Please refer to the definition file.





Talking About When Events Happened or are Happening

# **Prepositions of Time**

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1. We use on with days and dates.

Examples: on October 5; on Monday; on Monday morning; on Christmas day

2. We use in for longer periods of time.

Examples: in October; in 2020; in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening

3. We use at to show exact time.

Examples: at 3:00 o'clock; at night; at lunchtime

- 1. The discussion is on Monday.
- 2. The entrance exam is in April.
- 3. The theater in the school is open at lunchtime.
- 4. The review starts on May 21.
- 5. He reviews his Science notes at night.
- 6. The topic of the discussion in the morning is science.
- 7. Please bring your book to the class on Tuesday.
- 8. You need to bring a pen to the exam on Saturday.
- 9. The exam is at 3:00 o'clock.

- 1. The science discussion is on Monday morning.
- 2. The English discussion is on Monday morning.
- 3. The English discussion is on April 25.
- 4. The English discussion is in April.
- 5. The English discussion is in winter.

- 1. The discussion is on Monday.
- 2. The science discussion is on Monday.
- 3. The science discussion is on Monday morning.
- 4. The science and math discussions are on Monday morning.
- 5. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning.
- 6. The science, math, geography, and English discussions are on Monday morning.

- 1. The entrance exam is in April.
- 2. The English entrance exam is in April.
- 3. The English and Science entrance exams are in April.
- 4. The English, Science, and Math entrance exams are in April.
- 5. The English, Science, and Math entrance exams are on April 21.

- 1. You need to bring a pen to the exam.
- 2. You need to bring a pen and a pencil to the exam.
- 3. You need to bring a pen and a pencil to the exam on Monday.
- 4. You need to bring a pen and a pencil to the exam at 3:00 o'clock on Monday.

- 1. The entrance exam is in April. Repeat.
- 2. The entrance exam is in April. Transform: when. -- [When is the entrance exam?]
- 3. You need to bring a pencil to the exam. Repeat.
- 4. You need to bring a pencil to the exam. Transform: what. -- [What do you need to bring to the exam?]
- 5. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning. Repeat.
- 6. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning. Transform: what. -- [What are the discussions on Monday morning?]

- 7. The review starts on May 21. Repeat.
- 8. The review starts on May 21. Transform: when. -- [When does the review start?]
- 9. The discussion is on Monday. Repeat.
- 10. The discussion is on Monday. Transform: when. -- [When is the discussion?]
- 11. The English, science, and math exams are on April 21. Repeat.
- 12. The English, science, and math exams are on April 21. Transform: not. -- [The English, science, and math exams are not on April 21.]

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school? The entrance exam in my school is ... [The entrance exam in my school is in April.]
- 2. When are you going to review? I'm going to review on ... [I'm going to review on May 21.]
- 3. When is the theater open? The theater is open ... [The theater is open at lunchtime.]
- 4. Is New Year always on the 1st of January? --- [Yes, New Year is always on the 1st of January.]
- 5. When is your birthday? My birthday is on ... [My birthday is on .]
- 6. What do you do at night? I ... [I at night.]
- 7. What will you do at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon? I will ... [I will at 3 o'clock this afternoon.]

#### Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school?
- 2. When are you going to review?
- 3. Are you working today?
- 4. When is the theater open?
- 5. Is New Year always on the 1st of January?
- 6. Do you like coffee?

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school? →
- 2. When are you going to review? →
- 3. Are you working today? →
- 4. When is the theater open? →
- 5. Is New Year always on the 1st of January? →
- 6. Do you like coffee? →

### Fill in the Blanks Exercise

Listen and fill in the appropriate preposition.

| 1. I was born the 5th of October 1992 [on] |
|--|
| 2. The Tokyo Olympics are2020 [in]         |
| 3. The exam is Monday [on]                 |
| 4. What do you do the evening? [in]        |
| 5. What time do you go to bed night? [at]  |
| 6. The English exam isApril 21 [on]        |
| 7. It is cold winter [in]                  |
| 8. The class starts 8:00 o'clock [at]      |
| 9. You need to see melunchtime [at]        |
| 10. Christmas is December [in]             |

Please refer to the definition file.





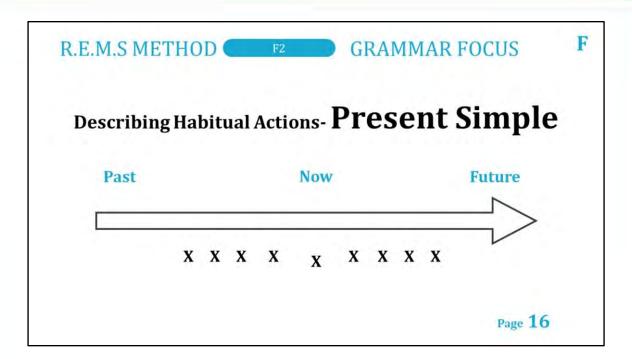












We can use the present simple to talk about actions and situations in 'general time' or actions or things which happen at any time, or repeatedly, or all the time

- 1. I play tennis every morning.
- 2. She plays football on the weekend.
- 3. He wins the tennis competition.
- 4. He plays basketball.
- 5. Soccer is my favorite sport.
- 6. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player.
- 7. They are basketball players.
- 8. They win the football competition.
- 9. They are winners.
- 10. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball and soccer.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. basketball
- 2. tennis
- 3. competition
- 4. favorite
- 5. weekend
- 6. weakened

- 1. I play tennis every morning.
- 2. She plays tennis every morning.
- 3. My brother and I play tennis every morning.
- 4. My brother and I play football every morning.
- 5. My brother and I play basketball every morning.

- 1. I play tennis every morning.
- 2. I play tennis and basketball every morning.
- 3. My brother and I play tennis and basketball every morning.
- 4. My brother and I play tennis, basketball and football every morning.
- 5. My brother and I play tennis, basketball, football and soccer every morning.

- 1. Soccer is my favorite sport.
- 2. Soccer and tennis are my favorite sports.
- 3. Soccer, tennis and basketball are my favorite sports.
- 4. Soccer, tennis, basketball and football are my favorite sports.

- 1. I play tennis every morning. Repeat.
- 2. I play tennis every morning. Transform: what. -- [What sport do I play every morning?]
- 3. She plays tennis in the morning. Repeat.
- 4. She plays tennis in the morning. Transform: when. -- [When does she play tennis?]
- 5. He wins the tennis competition. Repeat.
- 6. He wins the tennis competition. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't win the tennis competition.]

- 7. Soccer is my favorite sport. Repeat.
- 8. Soccer is my favorite sport. Transform: not. -- [Soccer is not my favorite sport.]
- 9. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball, and soccer. Repeat.
- 10. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball, and soccer. Transform: what. -- [What are some examples of sports?]
- 11. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player. Repeat.
- 12. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player. Transform: who. -- [Who is Maria Sharapova?]

- 1. Do you play sports? -- [Yes, I play sports./ No, I don't play sports.]
- 2. What sport do you play? -- [I play ...]
- 3. Why do you play those sports? -- [I play ... because ...]
- 4. What is/are your favorite sports? -- [My favorite sport is/are ...]
- 5. What sport/s are popular in your country? -- [... is/are popular in my country]

#### Freer Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. John: What do you usually do on the weekends?

Maria: I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (play) badminton on the weekends.

2. Anna: Do you like football?

Jane: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) football.

3. John: She \_\_\_\_\_(love) playing tennis.

Maria: I also \_\_\_\_\_ ( love) playing tennis.

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[1. play]

[2. like]

[3. loves, love]

#### Freer Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

4. Anna: Who wins the football competition?

Jane: Team A \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the football competition.

5. John: My favorite tennis player is Maria Sharapova.

Maria: Ah... I also \_\_\_\_\_ (like) her.

6. Maria: Do you play basketball?

John: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_(play) basketball.

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[4. wins]

[5. like]

[6. play]

#### Freer Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

7. Anna: Does Anna watch tennis?

Jane: Yes, Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) tennis.

8. John: Does Jane read sports news?

Maria: Yes, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (read) sports news.

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[7. watches]

[8. reads]

#### Freer Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

9. Anna: Does John exercise before a football competition? Jane: Yes, John \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) before a football competition.

10. John: When does the tennis game start?

Maria: The tennis game \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on Monday.

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[9. exercises]

[10. starts]

Please refer to the definition file.

## R.E.M.S METHOD

















- 1. Painting is an art.
- 2. I like red paint.
- 3. I cook breakfast.
- 4. Avatar is a movie.
- 5. She plays the piano every Saturday.
- 6. She watches a film in the theater.
- 7. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition.
- 8. The toy is in the tent.

- 1. I cook my breakfast.
- 2. She cooks her breakfast.
- 3. My mother cooks our breakfast.
- 4. My mother cooks our lunch.
- 5. My mother cooks eggs.

- 1. I cook our breakfast.
- 2. I cook our breakfast every day.
- 3. My mother and I cook our breakfast every day.
- 4. My mother and I cook our breakfast and lunch every day.

- 1. I play the piano. Repeat
- 2. I play the piano. Add: in the park. -- [I play the piano in the park]
- 3. I play the piano in the park. Add: every Sunday. -- [I play the piano in the park every Sunday.]
- 4. I play the piano in the park every Sunday. Add: my friend. -- [My friend and I play the piano in the park every Sunday.]
- 5. My friend and I play the piano in the park every Sunday. Add: afternoon. -- [My friend and I play the piano in the park every Sunday afternoon.]

- 1. I play the piano every Saturday. Repeat.
- 2. I play the piano every Saturday. Transform: when. -- [When do I play the piano?]
- 3. Painting is an art. Repeat.
- 4. Painting is an art. Transform: not. -- [Painting is not an art.]
- 5. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition. Repeat.
- 6. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition. Transform: how much. -- [How much is the prize for the tennis competition?]

- 7. The toy is in the tent. Repeat.
- 8. The toy is in the tent. Transform: where. -- [Where is the toy?]
- 10. She watches the movie in the park. Repeat.
- 11. She watches the movie in the park. Transform: where. -- [Where does she watch the movie?]
- 12. She cooks breakfast. Repeat.
- 13. She cooks breakfast. Transform: what. -- [What does she cook?]

- 1. Do you cook your breakfast? -- [Yes, I cook my breakfast./ No, I don't cook my breakfast.]
- 2. Do you watch movies in the theater? -- [Yes, I watch movies in the theater./ No, I don't watch movies in the theater.]
- 3. What is /are your favorite movie/s? -- [My favorite movie is/are...]
- 4. Do you like painting? -- [Yes, I like painting./No, I don't like painting.]
- 5. Is Avatar a movie? -- [Yes, Avatar is a movie.]

# Minimal Pair Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. hat, cat
- 2. talk, walk
- 3. dad, bad

- 1. Painting is an art.
- 2. I like red paint.
- 3. I cook breakfast.
- 4. Avatar is a movie.
- 5. She plays the piano every Saturday.
- 6. She watches a film in the theater.
- 7. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition.
- 8. The toy is in the tent.

- 1. I play tennis every morning.
- 2. She plays football on the weekend.
- 3. He wins the tennis competition.
- 4. He plays basketball.
- 5. Soccer is my favorite sport.

- 6. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player.
- 7. They are basketball players.
- 8. They win the football competition.
- 9. They are winners.
- 10. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball, and soccer.

- 1. The discussion is on Monday.
- 2. The entrance exam is in April.
- 3. The theater in the school is open at lunchtime.
- 4. The review starts on May 21.
- 5. He reviews his science notes at night.
- 6. The topic of the discussion in the morning is science.
- 7. Please bring your book to the class on Tuesday.
- 8. You need to bring a pen to the exam on Saturday.
- 9. The exam is at 3 o'clock.

- 1. basketball
- 2. tennis
- 3. competition
- 4. favorite
- 5. weekend
- 6. weakened

- 1. I play tennis every morning. Repeat.
- 2. I play tennis every morning. Transform: what. -- [What sport do I play every morning?]
- 3. She plays tennis in the morning. Repeat.
- 4. She plays tennis in the morning. Transform: when. -- [When does she play tennis?]
- 5. He wins the tennis competition. Repeat.
- 6. He wins the tennis competition. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't win the tennis competition.]

- 7. Soccer is my favorite sport. Repeat.
- 8. Soccer is my favorite sport. Transform: not. -- [Soccer is not my favorite sport.]
- 9. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball, and soccer. Repeat.
- 10. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball, and soccer. Transform: what. -- [What are some examples of sports?]
- 11. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player. Repeat.
- 12. Maria Sharapova is a tennis player. Transform: who. -- [Who is Maria Sharapova?]

- 1. The discussion is on Monday.
- 2. The science discussion is on Monday.
- 3. The science discussion is on Monday morning.
- 4. The science and math discussions are on Monday morning.
- 5. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning.
- 6. The science, math, geography, and English discussions are on Monday morning.

- 1. hat, cat
- 2. talk, walk
- 3. dad, bad

- 1. The entrance exam is in April. Repeat.
- 2. The entrance exam is in April. Transform: when. -- [When is the entrance exam?]
- 3. You need to bring a pencil to the exam. Repeat.
- 4. You need to bring a pencil to the exam. Transform: what. -- [What do you need to bring to the exam?]
- 5. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning. Repeat.
- 6. The science, math, and geography discussions are on Monday morning. Transform: what. -- [What are the discussions on Monday morning?]

- 7. The review starts on May 21. Repeat.
- 8. The review starts on May 21. Transform: when. -- [When does the review start?]
- 9. The discussion is on Monday. Repeat.
- 10. The discussion is on Monday. Transform: when. -- [When is the discussion?]
- 11. The English, science, and math exams are on April 21. Repeat.
- 12. The English, science, and math exams are on April 21. Transform: not. -- [The English, science, and math exams are not on April 21.]

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school? -- [The entrance exam in my school is in April.]
- 2. When are you going to review? -- [I'm going to review on May 21.]
- 3. When is the theater open? -- [The theater is open at lunchtime.]
- 4. Is New Year always on the 1st of January? -- [Yes, New Year is always on the 1st of January.]
- 5. When is your birthday? -- [My birthday is on .]
- 6. What do you do at night? -- [I at night.]
- 7. What will you do at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon? -- [I will at
- 3 o'clock this afternoon.]

- 1. I play the piano every Saturday. Repeat.
- 2. I play the piano every Saturday. Transform: when. -- [When do I play the piano?]
- 3. Painting is an art. Repeat.
- 4. Painting is an art. Transform: not. -- [Painting is not an art.]
- 5. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition. Repeat.
- 6. \$500 is the prize for the tennis competition. Transform: how much. -- [How much is the prize for the tennis competition?]

- 7. The toy is in the tent. Repeat.
- 8. The toy is in the tent. Transform: where. -- [Where is the toy?]
- 10. She watches the movie in the park. Repeat.
- 11. She watches the movie in the park. Transform: where. -- [Where does she watch the movie?]
- 12. She cooks breakfast. Repeat.
- 13. She cooks breakfast. Transform: what. -- [What does she cook?]

- 1. I cook my breakfast.
- 2. She cooks her breakfast.
- 3. My mother cooks our breakfast.
- 4. My mother cooks our lunch.
- 5. My mother cooks eggs.

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school?
- 2. When are you going to review?
- 3. Are you working today?
- 4. When is the theater open?
- 5. Is New Year always on the 1st of January?
- 6. Do you like coffee?

- 1. When is the entrance exam in your school? →
- 2. When are you going to review? →
- 3. Are you working today? →
- 4. When is the theater open? →
- 5. Is New Year always on the 1st of January? →
- 6. Do you like coffee? →

### Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. John: What do you usually do on the weekends?

Maria: I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (play) badminton on the weekends.

2. Anna: Do you like football?

Jane: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) football.

3. John: She \_\_\_\_\_ (love) playing tennis.

Maria: I also \_\_\_\_\_ ( love) playing tennis.

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[1. play]

[2. like]

[3. loves, love]

### Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

4. Anna: Who wins the football competition?

Jane: Team A \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the football competition.

5. John: My favorite tennis player is Maria Sharapova.

Maria: Ah... I also \_\_\_\_\_ (like) her.

6. Maria: Do you play basketball?

John: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_(play) basketball.

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[4. wins]

[5. like]

[6. play]

## Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

7. Anna: Does Anna watch tennis?

Jane: Yes, Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) tennis.

8. John: Does Jane read sports news?

Maria: Yes, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (read) sports news.

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[7. watches]

[8. reads]

### Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

9. Anna: Does John exercise before a football competition? Jane: Yes, John \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) before a football competition.

10. John: When does the tennis game start? Maria: The tennis game \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on Monday.

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[9. exercises]

[10. starts]

- 1. I play tennis every morning.
- 2. I play tennis and basketball every morning.
- 3. My brother and I play tennis and basketball every morning.
- 4. My brother and I play tennis, basketball and football every morning.
- 5. My brother and I play tennis, basketball, football and soccer every morning.

- 1. You need to bring a pen to the exam.
- 2. Some examples of sports are football, tennis, basketball and soccer.
- 3. When is the entrance exam in your school?
- 4. I cook our breakfast.
- 5. My mother cooks our breakfast.

Please refer to the definition file.







- 1. We watch a car race.
- 2. She likes horse racing.
- 3. He makes a good shot.
- 4. He quits basketball.
- 5. They practice football every day.
- 6. The basketball practice is on Monday.
- 7. The players train for basketball every day.
- 8. He throws the ball.
- 9. Some examples of modern technologies are computers, cellphones, and CDs.

- 1. We watch a basketball practice.
- 2. She watches a basketball practice.
- 3. They watch a basketball practice.
- 4. He watches a basketball practice.
- 5. He watches a football practice.

- 1. The players train for basketball every day. Repeat.
- 2. The players train for basketball every day. Change: football. -- [The players train for football every day.]
- 3. The players train for football every day. Change: soccer. -- [The players train for soccer every day.]
- 4. The players train for soccer every day. Change: every Saturday. -- [The players train for soccer every Saturday.]
- 5. The players train for soccer every Saturday. Change: they. -- [They train for soccer every Saturday.]

- 1. I watch a car race.
- 2. I watch a car race in the park.
- 3. My sister and I watch a car race in the park.
- 4. My sister and I watch a car race in the park every Saturday.
- 5. My sister and I watch a car race in the park every Saturday morning.

- 1. The basketball practice is on Monday.
- 2. The basketball and football practices are on Monday.
- 3. The basketball, football and soccer practices are on Monday.
- 4. The basketball, football and soccer practices are on Monday morning.

- 1. They practice football every day. Repeat.
- 2. They practice football every day. Transform: when. -- [When do they practice football?]
- 3. They practice football every day. Transform: not. -- [They do not practice football every day.]
- 4. She likes horse racing. Repeat.
- 5. She likes horse racing. Transform: not. -- [She doesn't like horse racing.]
- 6. She likes horse racing. Transform: who. -- [Who likes horse racing?]
- 7. He makes a good shot. Repeat.
- 8. He makes a good shot. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't make a good shot.]
- 9. Some examples of modern technology are computers, cellphones, and CDs. Repeat.
- 10. Some examples of modern technology are computers, cellphones, and CDs. Transform: what. -- [What are some examples of modern technology?]

# Phoneme Practice Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. race
- 2. practice
- 3. park
- 4. car
- 5. basketball

- 1. Do you like horse racing? Why or why not? How often do you watch horse racing?
- 2. Do you know how to use some of the new technologies? Can you name one? Why do you use it? How often do you use it?
- 3. What sport/s do you play? Why do you play that sport? How long have you been playing that sport?
- 4. Do you like car races? Why? Why not?

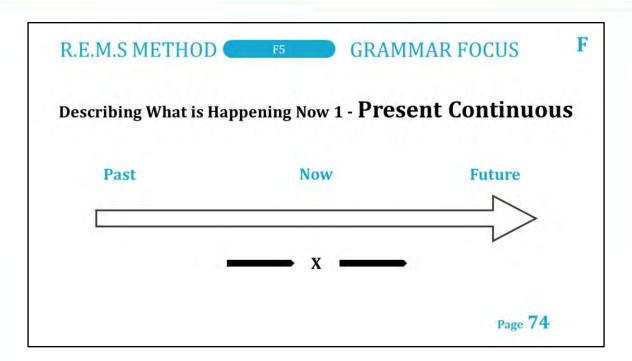
Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD F5

F







We use the present continuous to talk about an action that is happening now or at the moment. The present continuous tense is formed by adding the letters "-ing" to the end of the verb.

#### For example:

play - playing; She is playing basketball now.

talk – talking; We are talking at the moment.

- 1. She is studying at the moment.
- 2. I am feeling the pain now.
- 3. I am playing basketball for an hour.
- 4. She is dreaming of me tonight.
- 5. The mother is monitoring her children.
- 6. He is digging up the land.
- 7. They are saving their money.
- 8. She is texting at the moment.
- 9. She is pushing the desk.

- 1. She is studying at the moment.
- 2. She is digging up at the moment.
- 3. He is digging up at the moment.
- 4. He is texting at the moment.
- 5. They are texting at the moment.
- 6. They are texting now.
- 7. They are playing now.
- 8. They are dancing now.

- 1. She is pushing the desk.
- 2. She is pushing the table.
- 3. They are pushing the table.
- 4. They are pushing the chair.
- 5. They are pushing the car.
- 6. They are pushing the bus.
- 7. He is pushing the bus.
- 8. He is pushing the bicycle.

- 1. I am playing basketball now. Repeat.
- 2. I am playing basketball now. Change: they. -- [They are playing basketball now.]
- 3. They are playing basketball now. Change: soccer. -- [They are playing soccer now.]
- 4. They are playing soccer now. Change: here. -- [They are playing soccer here.]
- 5. They are playing soccer here. Change: he. -- [He is playing soccer here.]
- 6. He is playing soccer here. Change: the students. -- [The students are playing soccer here.]
- 7. The students are playing soccer here. Change: teachers. -- [The teachers are playing soccer here.]

- 1. She is digging up.
- 2. She is digging up the land.
- 3. She is digging up the land in the park.
- 4. She is digging up the land in the park now.

- 1. I am studying.
- 2. I am studying at the moment.
- 3. My sister and I are studying at the moment.
- 4. My sister and I are studying at the moment in the park.

- 1. She is digging up the land in the park. Repeat.
- 2. She is digging up the land in the park. Transform: not. -- [She is not digging up the land in the park.]
- 3. She is digging up the land in the park. Transform: where. -- [Where is she digging up the land?]
- 4. I am playing basketball for an hour. Repeat.
- 5. I am playing basketball for an hour. Transform: how long. -- [How long am I playing basketball?]
- 6. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Repeat.
- 7. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Transform: what. -- [What is the teacher showing to the student?]

- 8. They are saving their money. Repeat.
- 9. They are saving their money. Transform: what. -- [What are they saving?]
- 10. They are saving their money. Transform: not. -- [They are not saving their money.]
- 11. I am feeling the pain now. Repeat.
- 12. I am feeling the pain now. Transform: who. -- [Who is feeling the pain now?]
- 13. I am feeling the pain now. Transform: not. -- [I am not feeling the pain now.]

## R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE F5.P1

## **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. Are you cooking now?
- 2. Is he playing soccer now?
- 3. Am I speaking French now?
- 4. Are we eating dinner now?

- 1. Are you cooking now? →
- 2. Is he playing soccer now? →
- 3. Am I speaking French now? →
- 4. Are we eating dinner now? →

- Page 84
- 1. Are you speaking English now? -- [Yes, I'm speaking English now.]
- 2. Are you speaking Japanese now? -- [No, I'm not speaking Japanese now.]
- 3. Are you playing basketball now? -- [No, I'm not playing basketball now.]
- 4. Are you studying English at the moment? -- [Yes, I'm studying English at the moment.]
- 5. Are you feeling the pain now? -- [No, I'm not feeling the pain now.]

## R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE F5.9

## **Verb-based Question Exercise**

Give the present and the progressive tense of the given verb, and then ask your teacher a question in the progressive tense using that verb.

- 1. dream
- 2. text
- 3. save
- 4. monitor

- [1. dream, dreaming]
- [2. text, texting]
- [3. save, saving]
- [4. monitor, monitoring]

Please refer to the definition file.







- 1. The taste of the food is good.
- 2. This building existed for two years.
- 3. The remaining eggs are on the table.
- 4. She is a working student.
- 5. Her awareness of the weather is helpful.
- 6. The problem is still existing.
- 7. She is relaxing.
- 8. I am showing you my book.
- 9. She is aware of the news.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- $1. \, \mathbf{food}$
- 2.good
- 3. blue
- 4. water
- 5. fine
- 6. taste

- 1. The taste of the food is good.
- 2. The taste of the egg is good.
- 3. The taste of the egg is fine.
- 4. The taste of the water is fine.
- 5. The taste of the water is sweet.
- 6. The taste of the milk is sweet.
- 7. The taste of the sandwich is sweet.

- 1. She is a working student. Repeat.
- 2. She is a working student. Change: he. -- [He is a working student.]
- 3. He is a working student. Change: father. -- [He is a working father.]
- 4. He is a working father. Change: they. -- [They are working fathers.]
- 5. They are working fathers. Change: good. -- [They are good fathers.]

- 1. I am a working student.
- 2. My brother and I are working students.
- 3. My brother and I are working students in the school.
- 4. My brother and I are working students in the school library.

- 1. She is a working student. Repeat.
- 2. She is a working student. Transform: not. -- [She is not a working student.]
- 3. The taste of the food is good. Repeat.
- 4. The taste of the food is good. Transform: not. -- [The taste of the food is not good.]
- 5. I am playing basketball for an hour. Repeat.
- 6. I am playing basketball for an hour. Transform: how long. -- [How long am I playing basketball?]
- 7. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Repeat.
- 8. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Transform: what. -- [What is the teacher showing to the student?]
- 9. They are saving their money. Repeat.
- 10. They are saving their money. Transform: what. -- [What are they saving?]

## **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. She is relaxing. Repeat.
- 2. She is relaxing. Change: dance. -- [She is dancing.]
- 3. She is dancing. Change: sing. -- [She is singing.]
- 4. She is singing. Change: cook. -- [She is cooking.]
- 5. She is cooking. Change: he. -- [He is cooking.]
- 6. 6. He is cooking. Change: they. -- [They are cooking.]

- 1. good [/ʊ/]
- 2. food [/u/]
- 3. fine [/aɪ/]
- 4. blue [/u/]
- 5. eight [/ε**Ι**/]
- 6. fly [/aɪ/]
- 7. taste [/εɪ/]

- 1. Are you a working student? Were you a working student?
- 2. Is it helpful to be aware of the weather? Why or why not?
- 3. Do you relax your body? How? Why or why not?
- 4. Do you like the taste of tea?
- 5. Are you aware of the news today?

- 1. We watch a car race.
- 2. She likes horse racing.
- 3. He makes a good shot.
- 4. He quits basketball.
- 5. They practice football every day.

- 6. The basketball practice is on Monday.
- 7. The players train for basketball every day.
- 8. He throws the ball.
- 9. Some examples of modern technology are computers, cellphones, and CDs.

- 1. She is studying at the moment.
- 2. I am feeling the pain now.
- 3. I am playing basketball for an hour.
- 4. She is dreaming of me tonight.
- 5. The mother is monitoring her children.
- 6. He is digging up the land.
- 7. They are saving their money.
- 8. She is texting at the moment.
- 9. She is pushing the desk.

## R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.3

## READING EXERCISE

F

- 1. The taste of the food is good.
- 2. This building existed for two years.
- 3. The remaining eggs are on the table.
- 4. She is a working student.
- 5. Her awareness of the weather is helpful.
- 6. The problem is still existing.
- 7. She is relaxing.
- 8. I am showing you my book.
- 9. She is aware of the news.

- 1. The players train for basketball every day. Repeat.
- 2. The players train for basketball every day. Change: football. -- [The players train for football every day.]
- 3. The players train for football every day. Change: soccer. -- [The players train for soccer every day.]
- 4. The players train for soccer every day. Change: every Saturday. -- [The players train for soccer every Saturday.]
- 5. The players train for soccer every Saturday. Change: they. -- [They train for soccer every Saturday.]

## **Phoneme Practice Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. race
- 2. practice
- 3. park
- 4. car
- 5. basketball
- 6. watch

- 1. She is digging up.
- 2. She is digging up the land.
- 3. She is digging up the land in the park.
- 4. She is digging up the land in the park now.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.7

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these questions.

- 1. Are you cooking now?
- 2. Is he playing soccer now?
- 3. Am I speaking French now?
- 4. Are we eating dinner now?

- 1. Are you cooking now? →
- 2. Is he playing soccer now? →
- 3. Am I speaking French now? →
- 4. Are we eating dinner now? →

- 1. She is a working student. Repeat.
- 2. She is a working student. Transform: not. -- [She is not a working student.]
- 3. The taste of the food is good. Repeat.
- 4. The taste of the food is good. Transform: not. -- [The taste of the food is not good.]
- 5. I am playing basketball for an hour. Repeat.
- 6. I am playing basketball for an hour. Transform: how long. -- [How long am I playing basketball?]
- 7. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Repeat.
- 8. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Transform: what. -- [What is the teacher showing to the student?]
- 9. They are saving their money. Repeat.
- 10. They are saving their money. Transform: what. -- [What are they saving?]

- 1. I am a working student.
- 2. My brother and I are working students.
- 3. My brother and I are working students in the school.
- 4. My brother and I are working students in the school library.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. **food**
- 2.good
- 3. blue
- 4. water
- 5. fine
- 6. taste

- 1. She is digging up the land. Repeat.
- 2. She is digging up the land. Transform: not. -- [She is not digging up the land.]
- 3. She is digging up the land in the park. Repeat.
- 4. She is digging up the land in the park. Transform: where. -- [Where is she digging up the land?]
- 5. I am playing basketball for an hour. Repeat.
- 6. I am playing basketball for an hour. Transform: how long. -- [How long am I playing basketball?]
- 7. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Repeat.
- 8. The teacher is showing the book to the student. Transform: what. -- [What is the teacher showing to the student?]

- 9. They are saving their money. Repeat.
- 10. They are saving their money. Transform: what. -- [What are they saving?]
- 11. They are saving their money. Transform: not. -- [They are not saving their money.]
- 12. I am feeling the pain now. Repeat.
- 13. I am feeling the pain now. Transform: who. -- [Who is feeling the pain now?]
- 14. I am feeling the pain now. Transform: not. -- [I am not feeling the pain now.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.12

F

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## Sound (Phoneme) Identification Drill

Listen to the teacher, repeat, and tick the correct sound.

|                  | /u/ | /ʊ/ | /aɪ/ | /EI/ |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1. <u>goo</u> d  |     |     |      |      |
| 2. f <u>oo</u> d |     |     |      |      |
| 3. f <u>i</u> ne |     |     |      |      |
| 4. bl <u>ue</u>  |     |     |      |      |
| 5. eight         |     |     |      |      |
| 6. fl <u>y</u>   |     |     |      |      |
| 7. taste         |     |     |      |      |

- 1. good [/ʊ/]
- 2. food [/u/]
- 3. fine [/aɪ/]
- 4. blue [/u/]
- 5. eight [/ε**Ι**/]
- 6. fly [/aɪ/]
- 7. taste [/ɛɪ/]

- 1. They practice football every day. Repeat.
- 2. They practice football every day. Transform: when. -- [When do they practice football?]
- 3. They practice football every day. Transform: not. -- [They do not practice football every day.]
- 4. She likes horse racing. Repeat.
- 5. She likes horse racing. Transform: not. -- [She doesn't like horse racing.]
- 6. She likes horse racing. Transform: who. -- [Who likes horse racing?]
- 7. He makes a good shot. Repeat.
- 8. He makes a good shot. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't make a good shot.]
- 9. Some examples of modern technology are computers, cellphones, and CDs. Repeat.
- 10. Some examples of modern technology are computers, cellphones, and CDs. Transform: what. -- [What are some examples of modern technology?]

- 1. She is relaxing. Repeat.
- 2. She is relaxing. Change: dance. -- [She is dancing.]
- 3. She is dancing. Change: sing. -- [She is singing.]
- 4. She is singing. Change: cook. -- [She is cooking.]
- 5. She is cooking. Change: he. -- [He is cooking.]
- 6. He is cooking. Change: they. -- [They are cooking.]

- 1. They practice football every day.
- 2. My sister and I are studying at the moment in the park.
- 3. The taste of the sandwich is sweet.
- 4. She watches a basketball practice.
- 5. Her awareness of the weather is helpful.
- 6. My brother and I are working students in the school library.

Please refer to the definition file.





Asking About What People Do 1

# **Do Questions**

Page 117

We use the word "do" to make questions in the simple present tense.

This is the pattern:

Do + subject + verb?

Do + I/you/we/they + go ...?

For example:

Do you work in the office?

Do they play basketball?

## **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. Do you work in the army?
- 2. Do princesses work in a school?
- 3. Do professors teach?
- 4. Do models work at a farm?
- 5. Where do professors work?
- 6. Where do princes live?
- 7. Do priests cook?
- 8. Do police officers work at night?
- 9. Do soldiers wear uniforms?
- 10. Do farmers grow vegetables?

## **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. Do you work as a soldier?
- 2. Do you work as a model?
- 3. Do you work as a farmer?
- 4. Do you work as a priest?
- 5. Do you work as an officer?
- 6. Do you work as a teacher?

- 1. Do you work as a soldier? Repeat.
- 2. Do you work as a soldier? Change: model. -- [Do you work as a model?]
- 3. Do you work as a model? Change: farmer. -- [Do you work as a farmer?]
- 4. Do you work as a farmer? Change: at the farm. -- [Do you work at the farm?]
- 5. Do you work at the farm? Change: school. -- [Do you work at the school?]

#### **Vowel Pronunciation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. work /3』/
- 2. farm /aɹ/
- 3. farmer /aɹ/ , /əɹ/
- 4. army /aɹ/
- 5. worker /3』/, /əɹ/

- 1. Where do professors work?
- 2. Where do professors and models work?
- 3. Where do professors, models, and farmers work?
- 4. Where do professors, models, farmers and soldiers work?

#### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. They work as models. Repeat.
- 2. They work as models. Transform: do. -- [Do they work as models?]
- 3. Professors teach in a university. Repeat.
- 4. Professors teach in a university. Transform: where. -- [Where do professors teach?]
- 5. Farmers grow vegetables. Repeat.
- 6. Farmers grow vegetables. Transform: what. -- [What do farmers grow?]
- 7. Police officers work at night. Repeat.
- 8. Police officers work at night. Transform: do. -- [Do police officers work at night?]
- 9. Princes live in a palace. Repeat.
- 10. Princes live in a palace. Transform: where. -- [Where do princes live?]

- 1. Do you work in the army? Yes, I work ... [Yes, I work in the army.]/ No, I don't ... [No, I don't ... work in the army.]
- 2. Do you work at a farm? Yes, I work ... [Yes, I work at a farm]/ No, I don't work ... [No, I don't work at a farm.]
- 3. Where do farmers work? Farmers work ... [Farmers work at a farm.]
- 4. What do farmers grow? Farmers grow ... [Farmers grow vegetables.]
- 5. Do police officers work at night? Yes, police officers work ... [Yes, police officers work at night.]/ No, police officers ... [No, police officers don't work at night.]
- 6. Do professors teach? Yes... [Yes, professors teach.]
- 7. Do soldiers wear uniforms in your country? Yes, soldiers ... [Yes, soldiers wear uniforms in my country.]

### **Open Questions Exercise**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. What do you do?
- 2. Where do you work?
- 3. Do you like your work? Why or why not?
- 4. Do you wear a uniform in your office?
- 5. Do you work from Monday to Friday?

Please refer to the definition file.

















- 1. The shop has a large membership.
- 2. She joins the conference.
- 3. She has a collection of Haruki Murakami's books.
- 4. She has a lot of credit in her bank.
- 5. The duty of a teacher is to teach.
- 6. He was fired from his work.

- 7. She sends an email message.
- 8. I earn \$4,000 a month.
- 9. She is writing on the form.
- 10. He prints the picture.
- 11. The print is not clear.
- 12. The printer printed many pictures.

## **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. She joins the conference.
- 2. She joins the class.
- 3. She joins the practice.
- 4. He joins the practice.
- 5. They join the practice.

- 1. He prints the picture. Repeat.
- 2. He prints the picture. Change: she. --- [She prints the picture.]
- 3. She prints the picture. Change: they. -- [They print the picture.]
- 4. They print the picture. Change: book. -- [They print the book.]
- 5. They print the book. Change: read. -- [They read the book.]

- 1. She joins the conference.
- 2. She joins the conference and the practice.
- 3. She joins the basketball conference and the tennis practice.
- 4. She joins the basketball conference and the tennis practice in the park.

- 1. She joins the conference. Repeat.
- 2. She joins the conference. Transform: not. -- [She does not join the conference.]
- 3. The printer printed the pictures. Repeat.
- 4. The printer printed the pictures. Transform: not. -- [The printer did not print the pictures.]
- 5. I earn \$4,000 a month. Repeat.
- 6. I earn \$4,000 a month. Transform: how much. -- [How much do I earn a month?]
- 7. He prints the picture. Repeat.
- 8. He prints the picture. Transform: what. -- [What does he print?]
- 9. The duty of the teacher is to teach the students. Repeat.
- 10. The duty of the teacher is to teach the students. Transform: what. -- [What is the duty of the teacher?]

- 1. Do you have credit in your bank account?
- 2. Is it good to have credit? Why or why not?
- 3. Do you have a credit card? How many?
- 4. How much do people in your country earn a month?
- 5. Do you join conferences at your company? What kind of conferences?

Please refer to the definition file.





- 1. There is a sale in the shop on Monday.
- 2. The company's sales this year are big.
- 3. She quits her work.
- 4. She is in the studio for dance practice.
- 5. The website provides pictures of the company.
- 6. Her business is growing.
- 7. The sales of the business remain the same.
- 8. She has some savings for her son.
- 9. The lady owns the studio.

- 1. The company's sales this year are big.
- 2. The company's sales this year are high.
- 3. The shop's sales this year are high.
- 4. The shop's sales this year are low.

- 1. She has some savings for her son. Repeat.
- 2. She has some savings for her son. Change: he. -- [He has some savings for his son.]
- 3. He has some savings for his son. Change: daughter. -- [He has some savings for his daughter.]
- 4. He has some savings for his daughter. Change: they. -- [They have some savings for their daughter.]
- 5. They have some savings for their daughter. Change: money. -- [They have some money for their daughter.]

- 1. The lady owns the studio.
- 2. The lady in white owns the studio.
- 3. The lady in white owns the studio and the shop.
- 4. The lady in white owns the studio and the shop in the park.

- 1. She quits her work. Repeat.
- 2. She quits her work. Transform: not. -- [She does not quit her work.]
- 3. Her business is growing. Repeat.
- 4. Her business is growing. Transform: what. -- [What is growing?]
- 5. There is a sale in the shop on Monday. Repeat.
- 6. There is a sale in the shop on Monday. Transform: when. -- [When is the sale in the shop?]
- 7. She has savings for her son. Repeat.
- 8. She has savings for her son. Transform: what. -- [What does she have for her son?]
- 9. The company's sales for this year are big. Repeat.
- 10. The company's sales for this year are big. Transform: not. -- [The company's sales for this year are not big.]

- 1. Do you have savings? Why or why not?
- 2. Is it good to have savings? Why or why not?
- 3. Do you want to have a business? Why or why not?
- 4. What kind of business do you want to have?
- 5. How often do shops in your country have sales?

- 1. Do you work in the army?
- 2. Do princesses work in a school?
- 3. Do professors teach?
- 4. Do models work at a farm?
- 5. Where do professors work?

- 6. Where do princes live?
- 7. Do priests cook?
- 8. Do police officers work at night?
- 9. Do soldiers wear uniforms?
- 10. Do farmers grow vegetables?

- 1. The shop has a large membership.
- 2. She joins the conference.
- 3. She has a collection of Haruki Murakami's books.
- 4. She has a lot of credit in her bank.
- 5. The duty of a teacher is to teach.
- 6. He was fired from his work.

- 7. She sends an email message.
- 8. I earn \$4,000 a month.
- 9. She is writing on the form.
- 10. He prints the picture.
- 11. The print is not clear.
- 12. The printer printed many pictures.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.3

#### READING EXERCISE

F

- 1. There is a sale in the shop on Monday.
- 2. The company's sales this year are big.
- 3. She quit her work.
- 4. She is in the studio for dance practice.
- 5. The website provides pictures of the company.
- 6. Her business is growing.
- 7. The sales of the business remain the same.
- 8. She has some savings for her son.
- 9. The lady owns the studio.

- 1. The company's sales this year are big.
- 2. The company's sales this year are high.
- 3. The shop's sales this year are high.
- 4. The shop's sales this year are low.

### **Vowel Pronunciation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. work /3』/
- 2. farm /aɹ/
- 3. farmer /aɹ/ , /əɹ/
- 4. army /aɹ/
- 5. worker /3』/, /əɹ/

- 1. They work as models. Repeat.
- 2. They work as models. Transform: do. -- [Do they work as models?]
- 3. Professors teach in a university. Repeat.
- 4. Professors teach in a university. Transform: where. -- [Where do professors teach?]
- 5. Farmers grow vegetables. Repeat.
- 6. Farmers grow vegetables. Transform: what. -- [What do farmers grow?]
- 7. Police officers work at night. Repeat.
- 8. Police officers work at night. Transform: do. -- [Do police officers work at night?]
- 9. Princes live in a palace. Repeat.
- 10. Princes live in a palace. Transform: where. -- [Where do princes live?]

- 1. Do you work in the army? Repeat.
- 2. Do you work in the army? Change: model. -- [Do you work as a model?]
- 3. Do you work as a model? Change: farmer. -- [Do you work as a farmer?]
- 4. Do you work as a farmer? Change: at the farm. -- [Do you work at the farm?]
- 5. Do you work at the farm? Change: school. -- [Do you work at the school?]

- 1. She joins the conference. Repeat.
- 2. She joins the conference. Transform: not. -- [She does not join the conference.]
- 3. The printer printed the pictures. Repeat.
- 4. The printer printed the pictures. Transform: not. -- [The printer did not print the pictures.]
- 5. I earn \$4,000 a month. Repeat.
- 6. I earn \$4,000 a month. Transform: how much. -- [How much do I earn a month?]
- 7. He prints the picture. Repeat.
- 8. He prints the picture. Transform: what. -- [What does he print?]
- 9. The duty of the teacher is to teach the students. Repeat.
- 10. The duty of the teacher is to teach the students. Transform: what. -- [What is the duty of the teacher?]

- 1. She joins the conference.
- 2. She joins the conference and the practice.
- 3. She joins the basketball conference and the tennis practice.
- 4. She joins the basketball conference and the tennis practice in the park.

- 1. He prints the picture. Repeat.
- 2. He prints the picture. Change: she. -- [She prints the picture.]
- 3. She prints the picture. Change: they. -- [They print the picture.]
- 4. They print the picture. Change: book. -- [They print the book.]
- 5. They print the book. Change: read. -- [They read the book.]

- 1. She quits her work. Repeat.
- 2. She quits her work. Transform: not. -- [She does not quit her work.]
- 3. Her business is growing. Repeat.
- 4. Her business is growing. Transform: what. -- [What is growing?]
- 5. There is a sale in the shop on Monday. Repeat.
- 6. There is a sale in the shop on Monday. Transform: when. -- [When is the sale in the shop?]
- 7. She has savings for her son. Repeat.
- 8. She has savings for her son .Transform: what. -- [What does she have for her son?]
- 9. The company's sales for this year are big. Repeat.
- 10. The company's sales for this year are big. Transform: not. -- [The company's sales for this year are not big.]

- 1. She has some savings for her son. Repeat.
- 2. She has some savings for her son. Change: he. -- [He has some savings for his son.]
- 3. He has some savings for his son. Change: daughter. -- [He has some savings for his daughter.]
- 4. He has some savings for his daughter. Change: they. -- [They have some savings for their daughter.]
- 5. They have some savings for their daughter. Change: money. -- [They have some money for their daughter.]

# **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

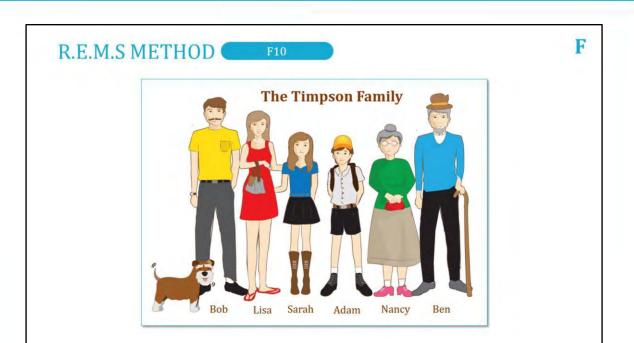
Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. Do you work as a soldier?
- 2. Do you work as a model?
- 3. Do you work as a farmer?
- 4. Do you work as a priest?
- 5. Do you work as an officer?
- 6. Do you work as a teacher?

- 1. What do you do?
- 2. Where do you work?
- 3. Do you like your work? Why or why not?
- 4. Do you wear a uniform in your office?
- 5. Do you work from Monday to Friday?

- 1. Do farmers grow vegetables?
- 2. She joins the conference.
- 3. The company's sales this year are high.
- 4. Where do professors, models, farmers and soldiers work?
- 5. Do you have credit in your bank account?
- 6. She has some savings for her son.

Please refer to the definition file.



### Asking About What People Do 2

F10

# Anybody, somebody and nobody

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1. We use anybody in questions and negative sentences. Anybody can refer to any person.

**Examples: Does anybody in your family work at the farm?** 

I don't know anybody in the office.

2. We use somebody in positive sentences.

Example: Clearly somebody opened my door.

3. Nobody means "no person".

**Examples: I knew nobody at the party.** 

Nobody in my family works at the farm.

- 1. Nobody in my company is married.
- 2. Does anybody want coffee?
- 3. Nobody in this room works in the business field.
- 4. She is somebody's lover.
- 5. Nobody provides us with the form.
- 6. Does anybody here work in an office?
- 7. Nobody knows that he is my friend.
- 8. Nobody knows where her parents are.
- 9. She is an animal lover.
- 10. Parents work hard for their children.
- 11. I go out for dinner with my friends.

### **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. Nobody in my company is married.
- 2. Nobody in my company is teaching.
- 3. Somebody in my company is teaching.
- 4. Somebody in my company is a professor.
- 5. Somebody in my company is a manager.
- 6. Somebody in my house is a manager.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE F10.P1

#### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

- 1. Does anybody want coffee?
- 2. Nobody wants coffee.
- 3. Is anybody here going to the mall?
- 4. Yes, somebody here is going to the mall.
- 5. No, nobody here is going to the mall.

- 1. Does anybody want coffee? →
- 2. Nobody wants coffee. →
- 3. Is anybody here going to the mall? →
- 4. Yes, somebody here is going to the mall. →
- 5. No, nobody here is going to the mall.  $\neg$

- 1. She is somebody's lover. Repeat.
- 2. She is somebody's lover. Change: he. -- [He is somebody's lover.]
- 3. He is somebody's lover. Change: friend. -- [He is somebody's friend.]
- 4. He is somebody's friend. Change: they. -- [They are somebody's friends.]

- 1. Nobody provides us with the form.
- 2. Nobody provides us with the form and the pen.
- 3. Nobody provides us with the form and the pen in the office.
- 4. Nobody provides us with the form and the pen in the office this morning.

- Page 168
- 1. Is anybody in your family married? -- [Yes, somebody in my family is married./ No, nobody in my family is married.]
- 2. Does anybody work in an office? -- [Yes, somebody works in an office! No, nobody works in an office.]
- 3. Does anybody work in the business field? -- [Yes, somebody works in the business build/ No, nobody works in the business build.]
- 4. Does anybody provide you with the form? [Yes, somebody provides me with the form./ No, nobody provides me with the form.]

### **Open Questions Exercise**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. Do you know anybody in your family who is married?
- 2. Do parents in your country read stories to their children?
- 3. Do you live with your parents?
- 4. Are you an animal lover?
- 5. Do you know anybody in your family who is an animal lover?
- 6. Do you know anybody who is in the business field?
- 7. Do you go out with your friends for dinner?

### Fill in the Blanks Exercise

Listen and fill in the correct indefinite pronoun.

| 1. I went to Gemm<br>[nobody] | a's house this morning                       | but there was home      |  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 2. I put my books             | on the table but                             | touched them [somebody] |  |
| 3. Does                       | in your family work in the office? [anybody] |                         |  |
| 4. Is i                       | in your family married? [anybody]            |                         |  |
| 5. I called the offic         | ce many times but                            | answered [nobody]       |  |
| 6. Clearly                    | opened the forms in my computer [somebody]   |                         |  |
| 7. I don't know               | at the party [anybody]                       |                         |  |

Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD F11

F







# **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. She reads the text in the book.
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall.
- 3. He hits the wall with the ball.
- 4. The movie was a big hit.
- 5. Her face turned red.
- 6. The remaining food is on the table.

- 7. She tasted the food on the table.
- 8. She is rubbing her hands.
- 9. He is waving his hand.
- 10. She becomes happy.
- 11. She is alone in the house.
- 12. He laid the baby on the bed.

# **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. The picture hangs on the wall.
- 2. The clock hangs on the wall.
- 3. The clock hangs on the door.
- 4. The light hangs on the door.
- 5. The light hangs on the ceiling.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE F11.P1

#### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

- 1. Does she read the text in the book?
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall.
- 3. Is she rubbing her hands?
- 4. Yes, she is reading the text in the book.
- 5. No, the picture isn't hanging on the wall.

- 1. Does she read the text in the book? →
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall. →
- 3. Is she rubbing her hands? →
- 4. Yes, she is reading the text in the book. →
- 5. No, the picture isn't hanging on the wall.  $\neg$

- 1. She tasted the food on the table. Repeat.
- 2. She tasted the food on the table. Change: egg. -- [She tasted the egg on the table.]
- 3. She tasted the egg on the table. Change: sandwich. -- [She tasted the sandwich on the table.]
- 4. She tasted the sandwich on the table. Change: ate. -- [She ate the sandwich on the table.]

- 1. The remaining eggs are on the table.
- 2. The remaining eggs and sandwiches are on the table.
- 3. The remaining eggs, sandwiches and vegetables are on the table.
- 4. The remaining eggs, sandwiches and vegetables are on the table in the kitchen.

- 1. Is she rubbing her hands? -- [Yes, she is rubbing her hands./ No, she isn't rubbing her hands.]
- 2. Is she reading the text in the book? -- [Yes, she is reading the text in the book.] No, she isn't reading the text in the book.]
- 3. Is he waving his hand? -- [Yes, he is waving his hand./ No, he isn't waving his hand.]
- 4. Did she lay the baby on the bed? -- [Yes, she laid baby on the bed./ No, she didn't lay the baby on the bed.]

### **Open Questions Exercise**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. Do you like to be alone? Why or why not?
- 2. What do you do when you are alone?
- 3. Do you wave your hands to your friends when you see them?
- 4. What do you want to become five years from now?
- 5. Do you rub your hands during winter?

- 1. We need to prepare the room before the professor comes in. Repeat.
- 2. We need to prepare the room before the professor comes in. Add: new. -- [We need to prepare the room before the new professor comes in.]
- 3. We need to prepare the room before the new professor comes in. Change: the students. -- [The students need to prepare the room before the new professor comes in.]
- 4. The students need to prepare the room before the new professor comes in. Change: clean. -- [The students need to clean the room before the new professor comes in.]
- 5. The students need to clean the room before the new professor comes in. Change: set. -- [The students need to set the room before the new professor comes in.]
- 6. The students need to set the room before the new professor comes in. Add: this afternoon. -- [The students need to set the room before the new professor comes in this afternoon.]
- 7. The students need to set the room before the new professor comes in this afternoon. Transform: not. -- [The students don't need to set the room before the new professor comes in this afternoon.]

## **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. The girl sat on the bench for hours as she waited for her friend.
- 2. The man sat on the bench for hours as he waited for his friend.
- 3. The man sat on the chair for hours as he waited for his friend.
- 4. The man sat on the floor for hours as he waited for his friend.
- 5. The man sat on the floor for hours as he waited for his wife.
- 6. The man sat on the grass for hours as he waited for his wife.
- 7. The man sat on the grass for hours as he waited for his son.
- 8. The farmer sat on the grass for hours as he waited for his son.
- 9. The farmer sat on the grass for hours as he waited for his lunch.

# **Open Questions Exercise**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. Do you live in an apartment?
- 2. Do you have a garage at home?
- 3. Which do you prefer: to live in a house or a flat/apartment?
- 4. Do you have any bridges in your hometown?
- 5. Can we cut meat without a knife?
- 6. Where do kings and queens live?
- 7. Did you just come in?

Please refer to the definition file.

# **Giving Opinions and Expressing Knowledge**

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We can use this structure to give opinions or express knowledge: subject + verb + + clause

The verbs that can be used in this verb slot are limited. In this lesson, we just use the verbs: believe, suggest, agree, know, think, hear, say and consider.

The 'that' in between the verb and the following clause can be omitted.

- 1. I suggest that you go home early today.
- 2. I agree that you should stay home and relax.
- 3. She believes that going to church is better than going to malls.
- 4. He didn't think that the movie was awful.
- 5. I know that this is difficult.
- 6. Do you agree that the song is good?
- 7. I say that the view is really nice.

- 8. We suggested that we go to the village this summer.
- 9. It is believed that the parents are here tonight.
- 10. I think it's okay to go there.
- 11. I didn't know that we couldn't use the TV.
- 12. I heard that you don't like dogs.
- 13. I believed that there would be no school tomorrow.
- 14. He didn't agree with our teacher.
- 15. He suggested that we take a bus to school.

## **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. I thought that the new student was nice.
- 2. We thought that the new student was nice.
- 3. We heard that the new student was nice.
- 4. We heard that the new teacher was nice.
- 5. We heard that the new teacher was good.
- 6. You heard that the new teacher was good.
- 7. You believed that the new teacher was good.
- 8. You believed that the beautiful teacher was good.
- 9. You believed that the beautiful teacher was fair.
- 10. You believed that the beautiful officer was fair.

- 1. I suggest that we go to Japan this fall. Repeat.
- 2. I suggest that we go to Japan this fall. Change: England. -- [I suggest that we go to England this fall.
- 3. I suggest that we go to England this fall. Change: spring. -- [I suggest that we go to England this spring.]
- 4. I suggest that we go to England this spring. Change: agree. -- [I agree that we go to England this spring.]
- 5. I agree that we go to England this spring. Change: summer. -- [I agree that we go to England this summer.]
- 6. I agree that we go to England this summer. Change: consider. -- [I consider that we go to England this summer.]
- 7. I consider that we go to England this summer. Change: the village. -- [I consider that we go to the village this summer.]
- 8. I consider that we go to the village this summer. Change: drive. -- [I consider that we drive to the village this summer.]
- 9. I consider that we drive to the village this summer. Change: say. -- [I say that we drive to the village this summer.]
- 10. I say that we drive to the village this summer. Change: afternoon. -- [I say that we drive to the village this afternoon.]

- 1. I believe that the food is good.
- 2. I believe that the food is good in that restaurant.
- 3. I believe that the food is not good in that restaurant.
- 4. I do not believe that the food is not good in that restaurant.

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- 1. My parents suggest that we read in this room. Repeat.
- 2. My parents suggest that we read in this room. Add: the books. -- [My parents suggest that we read the books in this room.]
- 3. My parents suggest that we read the books in this room. Add: story. -- [My parents suggest that we read the story books in this room.]
- 4. My parents suggest that we read the story books in this room. Add: didn't. -- [My parents didn't suggest that we read the story books in this room.]
- 5. My parents didn't suggest that we read the story books in this room. Add: old.
- -- [My parents didn't suggest that we read the old story books in this room.]

- 1. I think that the supermarket is very small. Repeat.
- 2. I think that the supermarket is very small. Change: office. -- [I think that the office is very small.]
- 3. I think that the office is very small. Change: dark. -- [I think that the office is very dark.]
- 4. I think that the office is very dark. Add: don't. -- [I don't think that the office is very dark.]
- 5. I don't think that the office is very dark. Change: they. -- [They don't think that the office is very dark.]
- 6. They don't think that the office is very dark. Change: know. -- [They don't know that the office is very dark.]
- 7. They don't know that the office is very dark. Add: new. -- [They don't know that the new office is very dark.]
- 8. They don't know that the new office is very dark. Change: studio. -- [They don't know that the new studio is very dark.]
- 9. They don't know that the new studio is very dark. Change: expensive. -- [They don't know that the new studio is very expensive.]
- 10. They don't know that the new studio is very expensive. Change: agree. -[They don't agree that the new studio is very expensive.]

- 1. He believes that the water is not deep. Add: didn't. -- [He didn't believe that the water was not deep.]
- 2. I say that the weather is nice today. Add: am. -- [I am saying that the weather is nice today.]
- 3. He thinks that the food is not good. Change: thought. -- [He thought that the food was not good.]
- 4. Do you know that the test is difficult? Change: she. -- [Does she know that the test is difficult?]
- 5. I agree that dad is tired. Add: didn't. -- [I didn't agree that dad was tired.]

### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. I heard that the new train is slow. Repeat.
- 2. I heard that the new train is slow. Transform: what. -- [What did I hear that is slow?]
- 3. We suggested that we clean the house and dogs this week. Repeat.
- 4. We suggested that we clean the house and dogs this week. Transform: when.
- -- [When did we suggest that we clean the house and dogs?]
- 5. Mom knew that I am interested in basketball. Repeat.
- 6. Mom knew that I am interested in basketball. Transform: who. -- [Who knew that I am interested in basketball?]
- 7. I believe it's a nice day today. Repeat.
- 8. I believe it's a nice day today. Transform: what. -- [What do I believe today?]
- 9. I think that learning English is easy. Repeat.
- 10. I think that learning English is easy. Transform: what. -- [What do I think is easy?]

- 1. What do you think about studying English?
- 2. Do you agree that learning English is important in your country?
- 3. What do you suggest is the best way to teach English?
- 4. Do you believe the world will be better or worse in the future?

- 1. I suggest that you go home early today.
- 2. I agree that you should stay home and relax.
- 3. She believes that going to church is better than going to malls.
- 4. He didn't think that the movie was awful.
- 5. I know that this is difficult.
- 6. Do you agree that the song is good?
- 7. I say that the view is really nice.

- 8. We suggested that we go to the village this summer.
- 9. It is considered that the parents are here tonight.
- 10. I think it's okay to go there.
- 11. I didn't know that we couldn't use the TV.
- 12. I heard that you don't like dogs.
- 13. I believed that there would be no school tomorrow.
- 14. He didn't agree with our teacher.
- 15. He suggested that we take a bus to school.

- 1. Nobody in my company is married.
- 2. Does anybody want coffee?
- 3. Nobody in this room works in the business field.
- 4. She is somebody's lover.
- 5. Nobody provides us with the form.
- 6. Does anybody here work in an office?

- 7. Nobody knows that he is my friend.
- 8. Nobody knows where her parents are.
- 9. She is an animal lover.
- 10. Parents work hard for their children.
- 11. I go out for dinner with my friends.

- 1. She reads the text in the book.
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall.
- 3. He hits the wall with the ball.
- 4. The movie was a big hit.
- 5. Her face turned red.
- 6. The remaining food is on the table.

- 7. She tasted the food on the table.
- 8. She is rubbing her hands.
- 9. He is waving his hand.
- 10. She becomes happy.
- 11. She is alone in the house.
- 12. He laid the baby on the bed.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.4

### Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

- 1. Does anybody want coffee?
- 2. Nobody wants coffee.
- 3. Is anybody here going to the mall?
- 4. Yes, somebody here is going to the mall.
- 5. No, nobody here is going to the mall.

- 1. Does anybody want coffee? →
- 2. Nobody wants coffee. →
- 3. Is anybody here going to the mall? →
- 4. Yes, somebody here is going to the mall. →
- 5. No, nobody here is going to the mall. →

- 1. I thought that the new student was nice.
- 2. We thought that the new student was nice.
- 3. We heard that the new student was nice.
- 4. We heard that the new teacher was nice.
- 5. We heard that the new teacher was good.
- 6. You heard that the new teacher was good.
- 7. You believed that the new teacher was good.
- 8. You believed that the beautiful teacher was good.
- 9. You believed that the beautiful teacher was fair.
- 10. You believed that the beautiful officer was fair.

- 1. She is somebody's lover. Repeat.
- 2. She is somebody's lover. Change: he. -- [He is somebody's lover.]
- 3. He is somebody's lover. Change: friend. -- [He is somebody's friend.]
- 4. He is somebody's friend. Change: they. -- [They are somebody's friends.]

#### R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.7

#### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

- 1. Does she read the text in the book?
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall.
- 3. Is she rubbing her hands?
- 4. Yes, she is reading the text in the book.
- 5. No, the picture isn't hanging on the wall.

- 1. Does she read the text in the book? →
- 2. The picture hangs on the wall. →
- 3. Is she rubbing her hands? →
- 4. Yes, she is reading the text in the book. →
- 5. No, the picture isn't hanging on the wall.  $\neg$

- 1. Do you know anybody in your family who is married?
- 2. Do parents in your country read stories to their children?
- 3. Do you live with your parents?
- 4. Are you an animal lover?
- 5. Do you know anybody in your family who is an animal lover?
- 6. Do you know anybody who is in the business field?
- 7. Do you go out with your friends for dinner?

- 1. She tasted the food on the table. Repeat.
- 2. She tasted the food on the table. Change: egg. -- [She tasted the egg on the table.]
- 3. She tasted the egg on the table. Change: sandwich. -- [She tasted the sandwich on the table.]
- 4. She tasted the sandwich on the table. Change: ate. -- [She ate the sandwich on the table.]

- 1. I suggest that we go to Japan this fall. Repeat.
- 2. I suggest that we go to Japan this fall. Change: England. -- [I suggest that we go to England this fall.
- 3. I suggest that we go to England this fall. Change: spring. -- [I suggest that we go to England this spring.]
- 4. I suggest that we go to England this spring. Change: agree. -- [I agree that we go to England this spring.]
- 5. I agree that we go to England this spring. Change: summer. -- [I agree that we go to England this summer.]
- 6. I agree that we go to England this summer. Change: consider. -- [I consider that we go to England this summer.]
- 7. I consider that we go to England this summer. Change: the village. -- [I consider that we go to the village this summer.]
- 8. I consider that we go to the village this summer. Change: drive. -- [I consider that we drive to the village this summer.]
- 9. I consider that we drive to the village this summer. Change: say. -- [I say that we drive to the village this summer.]
- 10. I say that we drive to the village this summer. Change: afternoon. -- [I say that we drive to the village this afternoon.]

- 1. The remaining eggs are on the table.
- 2. The remaining eggs and sandwiches are on the table.
- 3. The remaining eggs, sandwiches and vegetables are on the table.
- 4. The remaining eggs, sandwiches and vegetables are on the table in the kitchen.

- 1. My parents suggest that we read in this room. Repeat.
- 2. My parents suggest that we read in this room. Add: the books. -- [My parents suggest that we read the books in this room.]
- 3. My parents suggest that we read the books in this room. Add: story. -- [My parents suggest that we read the story books in this room.]
- 4. My parents suggest that we read the story books in this room. Add: didn't. -- [My parents didn't suggest that we read the story books in this room.]
- 5. My parents didn't suggest that we read the story books in this room. Add: old.
- -- [My parents didn't suggest that we read the old story books in this room.]

- 1. Is anybody in your family married? -- [Yes, somebody in my family is married./ No, nobody in my family is married.]
- 2. Does anybody work in an office? -- [Yes, somebody works in an office! No, nobody works in an office.]
- 3. Does anybody work in the business field? -- [Yes, somebody works in the business build/ No, nobody works in the business build.]
- 4. Does anybody provide you with the form? [Yes, somebody provides me with the form./ No, nobody provides me with the form.]

- 1. He believes that the water is not deep. Add: didn't. -- [He didn't believe that the water was not deep.]
- 2. I say that the weather is nice today. Add: am. -- [I am saying that the weather is nice today.]
- 3. He thinks that the food is not good. Change: thought. -- [He thought that the food was not good.]
- 4. Do you know that the test is difficult? Change: she. -- [Does she know that the test is difficult?]
- 5. I agree that dad is tired. Add: didn't. -- [I didn't agree that dad was tired.]

- 1. Nobody provides us with the form.
- 2. He laid the baby on the bed.
- 3. She believes that going to church is better than going to malls.
- 4. Somebody in my company is a professor.
- 5. The remaining eggs are on the table.
- 6. Somebody in my house is a manager.