children claim their prizes happily. Transform: who.
- 9. I don't believe him because he looks suspicious. Repeat.
- 10. I don't believe him because he looks suspicious. Transform: why.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 6.1



- 1. The park is nowhere in sight.
- 2. Can I see this kind of sight anywhere?
- 3. Her courage led her somewhere in this city.
- 4. People have different beliefs everywhere in the world.
- 5. I believe I have seen her somewhere.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 6.1

- 6. Let's solve this problem somewhere.
- 7. Silence is a must everywhere in the library.
- 8. The beautiful actress is given a lot of attention everywhere she goes.
- 9. You can read about our leader's response to the issue anywhere.
- 10. The criminal was identified somewhere in the west.

- L
- 1. If I had moved a bit closer, I would have seen the actress clearly.
- 2. If the dancer's movement hadn't changed, they would have won.
- 3. If you had come early, the list of options would have been made.
- 4. If they had expressed their true intentions, we would have helped them.
- 5. If you had intended to make her happy, you would have at least greeted her.

- 6. If she had achieved her goals in life, she would have gone to China.
- 7. She would have committed to come, if you had asked her to.
- 8. If you had broken your commitment, she would have gone to Japan.
- 9. I would have understood if you had told me earlier.
- 10. If we had had a clearer understanding of the issue, we would have trusted them.

- 1. Nobody likes the mixture of coffee and tea.
- 2. I watched the students dance with the rhythm.
- 3. I personally don't like the new version of this phone.
- 4. The books are kept in categories.
- 5. I wonder if you could help me find a restaurant near here.

- 6. She studied at an international school in high school.
- 7. Her claim was easy to understand.
- 8. They claimed their purchase yesterday.
- 9. The clothes are sorted by their color.
- 10. The painter is preparing his mixture of colors.

## R.E.M.S METHOD REV 6.4

## Sentence Chunking Drill

Practice the proper chunking of the following sentences.

- 1. Nowadays, this old belief is practiced nowhere.
- 2. The criminal was identified somewhere in town.
- 3. They spoke in a whisper because the baby was sleeping.
- 4. We just whispered it because silence is a must everywhere here.
- 5. The beautiful actress is given a lot of attention everywhere she goes.

- 1. They heard there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 2. We heard there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 3. We think there are wonderful sights somewhere here.
- 4. We think there are exciting sights somewhere here.
- 5. We think there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 6. I think there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 7. I believe there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 8. I know there are exciting sights everywhere here.
- 9. I know there are nice sights everywhere here.
- 10. I know there are nice restaurants everywhere here.

- 1. She would have committed to come if you had asked her.
- 2. Anna would have intended to come if you had asked her.
- 3. Anna would have tried to come if you had invited her.
- 4. Anna would have tried to work if you had permitted her.
- 5. Anna would have tried to move if you had let her.

- 1. Our task was to sort the things in this room. Repeat.
- 2. Our task was to sort the things in this room. Change: my.
- 3. My task was to sort the things in this room. Change: job.
- 4. My job was to sort the things in this room. Change: is.
- 5. My job is to sort the things in this room. Change: stuff.
- 6. My job is to sort the stuff in this room. Change: office.
- 7. My job is to sort the stuff in this office. Change: arrange.
- 8. My job is to arrange the stuff in this office. Change: clean.
- 9. My job is to clean the stuff in this office. Change: area.
- 10. My job is to clean the stuff in this area. Change: floor.
- 11. My job is to clean the floor in this area. Change: wash.

- 1. I would have gone to the mall if it hadn't rained yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. I would have gone to the mall if it hadn't rained yesterday. Change: we, park.
- 3. We would have gone to the park if it hadn't rained yesterday. Change: you, slept.
- 4. We would have gone to the park if you hadn't slept yesterday. Change: walked, around.
- 5. We would have walked around the park if you hadn't slept yesterday. Change: we, all day.

- 1. commit
- 2. commitment
- 3. understand
- 4. understanding
- 5. intend
- 6. intention
- 7. objection
- 8. international
- 9. category
- 10. rhythm

## **Question Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

- 1. What did I find in the children's category?
- 2. When did she lose her sight?
- 3. Do you want to work in an international company?
- 4. Who was identified somewhere in town?
- 5. Would you mind if I opened the door?
- 6. Did you ever wonder why she always goes out at night?

- 1. The beautiful actress is given much attention everywhere. Repeat.
- 2. The beautiful actress is given much attention everywhere. Change: famous.
- 3. The famous actress is given much attention everywhere. Change: player.
- 4. The famous player is given much attention everywhere. Change: basketball.
- 5. The basketball player is given much attention everywhere. Change: was.

- 1. I would have told her if she had shown her objections to this.
- 2. I would have told her my goals if she had shown her objections to this.
- 3. I would have told her my goals if she had not shown her objections to this.
- 4. I would have told her my goals if she had not shown me her objections to this.

- 1. If you had gone to England, what would you have done there? If I had gone to England, I would have...
- 2. What would you have done if you had won a \$100,000? I would have...
- 3. Where would you have gone last year if you had owned a plane? I would have gone to ...

- 1. The criminal was identified somewhere in town. Repeat.
- 2. The criminal was identified somewhere in town. Transform: who.
- 3. She looked at her reflection in the mirror anywhere in the mall. Repeat.
- 4. She looked at her reflection in the mirror anywhere in the mall. Transform: what.
- 5. The big mirror near the window reflects the street lights. Repeat.
- 6. The big mirror near the window reflects the street lights. Transform: which.
- 7. The girl lost her sight when she was young. Repeat.
- 8. The girl lost her sight when she was young. Transform: when.
- 9. They spoke in a whisper because the baby was sleeping. Repeat.
- 10. They spoke in a whisper because the baby was sleeping. Transform: why.

- 1. The actors and actresses are showing their abilities on stage tomorrow night.
- 2. He has all the qualifications they need so he's going to try tomorrow.
- 3. I was told by my head to think things over before making decisions.
- 4. Business ownership has to go through many processes.
- 5. Would you prefer to call him back or would you like me to call him for you?
- 6. She would prefer to pay her debts in full.
- 7. Dad is studying with him tomorrow for an interview.
- 8. The committee should think it over before making punishments.