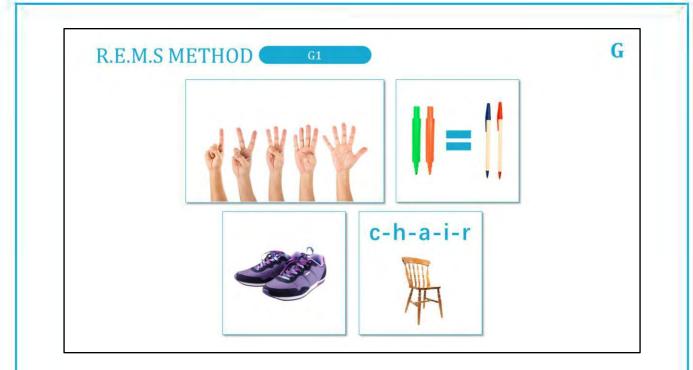
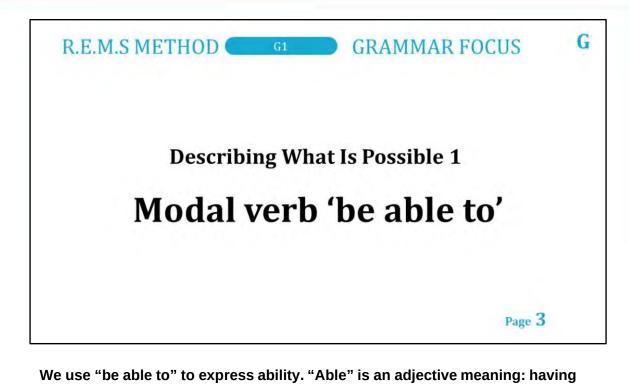


Please refer to the definition file.





the power, skill, or means to do something.

If we say "I am able to swim", it is like saying "I can swim".

We sometimes use be able to instead of "can" or "could" for ability.

"Be able" to is possible in all tenses - but "can" is possible only in the present and "could" is possible only in the past for ability.

Examples of be able to:

I am able to read and write.

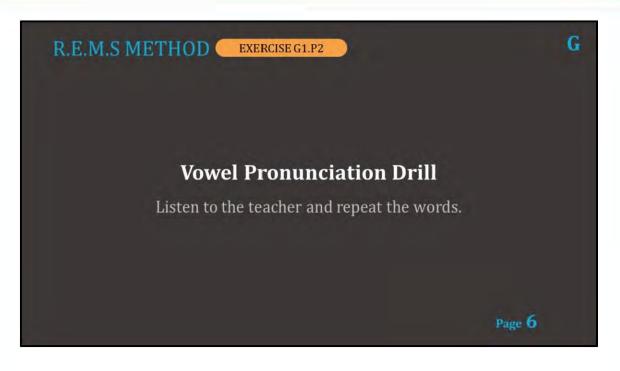
He is able to drive a car.



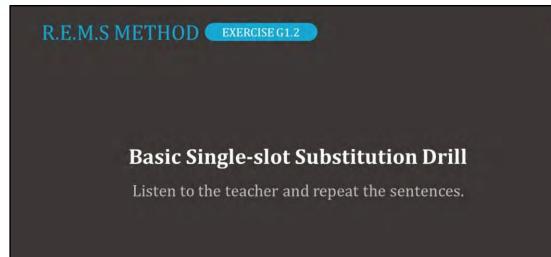
- **1**. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book.
- 2. They are able to cut the paper into two equal parts.
- 3. Four plus four equals eight.
- 4. The students are able to draw two figures of animals.
- 5. We are able to read the main part of the book.
- 6. She is able to buy a pair of glasses.
- 7. Sam is able to write the correct spelling of the word table.



- 1. main
- 2. pair
- 3. able
- 4. table
- 5. paper
- 6. count
- 7. equal
- 8. scissors
- 9. draw
- 10. correct



- 1.main
- 2. able
- 3. table
- 4. paper
- 5. boots
- 6. spell
- 7. buy





G

- **1**. My father is able to drive a car.
- 2. My mother is able to drive a car.
- 3. My brother is able to drive a car.
- 4. My sister is able to drive a car.
- 5. My friend is able to drive a car.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G1.3 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 8

G

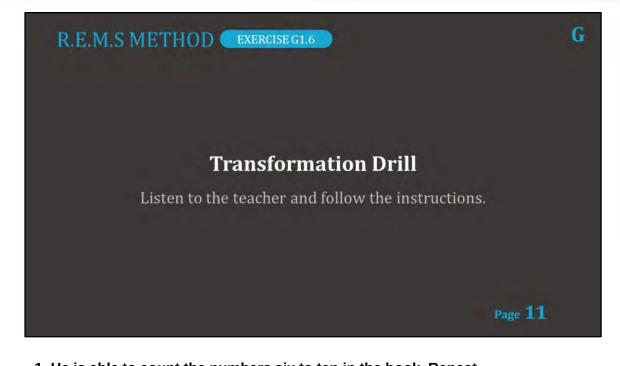
- 1. My mother is able to buy a pair of glasses.
- 2. My mother is able to buy a pair of scissors.
- 3. My mother is able to buy a pair of shoes.
- 4. My mother is able to buy a pair of pants.
- 5. My mother is able to buy a pair of boots.



- 1. I am able to count.
- 2. I am able to count the numbers.
- 3. I am able to count the numbers six to ten.
- 4. I am able to count the numbers six to ten in the book.
- 5. I am able to count the numbers six to ten in the old book.



- 1. We are able to read.
- 2. We are able to read the book.
- 3. We are able to read the main part of the book.
- 4. We are able to read the main part of the English book.

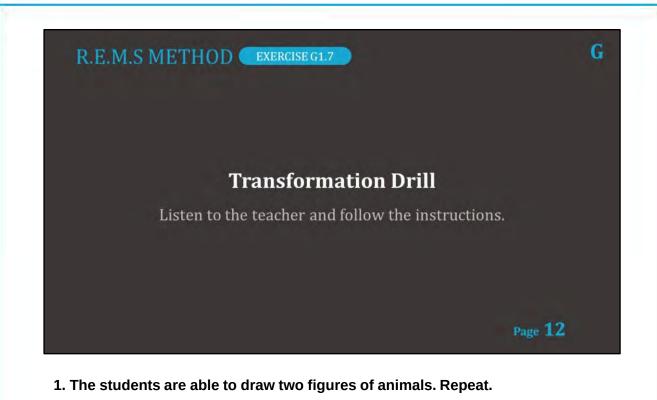


1. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Repeat.

2. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: what. --[What is he able to count in the book?]

3. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: who. --[Who is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book?]

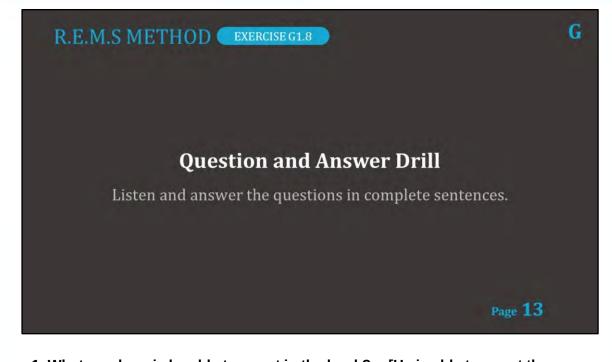
4. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: where. --[Where is he able to count the numbers six to ten?]



2. The students are able to draw two figures of animals. Transform: what. --[What are the students able to draw?]

3. The students are able to draw two figures of animals. Transform: who. --[Who are able to draw two figures of animals?]

4. The students are able to draw two figures of animals. Transform: how many. - [How many figures of animals are the students able to draw?



1. What numbers is he able to count in the book? -- [He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book.]

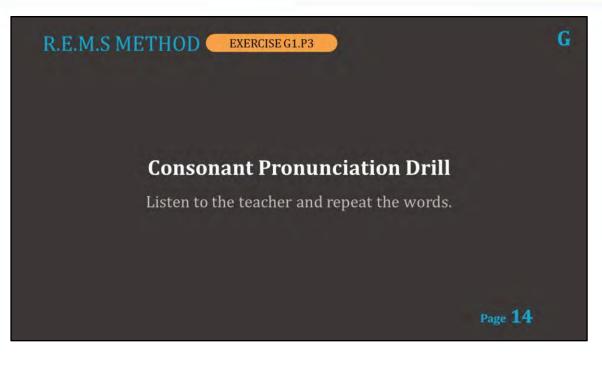
2. What are they able to cut into two equal parts? -- [They are able to cut the paper into two equal parts.]

3. How many figures of animals are the students able to draw? -- [The students are able to draw two figures of animals.]

4. Which part of the book are they able to read? -- [They are able to read the main part of the book.]

5. What is she able to buy? -- [She is able to buy a pair of glasses.]

6. Which word is Sam able to write the correct spelling of? -- [Sam is able to write the correct spelling of the word table.]



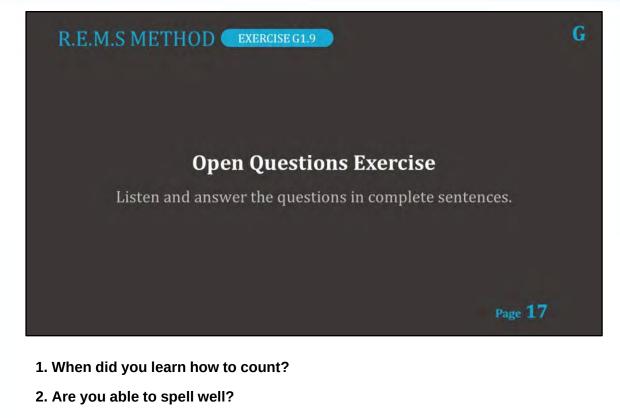
- 1. count
- 2. figure
- 3. cut
- 4. four
- 5. draw
- 6. correct

| R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE G | 1.P4 G |
|----------------------------|--|
| | ie) Matching Drill I letters are the same sound. |
| t <u>o</u> | c <u>u</u> t |
| p <u>a</u> per | t <u>wo</u> |
| n <u>u</u> mber | t <u>a</u> ble |
| | Page 15 |

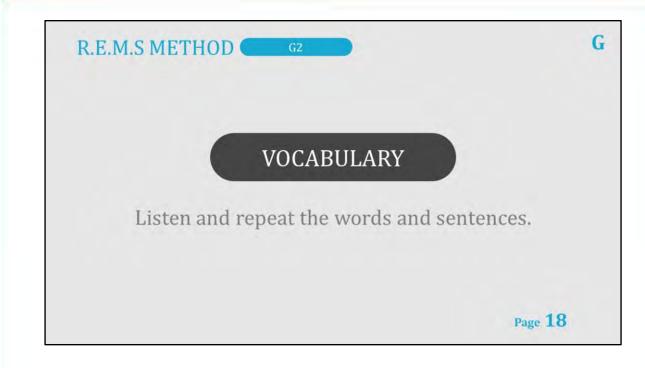
[to & two /u:/] [paper & table /eɪ/] [number & cut/ʌ/]



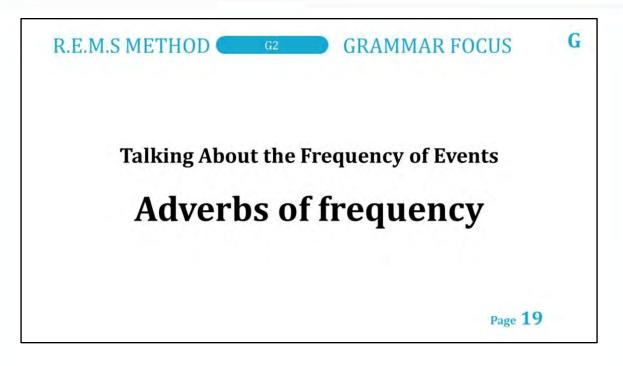
- 1. correct, collect
- 2. word, world
- 3. write, light



- 3. Can you cut a piece of paper into two equal parts?
- 4. Is it easy to draw figures of animals? Why or why not?
- 5. Can you easily remember the main part of a story? If yes, why?
- 6. If not, which part do you find easy to remember?



Please refer to the definition file.



We often use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do something. Always, often, sometimes and never are some of the most commonly used adverbs of frequency.

Examples:

I always go to school at seven o'clock.

I often go shopping on Saturdays.



- **1**. I always drink coffee at lunchtime.
- 2. We often think about traveling in the future.
- 3. They always have a hard time remembering dates.
- 4. My mother and father often meet here at three o'clock.
- 5. She calls me daily.
- 6. My mother often takes a walk shortly after lunch.



- 7. They always ask me about my future plans.
- 8. We sometimes think about what will happen tomorrow.
- 9. We often took the train two years ago.
- 10. I never called this number yesterday.
- **11**. He never calls me in the evenings.
- 12. I will not call him tonight.
- 13. I usually go to bed at a quarter to 10 p.m.

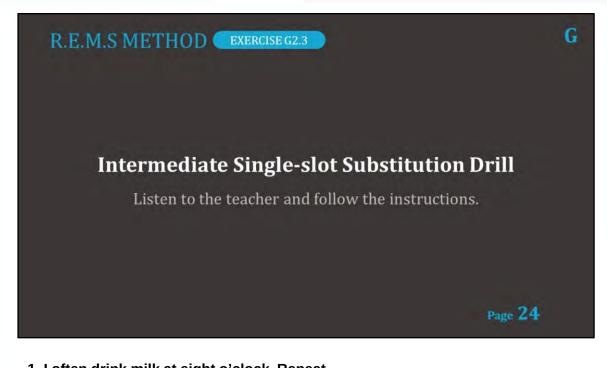


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- 1. lunchtime
- 2. tomorrow
- 3. daily
- 4. o'clock
- 5. quarter
- 6. future
- 7. drink
- 8. think
- 9. coffee
- 10. restaurant



- 1. Sarah and Claire often meet here at five o'clock.
- 2. They often meet here at five o'clock.
- 3. They often drink coffee at five o'clock.
- 4. They often drink tea at five o'clock.
- 5. They never drink tea at five o'clock.



1. I often drink milk at eight o'clock. Repeat.

2. I often drink milk at eight o'clock. Change: we. -- [We often drink milk at eight o'clock.]

3. We often drink milk at eight o'clock. Change: coffee. -- [We often drink coffee at eight o'clock.]

4. We often drink coffee at eight o'clock. Change: always. -- [We always drink coffee at eight o'clock.]

5. We always drink coffee at eight o'clock. Change: six o'clock. -- [We always drink coffee at six o'clock.]

6. We always drink coffee at six o'clock. Change: they. -- [They always drink coffee at six o'clock.]



- **1.** I always drink coffee in the morning.
- 2. I always drink coffee at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 3. I always drink coffee at seven o'clock in the morning and at lunchtime.

4. I always drink coffee at seven o'clock in the morning, at lunchtime and at about four o'clock.

5. I always drink coffee at seven o'clock in the morning, at lunchtime and at about four o'clock in the afternoon.



- 1. I sometimes go jogging.
- 2. I sometimes go jogging and swimming.
- 3. I sometimes go jogging and swimming at five o'clock.
- 4. I sometimes go jogging and swimming at five o'clock in the afternoon.

5. I sometimes go jogging and swimming at five o'clock in the afternoon after work.



1. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Repeat.

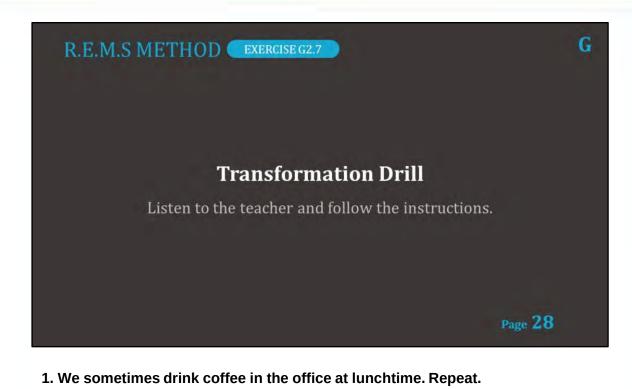
2. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: where. --[Where do they always meet in the afternoon?]

3. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: how often. --[How often do they meet at a restaurant in the afternoon?]

4. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: when. -- [When do they always meet at a restaurant?]

5. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: who. -- [Who always meets at a restaurant in the afternoon?]

6. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: what. -- [What do they always do at a restaurant in the afternoon?]



2. We sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime. Transform: what. --

[What do we sometimes do in the office at lunchtime?]

3. We sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime. Transform: who. --[Who sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime?]

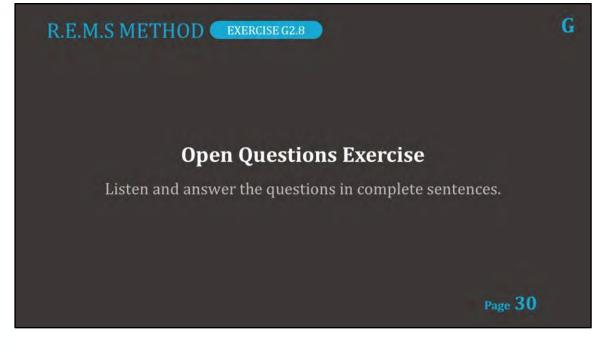
4. We sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime. Transform: where. --[Where do we sometimes drink coffee at lunchtime?]

5. We sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime. Transform: how often. -- [How often do we drink coffee in the office at lunchtime?]

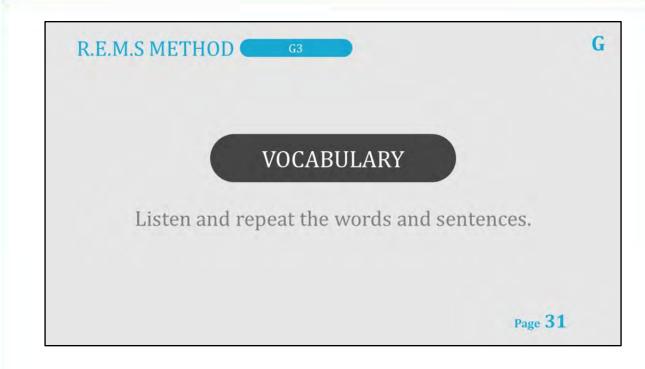
6. We sometimes drink coffee in the office at lunchtime. Transform: when. --[When do we sometimes drink coffee in the office?]



- 1. train, rain
- 2. think, drink
- 3. often, open



- 1. What are the things you do daily?
- 2. How often do you go out with your family?
- 3. Do you often think about what will happen tomorrow? Why or why not?
- 4. What are your plans for tonight?
- 5. Did you do anything special yesterday?
- 6. What were your plans ten years ago?
- 7. Do you always go to bed at a quarter to 10 p.m.?



Please refer to the definition file.

Talking About Using Things Talking About Events with Someone Talking About What People Have and Don't Have

R.E.M.S METHOD G3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Using 'with' and 'without'

In this lesson, we will discuss three uses of with and without. The opposite of with is without.

1. Talking About Using Things

Examples: I write with a pen./ I eat with a spoon.

2. Talking About Events with Someone

Examples: She goes to school with her brother./ He was with his father yesterday.

3. Talking About What People Have and Don't Have

Examples: People with money can buy many things./ She came without a coat.

R.E.M.S. METHOD

G

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R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G3.1

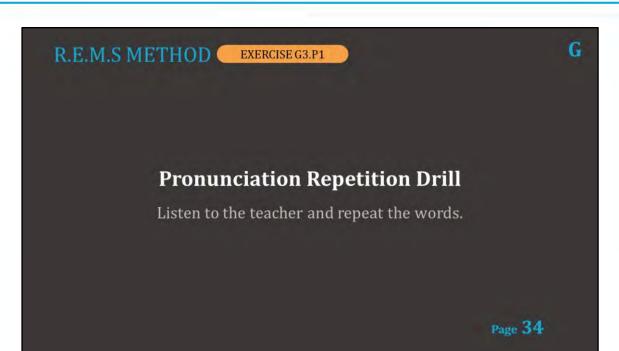
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 33

G

- 1. I was alone at home and without any money.
- 2. She wants to enjoy the holiday with her family.
- 3. They carefully went to the park with the baby.
- 4. We have to be careful with our things.
- 5. He encourages me to travel without you.
- 6. I watched an encouraging movie with my friends.
- 7. My concern is that I am without a job.
- 8. They were concerned about going home without me.



- 1. careful
- 2. concern
- 3. encourage
- 4. any
- 5. money
- 6. holiday
- 7. week
- 8. book
- 9. office
- 10. family

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G3.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 35

G

- 1. She walked carefully without her eyeglasses.
- 2. She walked carefully with her eyeglasses.
- 3. She walked carefully with her shoes.
- 4. She walked carefully without her shoes.
- 5. She ran carefully without her shoes.
- 6. She ran carefully with her shoes.
- 7. She ran carefully without her bag.
- 8. She ran carefully with her bag.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G3.3 **Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill** Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 36

G

- **1**. He enjoyed the holiday with his family yesterday.
- 2. He enjoyed the movie with his friends yesterday.
- 3. She enjoyed the movie with her friends last Sunday.
- 4. She enjoyed the holiday with her family last Sunday.
- 5. We enjoyed the holiday with our family last week.
- 6. We enjoyed the movie with our friends last week.



- 2. He enjoyed the football competition.
- 3. He enjoyed the football competition yesterday.

4. He enjoyed the football competition at three o'clock yesterday.

5. He enjoyed the football competition at three o'clock yesterday without his father.



- **1.** I carefully read the book.
- 2. I carefully read the book alone.
- **3. I carefully read the English book alone.**
- 4. I carefully read the English book alone in my room.
- 5. I carefully read the English book alone in my room with my eyeglasses.



1. She was concerned about the show at the park yesterday. Repeat.

2. She was concerned about the show at the park yesterday. Transform: what. --[What was she concerned about at the park yesterday?]

3. She was concerned about the show at the park yesterday. Transform: who. --[Who was concerned about the show at the park yesterday?]

4. She was concerned about the show at the park yesterday. Transform: when. - [When was she concerned about the show at the park?]

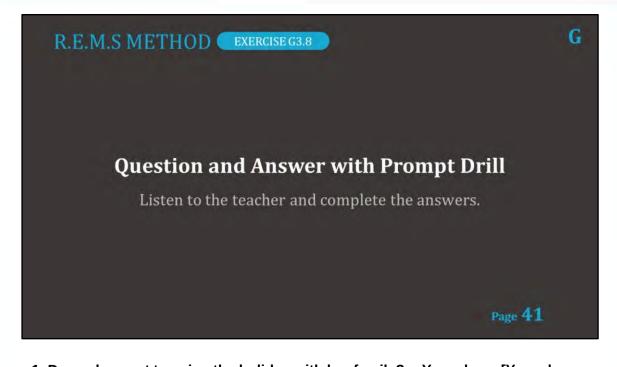


1. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Repeat.

2. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: who. --[Who carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby?]

3. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: where. - [Where did they carefully go yesterday with the baby?]

4. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: when. --[When did they carefully go to the office with the baby?]



1. Does she want to enjoy the holiday with her family? -- Yes, she ... [Yes, she wants to enjoy the holiday with her family.]

2. Did they carefully go to the park with the baby? -- Yes, they ... [Yes, they carefully went to the park with the baby.]

3. Is she careful with her things? -- Yes, she's ... [Yes, she's careful with her things.]

4. Did he start the game without his father? -- Yes, he ... [Yes, he started the game without his father.]



- 1. money, many
- 2. read, lead
- 3. shoe, show

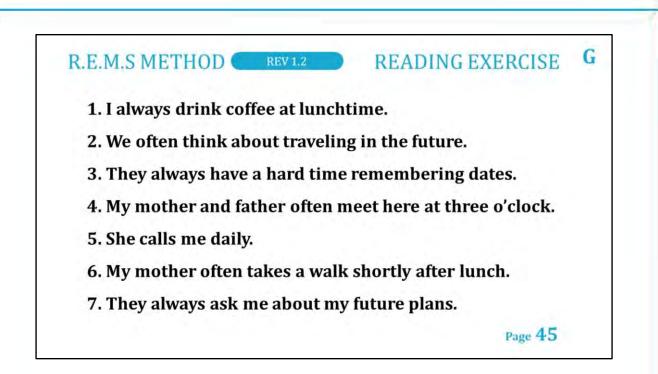


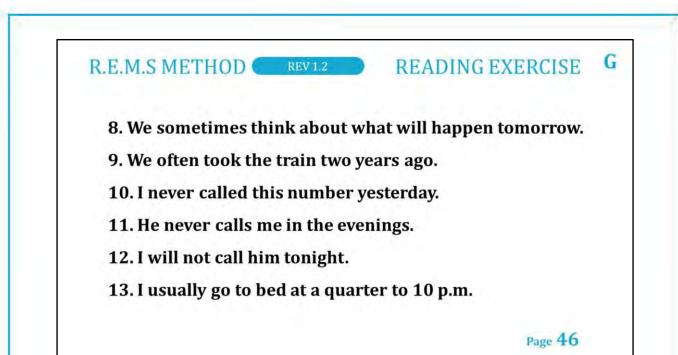
- 1. What sport do you enjoy watching?
- 2. Who encourages you to study English?
- 3. How often do you go out with your family?
- 4. Do you like to travel alone? Why or why not?
- 5. Tell me something/someone you can't live without and why.
- 6. What's the most encouraging movie you know?

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.1 READING EXERCISE G

- 1. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book.
- 2. They are able to cut the paper into two equal parts.
- 3. Four plus four equals eight.
- 4. The students are able to draw two figures of animals.
- 5. We are able to read the main part of the book.
- 6. She is able to buy a pair of glasses.
- 7. Sam is able to write the correct spelling of the word table.

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R.E.M.S METHOD REVIS READING EXERCISE G

- 1. I was alone at home and without any money.
- 2. She wants to enjoy the holiday with her family.
- 3. They carefully went to the park with the baby.
- 4. We have to be careful with our things.
- 5. He encourages me to travel without you.
- 6. I watched an encouraging movie with my friends.
- 7. My concern is that I am without a job.
- 8. They were concerned about going home without me.

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R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.4

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 48

G

- 1. main
- 2. pair
- 3. able
- 4. table
- 5. paper
- 6. count
- 7. equal
- 8. scissors
- 9. draw
- 10. correct

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.5

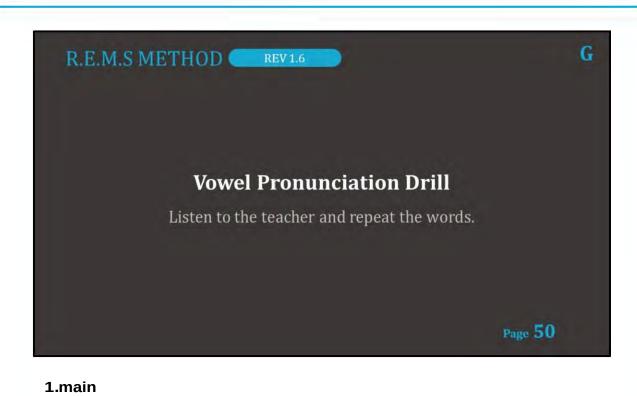
Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

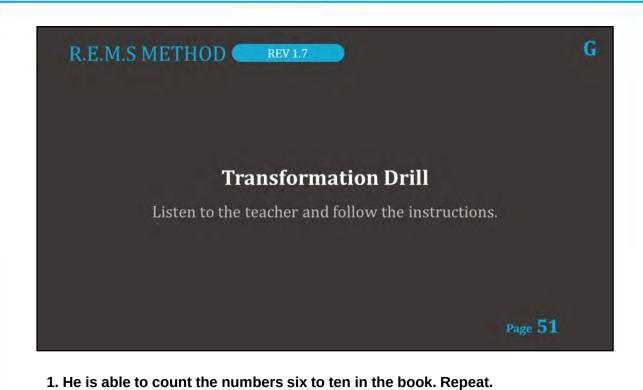
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G

- **1**. My father is able to drive a car.
- 2. My mother is able to drive a car.
- 3. My brother is able to drive a car.
- 4. My sister is able to drive a car.
- 5. My friend is able to drive a car.



- 2. able
- _____
- 3. table
- 4. paper
- 5. boots
- 6. spell
- 7. buy



2 He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: wh

2. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: what. --[What is he able to count in the book?]

3. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: who. --[Who is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book?]

4. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book. Transform: where. --[Where is he able to count the numbers six to ten?]



- 1. Sarah and Claire often meet here at five o'clock.
- 2. They often meet here at five o'clock.
- 3. They often drink coffee at five o'clock.
- 4. They often drink tea at five o'clock.
- 5. They never drink tea at five o'clock.

Consonant Pronunciation Drill

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.9

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 53

G

- 1. count
- 2. figure
- 3. cut
- 4. four
- 5. draw
- 6. correct



1. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Repeat.

2. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: where. --[Where do they always meet in the afternoon?]

3. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: how often. --[How often do they meet at a restaurant in the afternoon?]

4. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: when. -- [When do they always meet at a restaurant?]

5. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: who. -- [Who always meets at a restaurant in the afternoon?]

6. They always meet at a restaurant in the afternoon. Transform: what. -- [What do they always do at a restaurant in the afternoon?]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.11

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 55

G

- 1. She walked carefully without her eyeglasses.
- 2. She walked carefully with her eyeglasses.
- 3. She walked carefully with her shoes.
- 4. She walked carefully without her shoes.
- 5. She ran carefully without her shoes.
- 6. She ran carefully with her shoes.
- 7. She ran carefully without her bag.
- 8. She ran carefully with her bag.

| R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.12 | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | e) Matching Drill letters are the same sound. |
| t <u>o</u> | c <u>u</u> t |
| p <u>a</u> per | t <u>wo</u> |
| n <u>u</u> mber | t <u>a</u> ble |
| | Page 56 |

[to & two /u:/] [paper & table /eɪ/] [number & cut/ʌ/]



1. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Repeat.

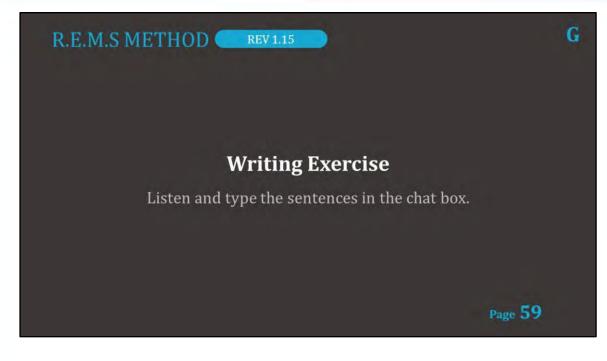
2. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: who. --[Who carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby?]

3. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: where. - [Where did they carefully go yesterday with the baby?]

4. They carefully went to the office yesterday with the baby. Transform: when. --[When did they carefully go to the office with the baby?]



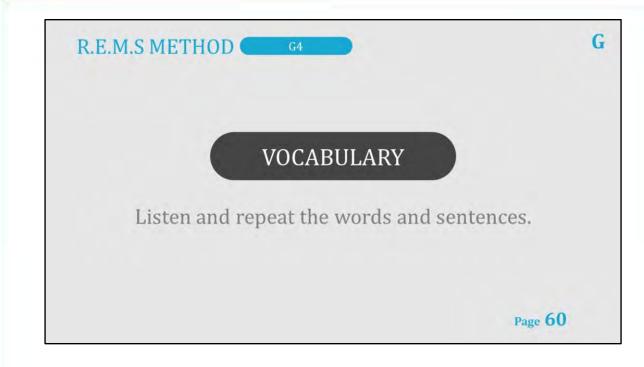
- 1. train, rain
- 2. think, drink
- 3. often, open



- **1**. He is able to count the numbers six to ten in the book.
- 2. We sometimes think about what will happen tomorrow.
- 3. She walked carefully without her eyeglasses.
- 4. I am able to count.

5. I always drink coffee in the morning at seven o'clock, at lunchtime and at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

6. What sport do you enjoy watching?



Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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G

- **1**. The team suffered because they lost the game.
- 2. I saw the tears in her eyes.
- 3. They were in a bad mood yesterday.
- 4. We gave thanks to our teachers.
- 5. She had nice thoughts about you.
- 6. He is scared of dogs.
- 7. I felt some pain in my head.
- 8. He has a happy expression.



- 1. expression
- 2. mood
- 3. scared
- 4. tear
- 5. thought
- 6. about
- 7. bad
- 8. cats
- 9. saw
- 10. flowers

 R.E.M.S METHOD
 EXERCISE G4.2

 G

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

 Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. He was scared of dogs at the age of six.
- 2. She was scared of dogs at the age of six.
- 3. She was scared of cats at the age of nine.
- 4. She was scared of cats and birds at the age of nine.
- 5. They were scared of cats and birds at the age of nine.
- 6. They were scared of cats and cows at the age of 15.



- 1. She was in a bad mood.
- 2. She was in a bad mood this morning.
- 3. She was in a bad mood early this morning.
- 4. She was scared and in a bad mood early this morning.
- 5. She was scared and in a bad mood early this morning at six o'clock.



1. We gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday. Repeat.

2. We gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday. Transform: what. -- [What did we give to our teachers at school on Friday?]

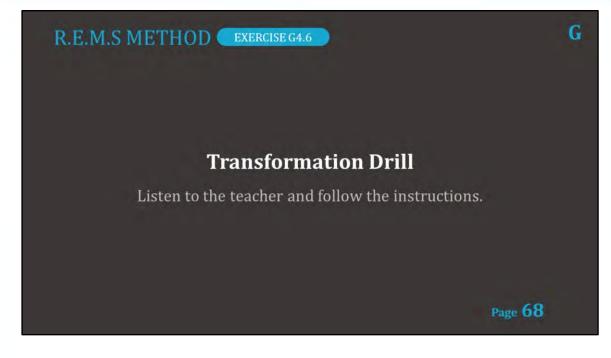
3. We gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday. Transform: when. -- [When did we give thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school?]

4. We gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday. Transform: who. -- [Who gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday?]

5. We gave thanks and some flowers to our teachers at school on Friday. Transform: where. -- [Where did we give thanks and some flowers to our teachers on Friday?]



- 1. He was scared of cats.
- 2. He was scared of cats at the age of seven.
- 3. He was scared of cats and dogs at the age of seven.
- 4. He was scared of cats, dogs and birds at the age of seven.
- 5. He was scared of cats, dogs, cows and birds at the age of seven.



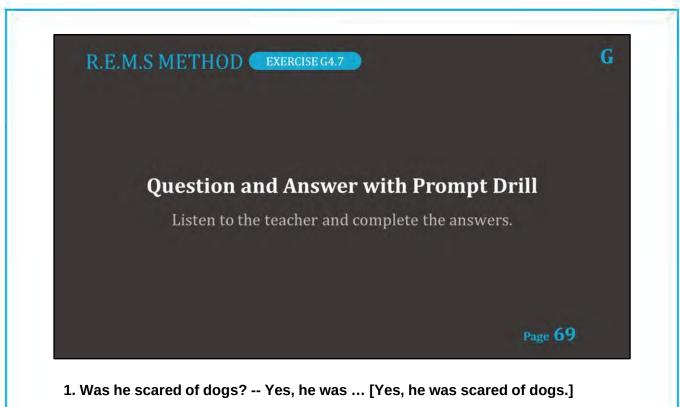
1. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Repeat.

2. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who felt some pain in his head yesterday?]

3. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: when. -- [When did he feel some pain in his head?]

4. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: what. -- [What did he feel in his head yesterday?]

5. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: not. -- [He didn't feel any pain in his head yesterday.]



suffered because the team lost.] 3. What did we give to our teachers? -- We gave thanks ...[We gave thanks to

our teachers.]

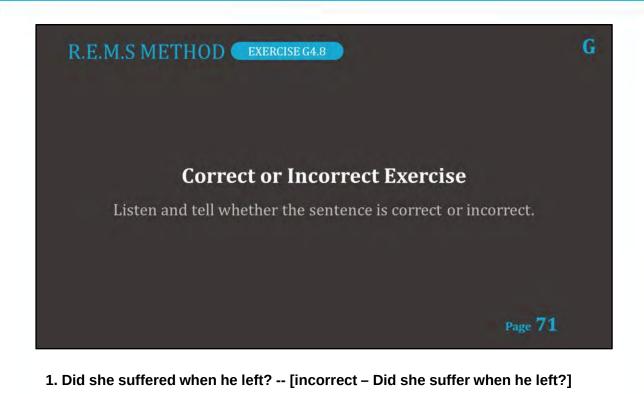
2. Did she suffer because the team lost? -- Yes, she suffered ... [Yes, she

4. Were they in a bad mood yesterday? -- Yes, they were ... [Yes, they were in a bad mood yesterday.]

5. Did she feel some pain in her head? -- Yes, she felt ... [Yes, she felt some pain in her head.]



- 1. suffer, supper
- 2. thought, taught
- 3. saw, so
- 4. bad, bed
- 5. had, head

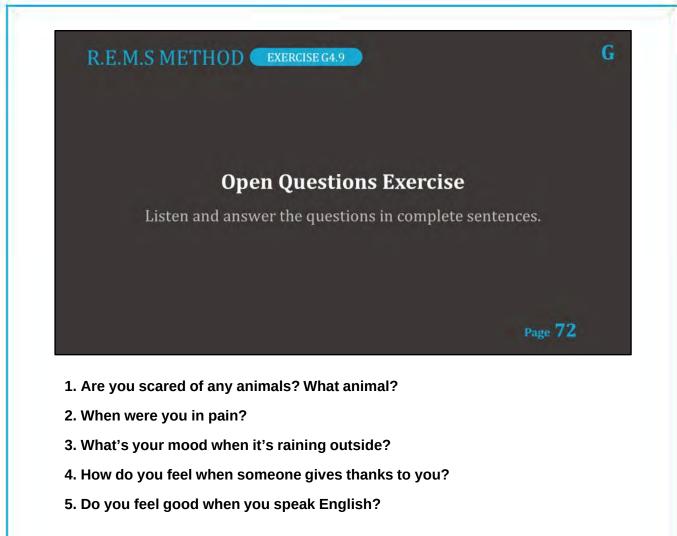


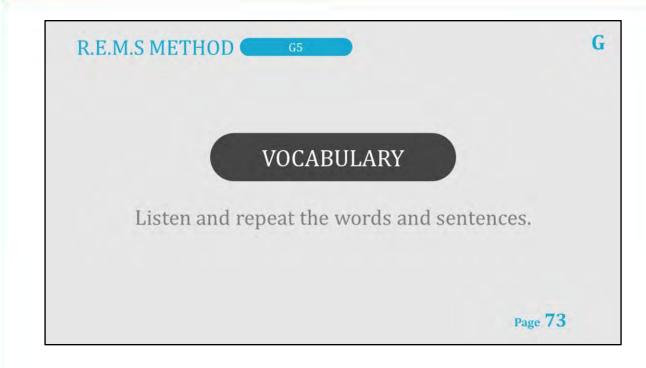
2. What did you gave to your mother? -- [incorrect – What did you give to your mother?]

3. They were in a good mood yesterday. -- [correct]

4. He felt some pain in his head after swimming. -- [correct]

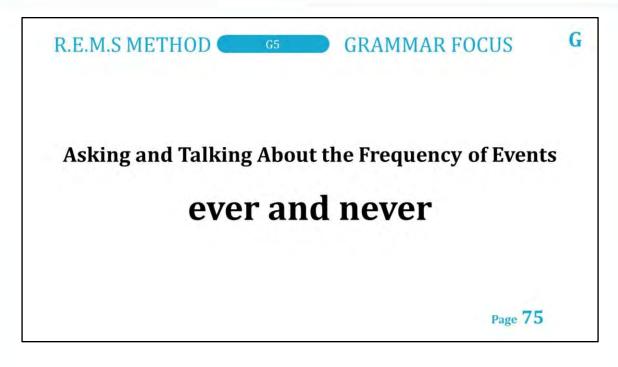
5. Did she saw the tears in my eyes? -- [incorrect – Did she see the tears in my eyes?]





Please refer to the definition file.





The word ever is positive and is generally used in questions. Ever is usually used to ask if you have experience of something or have done something.

The word never is negative. Never is used to say that you have no experience of something or have not done something.

Examples:

Do you ever go to school on the weekend?

It never snows in the Philippines.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G5.1

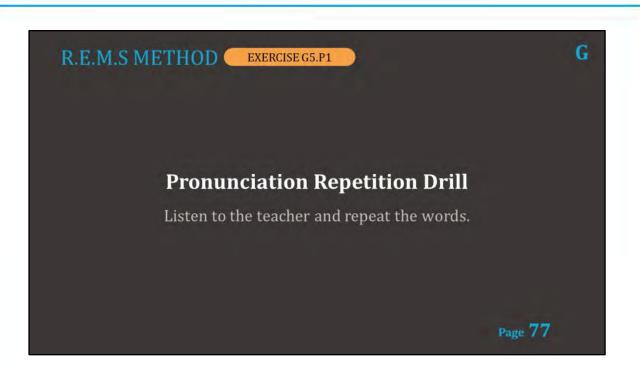
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 76

G

- **1**. She never felt any pain in her back.
- 2. They never cared about the news on TV.
- 3. He never forgot to care for his family.
- 4. Has he ever bought a drug for his body pain?
- 5. Has she ever had a cut on her left finger?
- 6. She never talked about the death of her father.
- 7. Have they ever enjoyed a healthy life?
- 8. My father never had a problem with his heart.
- 9. Has she ever felt good about her health?



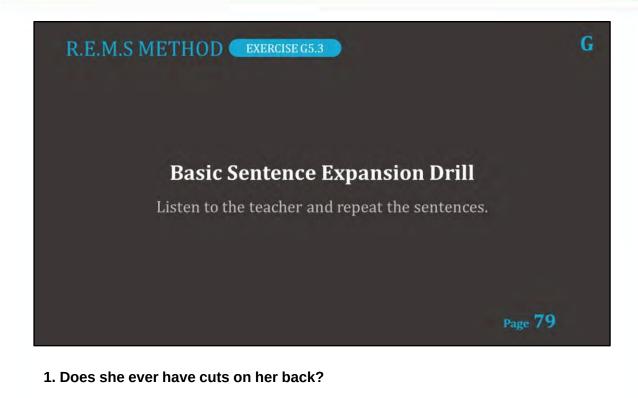
- 1. back
- 2. cut
- 3. drug
- 4. health
- 5. heart
- 6. never
- 7. bought
- 8. body

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G5.2 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 78

G

- **1**. She felt good about her health.
- 2. She has never felt good about her health.
- 3. He has never felt bad about his heart.
- 4. She has never felt bad about her heart.
- 5. She has never felt good about her back.
- 6. He has never felt good about his back.
- 7. They have never felt bad about their health.



- 2. Does she ever have cuts on her lower back?
- 3. Does she ever have many cuts on her lower back?
- 4. Does she ever have many cuts on her lower and upper back?



- **1**. They never cared about the news.
- 2. They never cared about the news on TV.
- 3. They never cared about the sad news on TV.
- 4. They never cared about the sad news on TV last Sunday.
- 5. They never cared about the sad news on TV at three o'clock last Sunday.



1. He has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart. Repeat.

2. He has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart. Transform: what. -- [What does he have on his back and in his heart?]

3. He has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart. Transform: where. -- [Where does he have a cut and a pain?]

4. He has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart. Transform: who. -- [Who has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart?]

5. He has a cut on his back and a pain in his heart. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't have a cut on his back and a pain in his heart.]



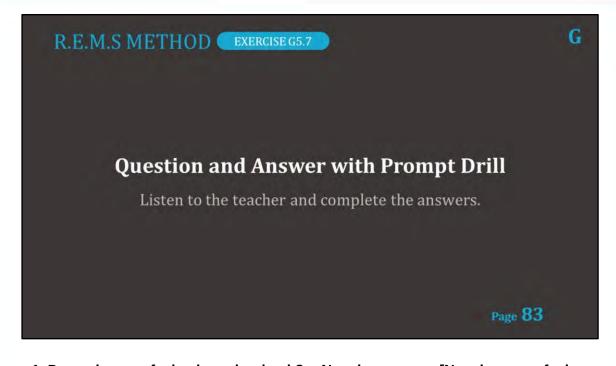
1. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Repeat.

2. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: what. --[What does she take care of after her friend's death?]

3. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: who. -- [Who takes care of her health after her friend's death?]

4. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: when. --[When does she take care of her health?]

5. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: not. -- [She doesn't take care of her health after her friend's death.]



1. Does she ever feel pain on her back? -- No, she never ... [No, she never feels pain on her back.]

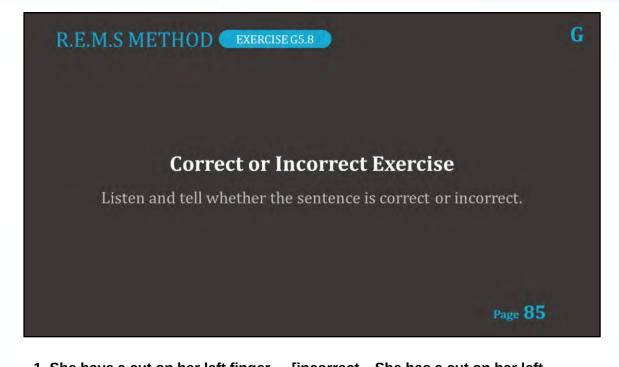
2. Do they ever care about the news on TV? -- No, they never ... [No, they never care about the news on TV.]

3. Does she ever have cuts on her fingers? -- No, she never ... [No, she never has cuts on her fingers.]

4. Does he ever forget his family? -- No, he never ... [No, he never forgets his family.]



- 1. back, bag
- 2. her, hair
- 3. bought, boat
- 4. forgot, forget



1. She have a cut on her left finger. -- [incorrect – She has a cut on her left finger.]

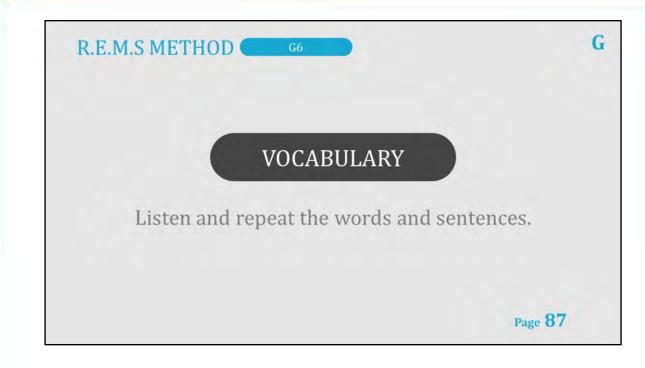
2. Does he ever forgets to care for his family? -- [incorrect – Does he ever forget to care for his family?]

3. She has never felt good about her health. -- [correct]

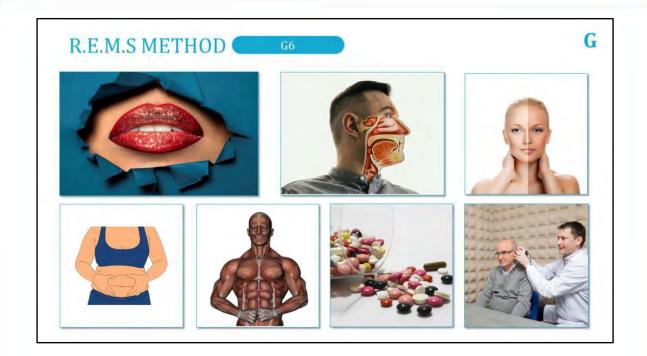
4. He never cared about the news on TV. -- [correct]



- **1.** Do you ever feel pain on your back?
- 2. Who cares for children in your country?
- 3. Are you in good health?
- 4. Do you ever cut your fingers?
- 5. Do you ever use drugs for pain?



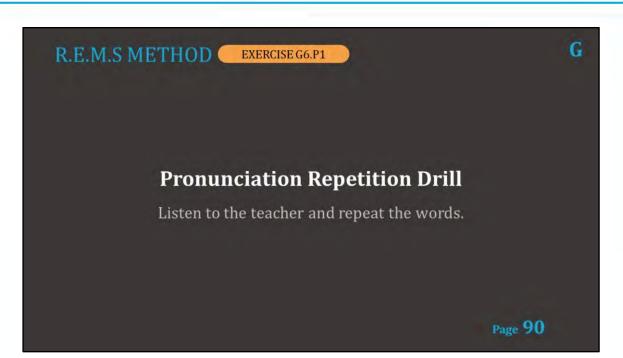
Please refer to the definition file.





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- 1. She will buy some medicine this afternoon.
- 2. Her stomach is full.
- 3. She talks a lot and bites her lower lip.
- 4. He did not work yesterday because of a medical reason.
- 5. They have strong muscles.
- 6. She loves herself.
- 7. Her throat is in pain after singing.
- 8. The girl on TV has beautiful skin.



- 1. medical
- 2. medicine
- 3. muscle
- 4. stomach
- 5. throat
- 6. strong
- 7. hospital

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G6.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 91

G

- 1. She will buy some medicine this afternoon.
- 2. She will buy some books this afternoon.
- 3. He will buy some books this afternoon.
- 4. He will buy some balls this afternoon.
- 5. He will buy some balls tomorrow.
- 6. He will get some balls tomorrow.
- 7. He will get some chairs tomorrow.
- 8. He will get a chair tomorrow.
- 9. He will get a chair next week.

- **1**. The girl has beautiful skin. Repeat
- 2. The girl has beautiful skin. Change: she. -- [She has beautiful skin.]
- 3. She has beautiful skin. Change: arms. -- [She has beautiful arms.]
- 4. She has beautiful arms. Change: strong. -- [She has strong arms.]
- 5. She has strong arms. Change: muscles. -- [She has strong muscles.]
- 6. She has strong muscles. Change: body. -- [She has a strong body.]
- 7. She has a strong body. Change: we. -- [We have strong bodies.]



- 1. She needs some medicine.
- 2. She needs to buy some medicine.
- 3. She needs to buy some medicine at the store.
- 4. She needs to buy some medicine for her skin at the store.
- 5. She needs to buy some medicine for her red skin at the store.



- 1. The girl has beautiful skin.
- 2. The little girl has beautiful skin.
- 3. The little girl on TV has beautiful skin.
- 4. The little girl on TV has beautiful and soft skin.
- 5. The little girl on TV has beautiful, soft and healthy skin.



1. I will get some medicine. Repeat.

2. I will get some medicine. Add: Tom. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine.]

3. Tom and I will get some medicine. Add: tomorrow. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine tomorrow.]

4. Tom and I will get some medicine tomorrow. Add: at the store. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine at the store tomorrow.]

5. Tom and I will get some medicine at the store tomorrow. Add: two o'clock. --[Tom and I will get some medicine at the store at two o'clock tomorrow.]



1. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Repeat.

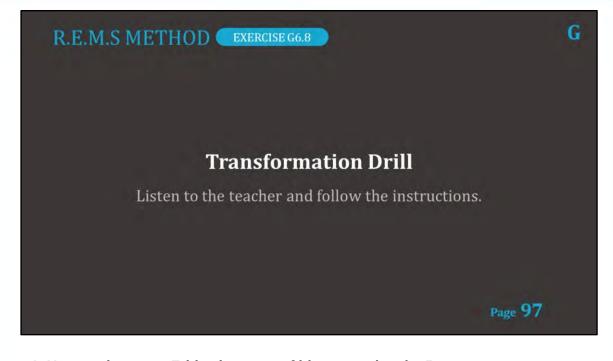
2. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: what. --[What did he ask for at the hospital yesterday?]

3. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: who. --[Who asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday?]

4. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: where. --[Where did he ask for some medicine yesterday?]

5. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: when. --[When did he ask for some medicine at the hospital?]

6. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: not. -- [He didn't ask for some medicine at the hospital yesterday.]



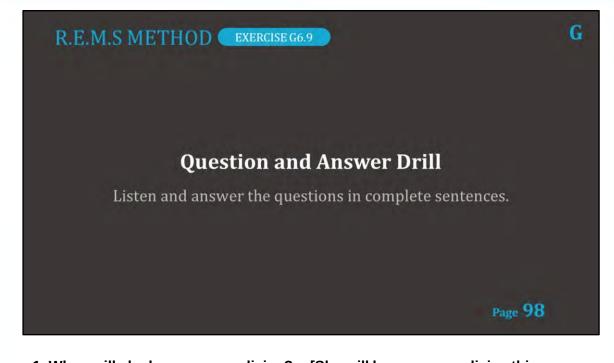
1. He went home on Friday because of his stomach pain. Repeat.

2. He went home on Friday because of his stomach pain. Transform: when. --[When did he go home because of his stomach pain?]

3. He went home on Friday because of his stomach pain. Transform: who. --[Who went home on Friday because of stomach pain?]

4. He went home on Friday because of his stomach pain. Transform: why. --[Why did he go home on Friday?]

5. He went home on Friday because of his stomach pain. Transform: where. --[Where did he go on Friday because of his stomach pain?]



1. When will she buy some medicine? -- [She will buy some medicine this afternoon.]

- 2. Does she talk a lot? -- [Yes, she talks a lot.]
- 3. What did her mother buy? -- [Her mother bought a bag.]
- 4. Was he absent yesterday? -- [Yes, he was absent yesterday.]
- 5. Do they have strong muscles? -- [Yes, they have strong muscles.]



- 1. will, well
- 2. book, back
- 3. she, see
- 4. full, pull

| R.E.M.S METHOD Exercis | E G6.P3 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sound (Phone | me) Matching Drill |
| Identify which underlin | ed letters are the same sound. |
| l <u>i</u> p | st <u>o</u> mach |
| m <u>u</u> scle | sk <u>i</u> n |
| sh <u>e</u> | h <u>e</u> |
| | Page 100 |

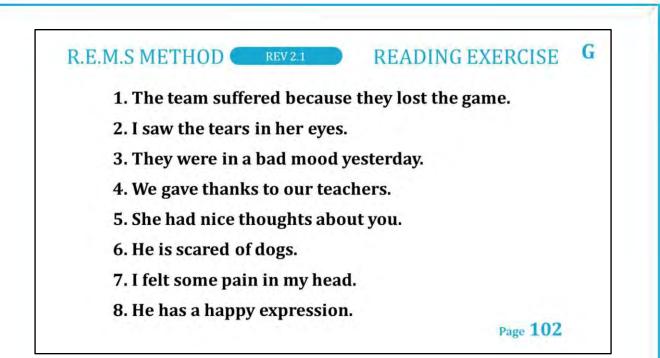
[lip & skin /ɪ/]

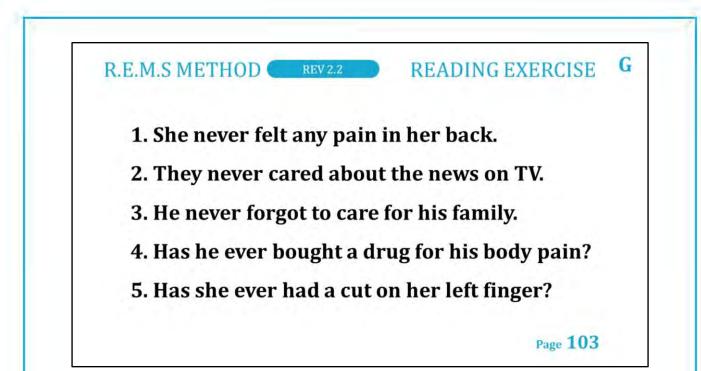
[stomach & muscle /ʌ/]

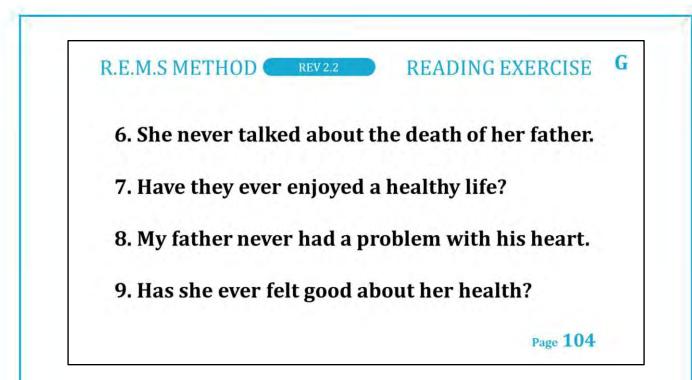
[he & she /iː/]

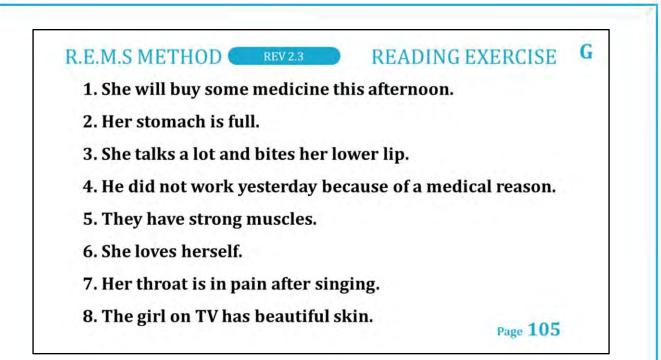


- 1. How often do you see a doctor?
- 2. Did you ever feel any pain in your stomach? When?
- 3. Do you have strong muscles?
- 4. What do you do to stay healthy?
- 5. Do you exercise? How often?
- 6. Do you take any medicine?
- 7. Do you think you live a healthy life?











1. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Repeat.

2. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: what. --[What did he ask for at the hospital yesterday?]

3. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: who. --[Who asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday?]

4. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: where. --[Where did he ask for some medicine yesterday?]

5. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: when. --[When did he ask for some medicine at the hospital?]

6. He asked for some medicine at the hospital yesterday. Transform: not. -- [He didn't ask for some medicine at the hospital yesterday.]



- 1. He was scared of cats.
- 2. He was scared of cats at the age of seven.
- 3. He was scared of cats and dogs at the age of seven.
- 4. He was scared of cats, dogs and birds at the age of seven.
- 5. He was scared of cats, dogs, cows and birds at the age of seven.

 REV.2.6
 G

 Minimal Pair Repetition Drill
 Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. suffer, supper
- 2. thought, taught
- 3. saw, so
- 4. bad, bed
- 5. had, head

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.7

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 109

G

- **1**. She felt good about her health.
- 2. She has never felt good about her health.
- 3. He has never felt bad about his heart.
- 4. She has never felt bad about her heart.
- 5. She has never felt good about her back.
- 6. He has never felt good about his back.
- 7. They have never felt bad about their health.



1. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Repeat.

2. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: what. --[What does she take care of after her friend's death?]

3. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: who. -- [Who takes care of her health after her friend's death?]

4. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: when. --[When does she take care of her health?]

5. She takes care of her health after her friend's death. Transform: not. -- [She doesn't take care of her health after her friend's death.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.9

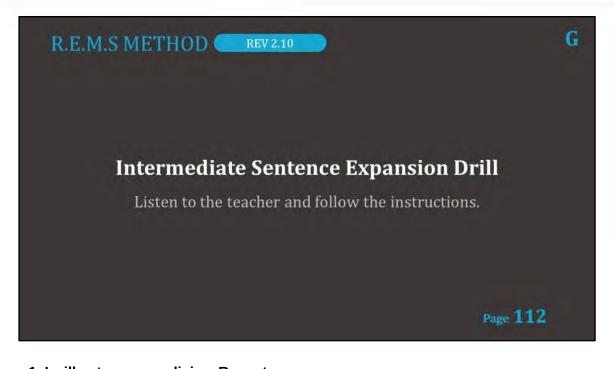
Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 111

G

- 1. back
- 2. cut
- 3. drug
- 4. health
- 5. heart
- 6. never
- 7. bought
- 8. body



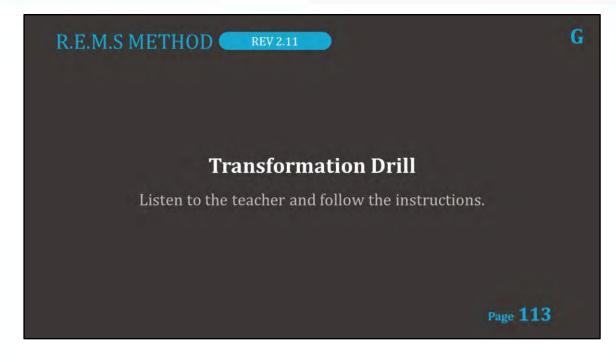
1. I will get some medicine. Repeat.

2. I will get some medicine. Add: Tom. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine.]

3. Tom and I will get some medicine. Add: tomorrow. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine tomorrow.]

4. Tom and I will get some medicine tomorrow. Add: at the store. -- [Tom and I will get some medicine at the store tomorrow.]

5. Tom and I will get some medicine at the store tomorrow. Add: two o'clock. --[Tom and I will get some medicine at the store at two o'clock tomorrow.]



1. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Repeat.

2. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who felt some pain in his head yesterday?]

3. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: when. -- [When did he feel some pain in his head?]

4. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: what. -- [What did he feel in his head yesterday?]

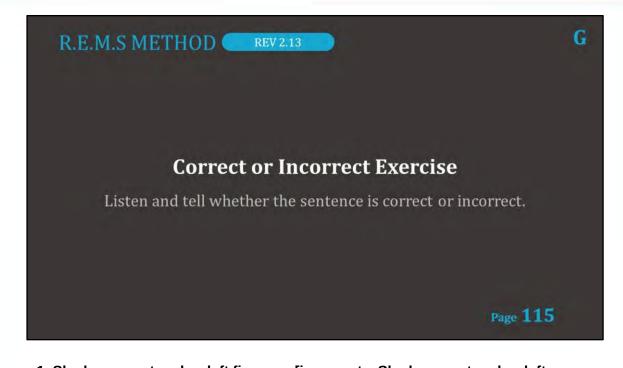
5. He felt some pain in his head yesterday. Transform: not. -- [He didn't feel any pain in his head yesterday.]

| R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.1 | 2 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sound (Phone | me) Matching Drill |
| Identify which underlin | ed letters are the same sound. |
| l <u>i</u> p | st <u>o</u> mach |
| m <u>u</u> scle | sk <u>i</u> n |
| sh <u>e</u> | h <u>e</u> |
| | Page 114 |

[lip & skin /ɪ/]

[stomach & muscle /ʌ/]

[he & she /iː/]

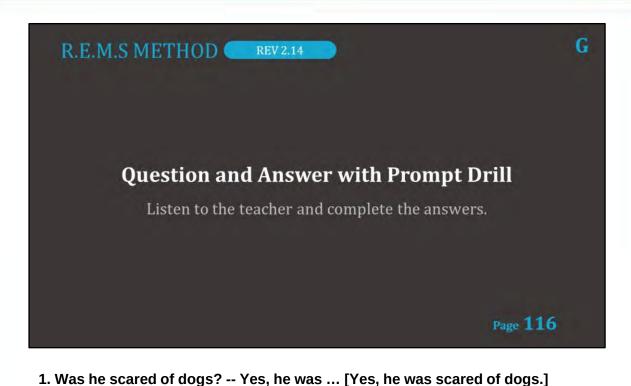


1. She have a cut on her left finger. -- [incorrect – She has a cut on her left finger.]

2. Does he ever forgets to care for his family? -- [incorrect – Does he ever forget to care for his family?]

3. She has never felt good about her health. -- [correct]

4. He never cared about the news on TV. -- [correct]



2 Did cho suffer because the team last 2 Vec she suffered. [Vec she

2. Did she suffer because the team lost? -- Yes, she suffered ... [Yes, she suffered because the team lost.]

3. What did we give to our teachers? -- We gave thanks ... [We gave thanks to our teachers.]

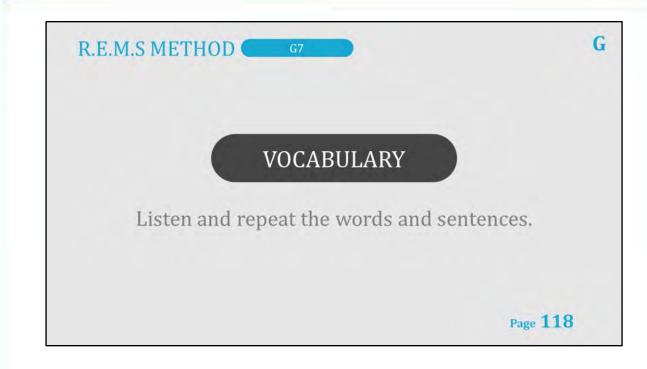
4. Were they in a bad mood yesterday? -- Yes, they were ... [Yes, they were in a bad mood yesterday.]

5. Did she feel some pain in her head? -- Yes, she felt ... [Yes, she felt some pain in her head.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 2.15 G Writing Exercise Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

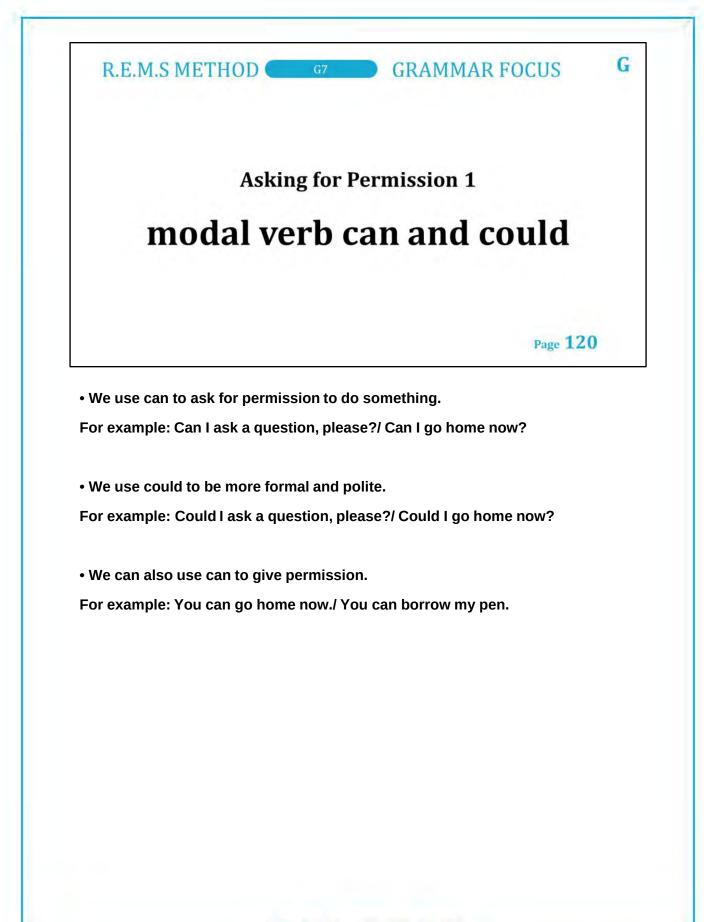
Page 117

- 1. Was he scared of dogs?
- 2. They never cared about the news on TV.
- 3. He will get a chair next week.
- 4. He was scared of dogs at the age of six.
- 5. Does she ever feel pain on her back?
- 6. She needs some medicine.



Please refer to the definition file.





R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G7.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 121

G

- 1. Can I ask for a holiday this week?
- 2. Could I change my speech tomorrow?
- 3. Can I get more tickets for the show?
- 4. Can I go to your show on Monday?
- 5. Could I tell him the day you were born?
- 6. Can I ask for the dates of the holidays this year?
- 7. Could I have the subject for my speech?
- 8. Can I give them some tickets?
- 9. Can I ask what time the show is tomorrow?
- 10. Could I ask when she was born?



- 1. born
- 2. speech
- 3. ticket
- 4. have
- 5. ask
- 6. change
- 7. stage
- 8. chair

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G7.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 123

G

- **1**. He bought a ticket for the show.
- 2. She bought a ticket for the show.
- 3. She bought some tickets for the show.
- 4. She got some tickets for the show.
- 5. She got some chairs for the show.
- 6. She got a chair for the show.
- 7. She got a table for the show.
- 8. She got some tables for the show.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G7.3 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 124

G

- 1. He was born in Japan on July 3, 1986.
- 2. She was born in the Philippines on July 3, 1986.
- 3. She was born in Tokyo on January 2, 1998.
- 4. He was born in Manila in December.
- 5. He went on a holiday to Manila in November.
- 6. She went on a holiday to London on November 5.
- 7. She went on a holiday to Cebu in October.
- 8. They went on a holiday to New York on May 4.



- **1**. He went to London last year.
- 2. He went on a holiday to London last year.
- 3. He went on a holiday to London and New York last year.
- 4. He went on a holiday to London, New York and Tokyo last year.
- 5. He went on a holiday to London, New York and Tokyo in October last year.

6. He went on a holiday to London, New York and Tokyo on October 16 last year.



1. I bought a ticket yesterday. Repeat

2. I bought a ticket yesterday. Add: Adam. -- [Adam and I bought a ticket yesterday.]

3. Adam and I bought a ticket yesterday. Add: two. -- [Adam and I bought two tickets yesterday.]

4. Adam and I bought two tickets yesterday. Add: two o'clock. -- [Adam and I bought two tickets at two o'clock yesterday.]

5. Adam and I bought two tickets at two o'clock yesterday. Add: movie. --[Adam and I bought two movie tickets at two o'clock yesterday.]



1. He made a long speech on stage last week. Repeat.

2. He made a long speech on stage last week. Transform: what. -- [What did he make on stage last week?]

3. He made a long speech on stage last week. Transform: who. -- [Who made a long speech on stage last week?]

4. He made a long speech on stage last week. Transform: where. -- [Where did he make a long speech last week?]

5. He made a long speech on stage last week. Transform: when. -- [When did he make a long speech on stage?]

6. He made a long speech on stage last week. Transform: not. -- [He didn't make a long speech on stage last week.]



1. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Repeat.

2. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Transform: what. -- [What did she buy for the show on Saturday?]

3. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Transform: when. -- [When did she buy five tickets for the show?]

4. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Transform: who. -- [Who bought five tickets for the show on Saturday?]

5. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Transform: how many. --[How many tickets did she buy for the show on Saturday?]

6. She bought five tickets for the show on Saturday. Transform: not. -- [She didn't buy five tickets for the show on Saturday.]



1. Did he ask for a holiday last week? -- Yes, he asked ... [Yes, he asked for a holiday last week.]

2. Does she want to change her speech for tomorrow? -- Yes, she wants ... [Yes, she wants to change her speech for tomorrow.]

3. Did he buy some tickets for the show? -- Yes, he bought ... [Yes, he bought some tickets for the show.]

4. Did she give them some tickets? -- Yes, she gave ... [Yes, she gave them some tickets.]

5. Do they know the date of the holiday? -- Yes, they know ... [Yes, they know the date of the holiday.]

| R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G7. | P2 G |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sound (Phoneme | e) Matching Drill |
| Identify which underlined | letters are the same sound. |
| h <u>a</u> ve | ch <u>a</u> nge |
| st <u>ag</u> e | sh <u>o</u> w |
| s <u>o</u> me | s <u>u</u> bject |
| tomorr <u>o</u> w | c <u>a</u> n |
| | Page 130 |

[have & can /æ/]

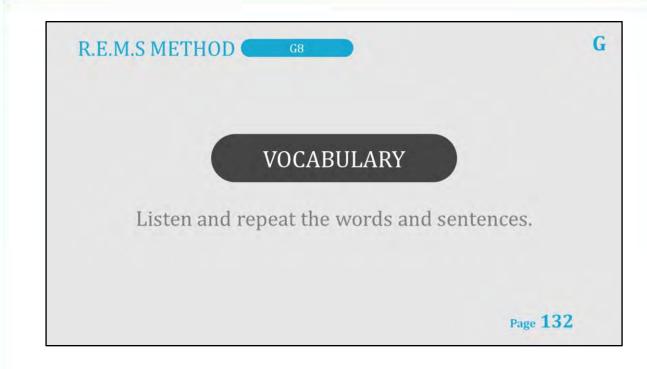
[stage & change /eɪ/]

[some & subject /ʌ/]

[tomorrow & show /əʊ/]



- 4. What's your favorite TV show?
- 5. When were you born?
- 6. Where were you born? Tell me something about the place.
- 7. Do you like to buy movie tickets?
- 8. What was the last movie you saw?



Please refer to the definition file.



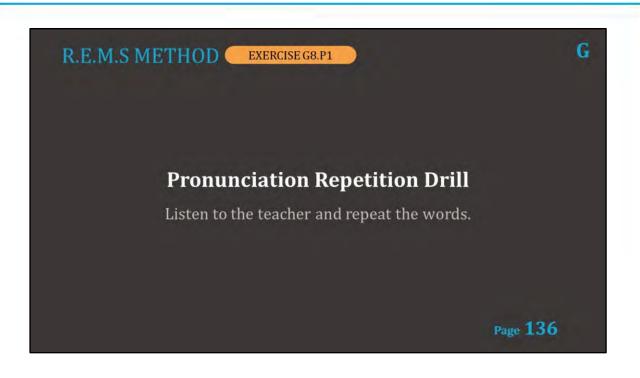


- **1**. The communication was good.
- 2. He speaks five languages.
- 3. She likes cool weather.
- 4. The trouble in the city is that there are too many cars.
- 5. My father has the most power at home.
- 6. She wants to know the truth.



Page 135

- 7. She doesn't know his religion.
- 8. His parents are religious.
- 9. We don't like war.
- 10. She lives in the first district of this town.
- **11**. He is part of the council.
- 12. They know their god.



- 1. council
- 2. language
- 3. power
- 4. town
- 5. know
- 6. first
- 7. five
- 8. god
- 9. hot

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE C8.2 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 137

G

- **1**. He is a religious person in this town.
- 2. She is a religious person in this town.
- 3. She is an interesting person in this town.
- 4. She is a good person in this town.
- 5. She is a good person in this city.
- 6. He is a good person in this city.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G8.3

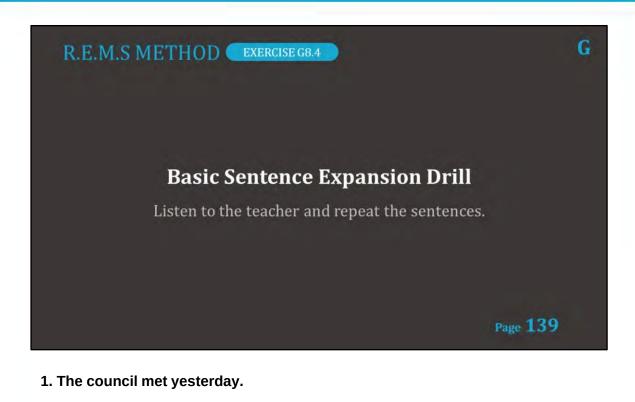
Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 138

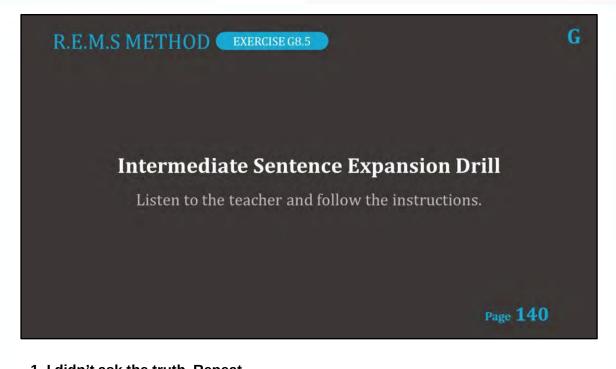
G

- 1. He likes cool weather.
- 2. She likes hot weather.
- 3. She likes cool days.
- 4. She loves sunny days.
- 5. She loves cold weather.
- 6. She likes warm weather.
- 7. She likes cold days.
- 8. He likes windy days.



- 2. The council met for a long time yesterday.
- 3. The council met for a long time at five o'clock yesterday.
- 4. The council met for a long time at five o'clock in the city yesterday.

5. The council met about the trouble for a long time at five o'clock in the city yesterday.



1. I didn't ask the truth. Repeat.

2. I didn't ask the truth. Add: her. -- [I didn't ask her the truth.]

3. I didn't ask her the truth. Add: yesterday. -- [I didn't ask her the truth yesterday.]

4. I didn't ask her the truth yesterday. Add: about the trouble. -- [I didn't ask her the truth about the trouble yesterday.]

5. I didn't ask her the truth about the trouble yesterday. Add: afternoon. -- [I didn't ask her the truth about the trouble yesterday afternoon.]



1. She made a long speech in their district last week. Repeat.

2. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: what. -- [What did she make in their district last week?]

3. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: when. -- [When did she make a long speech in their district?]

4. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: who. -- [Who made a long speech in their district last week?]

5. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: where. --[Where did she make a long speech last week?]

6. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: not. -- [She didn't make a long speech in their district last week.]



1. He studied three languages in London last year. Repeat.

2. He studied three languages in London last year. Transform: what. -- [What did he study in London last year?]

3. He studied three languages in London last year. Transform: when. -- [When did he study three languages in London?]

4. He studied three languages in London last year. Transform: where. -- [Where did he study three languages last year?]

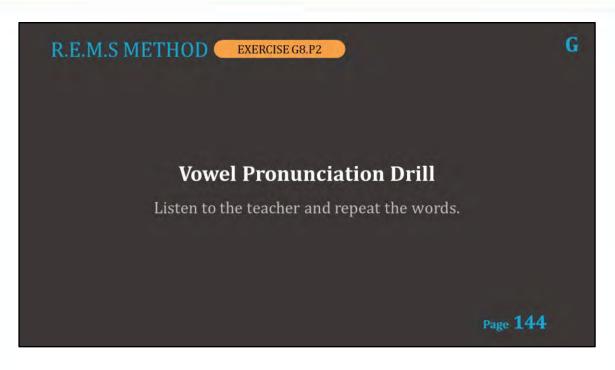
5. He studied three languages in London last year. Transform: who. -- [Who studied three languages in London last year?]

6. He studied three languages in London last year. Transform: not. -- [He didn't study three languages in London last year.]



- 1. Does she speak five languages? -- [Yes, she speaks five languages.]
- 2. Do they have good communication? -- [Yes, they have good communication.]
- 3. Does she want to know the truth? -- [Yes, she wants to know the truth.]
- 4. Does she know his religion? -- [No, she doesn't know his religion.]
- 5. Are his parents religious? -- [Yes, his parents are religious.]
- 6. Does she live in the first district of this town? -- [Yes, she lives in the first district of this town.]

7. Do they know their god? -- [Yes, they know their god.]



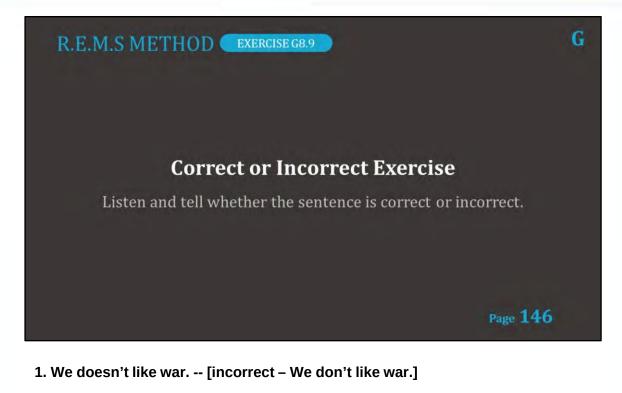
- 1. language
- 2. hot
- 3. god
- 4. truth
- 5. trouble

| R.E.M.S METHOD Exercise ge | 3.P3 | G |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Sound (Phonem | e) Matching Drill | |
| Identify which underlined | letters are the same sound. | |
| tr <u>ou</u> ble | s <u>u</u> nny | |
| <u>go</u> d | h <u>o</u> t | |
| l <u>i</u> ke | f <u>i</u> ve | |
| | Page 145 | |

[trouble & sunny $/\Lambda$]

[god & hot /ɒ/]

[like & five /aɪ/]

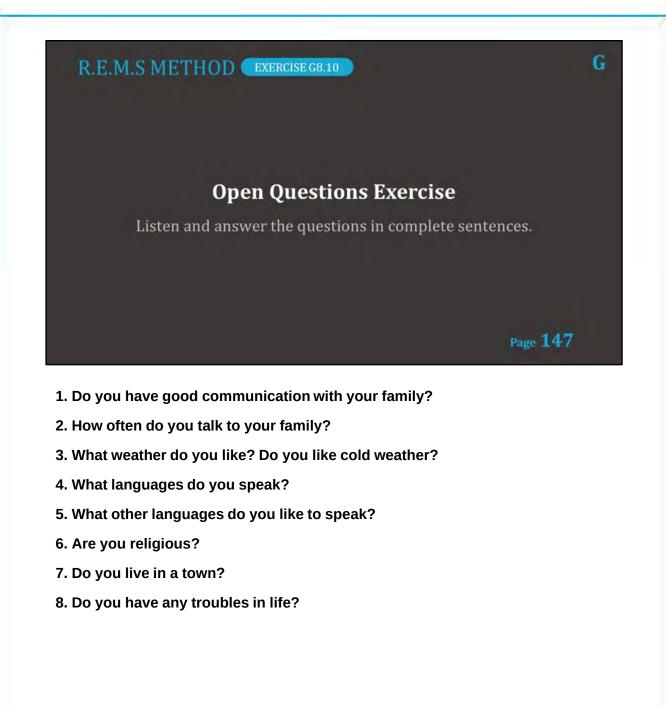


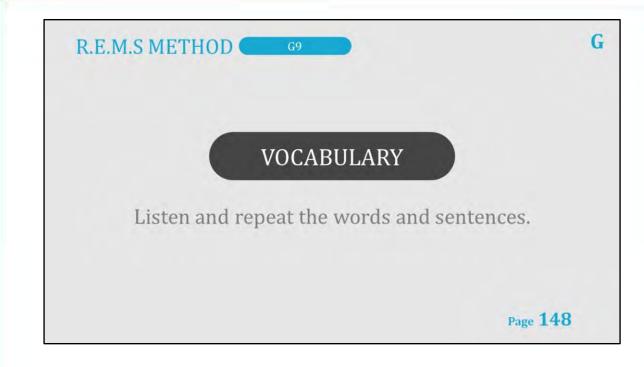
2. He have some trouble writing on a desk. -- [incorrect – He has some trouble writing on a desk.]

3. He speaks five languages. -- [correct]

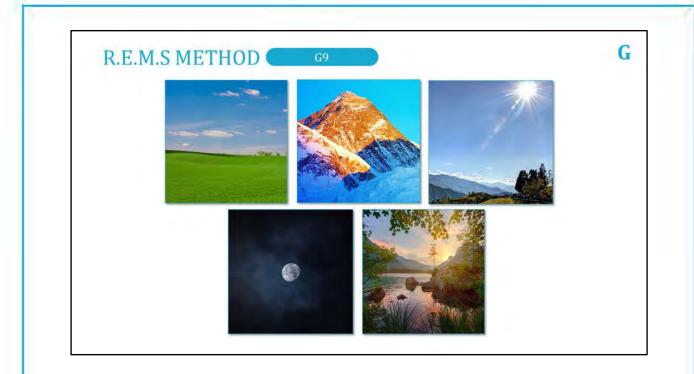
4. She like cool weather. -- [incorrect – She likes cool weather]

5. She doesn't know his religion. -- [correct]





Please refer to the definition file.



R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G9.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 150

G

- **1**. You can see the moon in the sky.
- 2. The sky is blue today.
- 3. There are mountains above the field.
- 4. We can see some flowers in the field.
- 5. The sun shines above the mountains.
- 6. The nature is beautiful here.
- 7. The sun and the moon are in the sky.
- 8. The field has beautiful flowers.



- 1.moon
- 2. mountain
- 3. brown
- 4. round
- 5. stars
- 6.sky
- 7. night
- 8. farm

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G9.2

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 152

G

- 1. The sky is blue today.
- 2. The river is beautiful today.
- 3. The trees are beautiful today.
- 4. The mountains are brown today.
- 5. The birds are happy today.
- 6. The moon is round tonight.
- 7. The stars are beautiful tonight.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G9.3 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 153

G

- **1**. You can see the moon in the sky.
- 2. You can see the cows on the farm.
- 3. You can see the birds in the field.
- 4. You can feel the wind in the field.
- 5. You can see some flowers in the field.
- 6. You can see some pigs on the farm.



- 1. We can see some flowers in the field.
- 2. We can see some flowers and some trees in the field.
- 3. We can see some flowers, some trees and mountains in the field.
- 4. We can see some flowers, some trees and big mountains in the field.
- 5. We can see some red flowers, some tall trees and big mountains in the field.



1. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Repeat.

2. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: what. --[What did she see in the sky last night?]

3. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: where. --[Where did she see the moon and the stars last night?]

4. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: when. --[When did she see the moon and the stars in the sky?]

5. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: who. --[Who saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night?]



2. The stars are beautiful. Add: moon. -- [The moon and the stars are beautiful.]

3. The moon and the stars are beautiful. Add: round. -- [The round moon and the stars are beautiful.]

4. The round moon and the stars are beautiful. Add: little. -- [The round moon and the little stars are beautiful.]

5. The round moon and the little stars are beautiful. Add: tonight. -- [The round moon and the little stars are beautiful tonight.]



1. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon. Repeat.

2. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon. Transform: what. -- [What shines in the sky this afternoon?]

3. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon. Transform: when. -- [When does the sun shine in the sky?]

4. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon. Transform: where. -- [Where does the sun shine this afternoon?]

5. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon. Transform: not. -- [The sun doesn't shine in the sky this afternoon.]



1. We can see some flowers in the field. Repeat.

2. We can see some flowers in the field. Change: trees. -- [We can see some trees in the field.]

3. We can see some trees in the field. Add: tall. -- [We can see some tall trees in the field.]

4. We can see some tall trees in the field. Change: on the farm. -- [We can see some tall trees on the farm.]

5. We can see some tall trees on the farm. Add: beautiful flowers. -- [We can see some beautiful flowers and some tall trees on the farm.]



1. I saw the stars last night. Repeat.

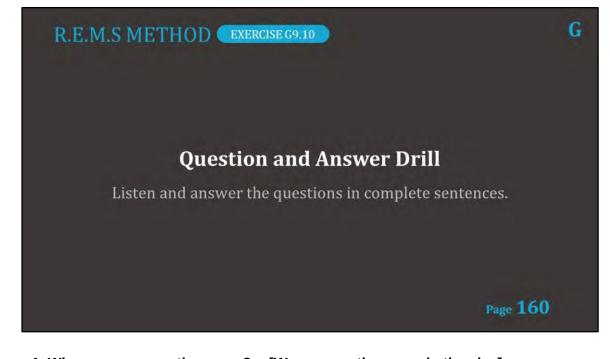
2. I saw the stars last night. Change: moon. -- [I saw the moon last night.]

3. I saw the moon last night. Add: in the sky. -- [I saw the moon in the sky last night.]

4. I saw the moon in the sky last night. Change: stars. -- [I saw the stars in the sky last night.]

5. I saw the stars in the sky last night. Add: little. -- [I saw the little stars in the sky last night.]

6. I saw the little stars in the sky last night. Add: round moon. -- [I saw the round moon and the little stars in the sky last night.]



1. Where can we see the moon? -- [We can see the moon in the sky.]

2. What color is the sky today? -- [The sky is blue today.]

3. Are there mountains above the field? -- [Yes, there are mountains above the field.]

4. Can we see some flowers in the field? -- [Yes, we can see some flowers in the field.]

5. Where does the sun shine? -- [The sun shines above the mountains.]



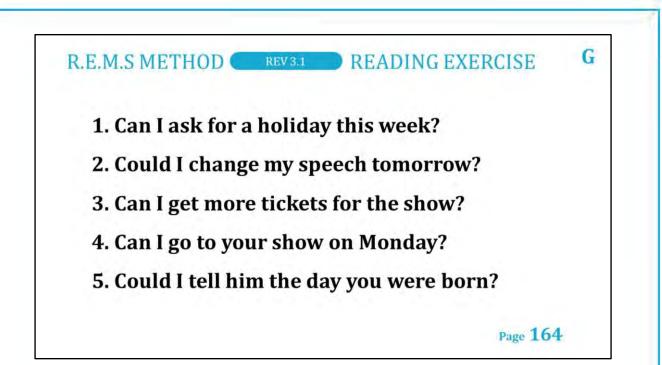
- 1. farm, form
- 2. see, she

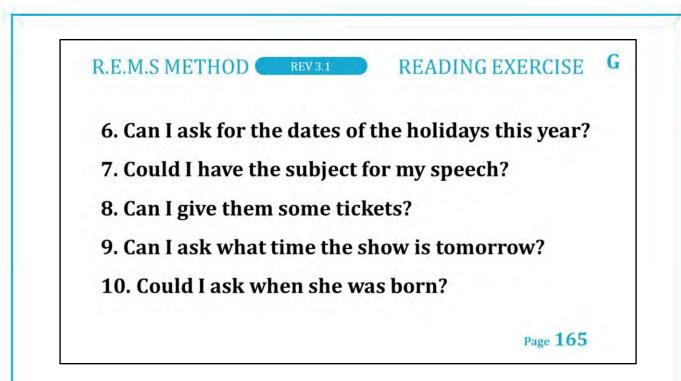


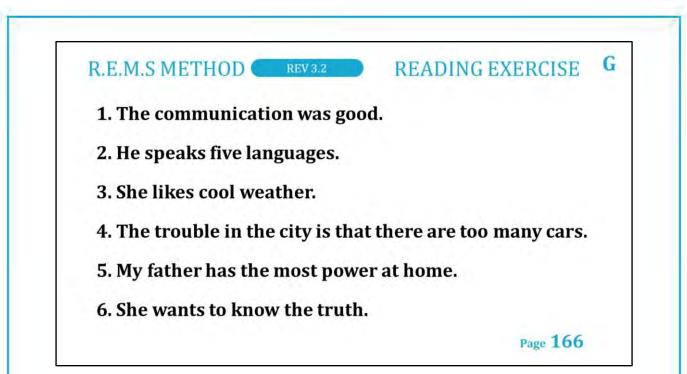
- 2.last
- 3. farm
- 4. field
- 5. moon
- 6.sky

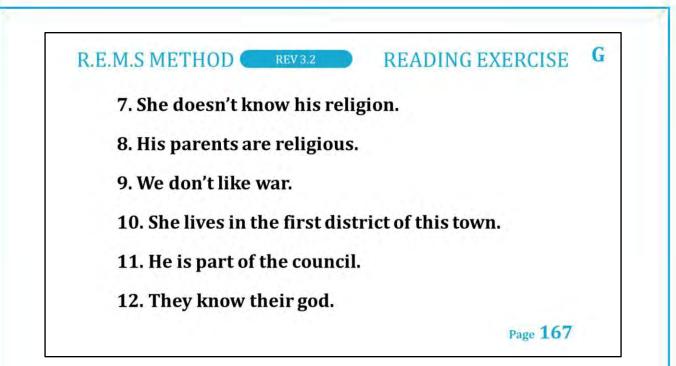


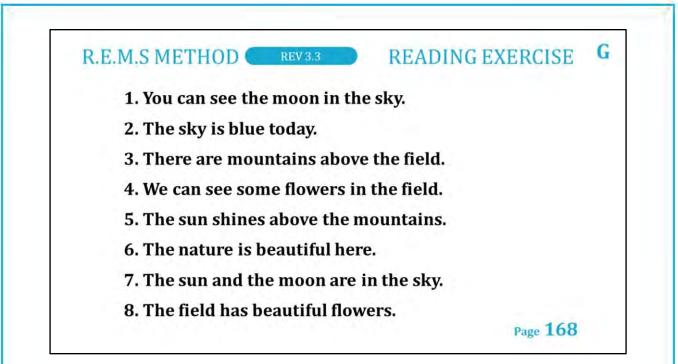
- 1. Would you like to live on a farm?
- 2. Can you see any mountains from where you live?
- 3. What time does the sun rise in your city?
- 4. What do you like most about nature?
- 5. Do you think nature is always beautiful?
- 6. What is the most beautiful place in your city?
- 7. What country do you think is the most beautiful?











R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.4

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 169

G

- 1. He was born in Japan on July 3, 1986.
- 2. She was born in the Philippines on July 3, 1986.
- 3. She was born in Tokyo on January 2, 1998.
- 4. He was born in Manila in December.
- 5. He went on a holiday to Manila in November.
- 6. She went on a holiday to London on November 5.
- 7. She went on a holiday to Cebu in October.
- 8. They went on a holiday to New York on May 4.

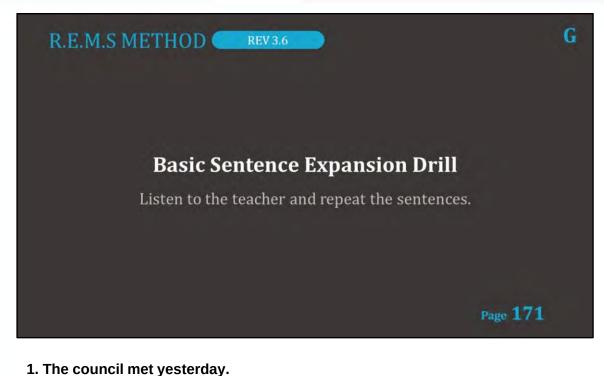
| R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.5 | G |
|------------------------|--|
| | e) Matching Drill letters are the same sound. |
| h <u>a</u> ve | ch <u>a</u> nge |
| st <u>ag</u> e | sh <u>o</u> w |
| s <u>o</u> me | s <u>u</u> bject |
| tomorr <u>o</u> w | c <u>a</u> n |
| | Page 170 |

[have & can /æ/]

[stage & change /eɪ/]

[some & subject /ʌ/]

[tomorrow & show /əʊ/]



- 2. The council met for a long time yesterday.
- 3. The council met for a long time at five o'clock yesterday.
- 4. The council met for a long time at five o'clock in the city yesterday.

5. The council met about the trouble for a long time at five o'clock in the city yesterday.



1. I bought a ticket yesterday. Repeat

2. I bought a ticket yesterday. Add: Adam. -- [Adam and I bought a ticket yesterday.]

3. Adam and I bought a ticket yesterday. Add: two. -- [Adam and I bought two tickets yesterday.]

4. Adam and I bought two tickets yesterday. Add: two o'clock. -- [Adam and I bought two tickets at two o'clock yesterday.]

5. Adam and I bought two tickets at two o'clock yesterday. Add: movie. --[Adam and I bought two movie tickets at two o'clock yesterday.]

| R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.8 | | G |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Sound (Phonem | e) Matching Drill | |
| Identify which underlined | letters are the same sound. | |
| tr <u>ou</u> ble | s <u>u</u> nny | |
| <u>go</u> d | h <u>o</u> t | |
| l <u>i</u> ke | f <u>i</u> ve | |
| | Page 173 | |

[trouble & sunny $/\Lambda$]

[god & hot /ɒ/]

[like & five /aɪ/]



1. She made a long speech in their district last week. Repeat.

2. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: what. -- [What did she make in their district last week?]

3. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: when. -- [When did she make a long speech in their district?]

4. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: who. -- [Who made a long speech in their district last week?]

5. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: where. --[Where did she make a long speech last week?]

6. She made a long speech in their district last week. Transform: not. -- [She didn't make a long speech in their district last week.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 3.10

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 175

G

- **1**. You can see the moon in the sky.
- 2. You can see the cows on the farm.
- 3. You can see the birds in the field.
- 4. You can feel the wind in the field.
- 5. You can see some flowers in the field.
- 6. You can see some pigs on the farm.



- 2.last
- Lindot
- 3. farm
- 4. field
- 5. moon
- 6.sky



1. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Repeat.

2. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: what. --[What did she see in the sky last night?]

3. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: where. --[Where did she see the moon and the stars last night?]

4. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: when. – [When did she see the moon and the stars in the sky?]

5. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night. Transform: who. --[Who saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night?]



1. Did he ask for a holiday last week? -- Yes, he asked ... [Yes, he asked for a holiday last week.]

2. Does she want to change her speech for tomorrow? -- Yes, she wants ... [Yes, she wants to change her speech for tomorrow.]

3. Did he buy some tickets for the show? -- Yes, he bought ... [Yes, he bought some tickets for the show.]

4. Did she give them some tickets? -- Yes, she gave ... [Yes, she gave them some tickets.]

5. Do they know the date of the holiday? -- Yes, they know ... [Yes, they know the date of the holiday.]



1. We can see some flowers in the field. Repeat.

2. We can see some flowers in the field. Change: trees. -- [We can see some trees in the field.]

3. We can see some trees in the field. Add: tall. -- [We can see some tall trees in the field.]

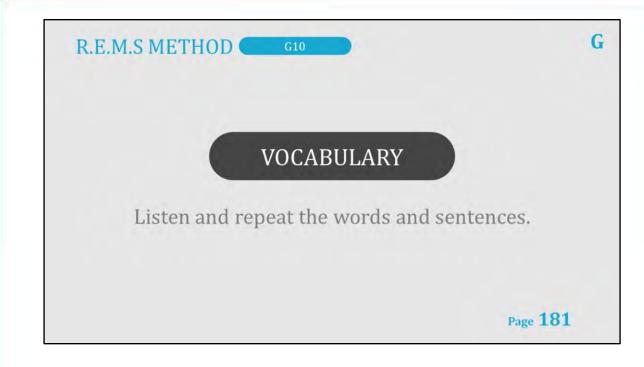
4. We can see some tall trees in the field. Change: on the farm. -- [We can see some tall trees on the farm.]

5. We can see some tall trees on the farm. Add: beautiful flowers. -- [We can see some beautiful flowers and some tall trees on the farm.]

REV 3.15 G Writing Exercise Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 180

- **1**. He bought a ticket for the show.
- 2. He is a religious person in this town.
- 3. She saw the moon and the stars in the sky last night.
- 4. They went on a holiday to New York on May 4.
- 5. She lives in the first district of this town.
- 6. The sun shines in the sky this afternoon.



Please refer to the definition file.



R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G10.1

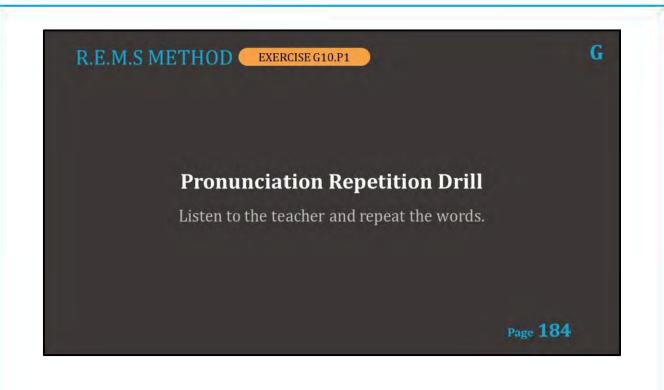
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 183

G

- 1. The snow is always white in winter.
- 2. The sea waves are strong today.
- 3. We use fire at home in winter.
- 4. We need some gas at home.
- 5. The local people are very kind.
- 6. It's hot in the eastern part of the Philippines.
- 7. We dig up the soil in our garden.



- 1.snow
- 2. soil
- 3.sea

4.small

- 5. city
- 6. are
- 7. part
- 8. saw

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G10.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 185

G

- **1**. The local people are kind.
- 2. The local girls are kind.
- 3. The local girls are beautiful.
- 4. The eastern girls are beautiful.
- 5. The eastern girls are strong.
- 6. The eastern children are strong.
- 7. The eastern children are interesting.



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

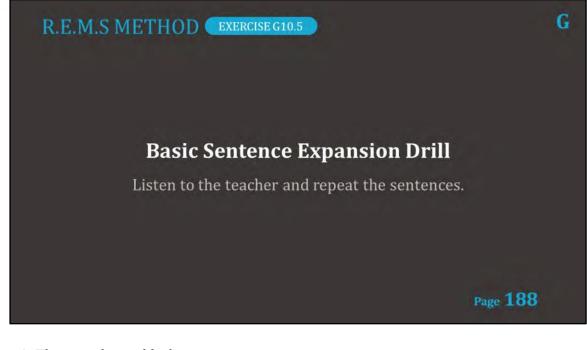
Page 186

G

- **1**. I saw the snow in my city yesterday.
- 2. He saw the snow in his city yesterday.
- **3**. He saw the waves of the sea yesterday.
- 4. She saw the waves of the sea two days ago.
- 5. She saw the fire in her town two days ago.
- 6. She saw the fire in her house this morning.
- 7. We saw the people in our house this morning.



- 1. We use fire at home.
- 2. We use fire at home in winter.
- 3. We use fire and gas at home in winter.
- 4. We use some fire and gas at home in winter.
- 5. We use some fire and gas at home in winter and in fall.



- **1.** The people are kind.
- 2. The local people are kind.
- 3. The local people are beautiful and kind.
- 4. The local and the eastern people are beautiful and kind.
- 5. The local and the eastern people in my country are beautiful and kind.



1. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Repeat.

2. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: what. -- [What did she see in her house this morning?]

3. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: where. -- [Where did she see the fire this morning?]

4. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: who. -- [Who saw the fire in her house this morning?]

5. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: when. -- [When did she see the fire in her house?]

6. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: not. -- [She didn't see the fire in her house this morning.]



1. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Repeat.

2. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Transform: what. -- [What does he like in his city in winter?]

3. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Transform: where. -- [Where does he like the snow in winter?]

4. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Transform: who. -- [Who likes the snow in his city in winter?]

5. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Transform: when. -- [When does he like the snow in his city?]

6. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Transform: not. -- [He doesn't like the snow in his city in winter.]



1. The local people are kind. Repeat.

2. The local people are kind. Change: eastern. -- [The eastern people are kind.]

3. The eastern people are kind. Add: beautiful. -- [The eastern people are beautiful and kind.]

4. The eastern people are beautiful and kind. Change: girls. -- [The eastern girls are beautiful and kind.]

5. The eastern girls are beautiful and kind. Add: local girls. -- [The local girls and the eastern girls are beautiful and kind.]



1. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Repeat

2. He likes the snow in his city in winter. Change: town. -- [He likes the snow in his town in winter.]

3. He likes the snow in his town in winter. Add: small. -- [He likes the snow in his small town in winter.]

4. He likes the snow in his small town in winter. Change: weather. -- [He likes the weather in his small town in winter.]

5. He likes the weather in his small town in winter. Add: cold. -- [He likes the cold weather in his small town in winter.]



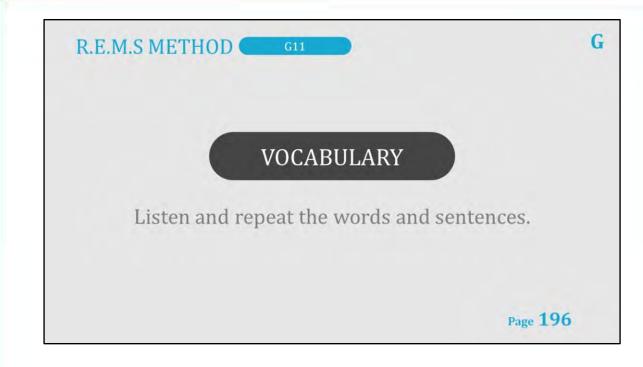
- 1. snow, show
- 2. soil, oil
- 3. sea, she
- 4. are, all



- 1.white
- 2. plant
- 3. fire
- 4.soil
- 5.cook
- 6.wave



- 1. Did you ever see a big fire in your city?
- 2. Do you like the snow?
- 3. What kind of weather do you like?
- 4. What's your local food?
- 5. What food from another country do you like?
- 6. Do you think the local people in your town are kind?
- 7. How's the weather in the eastern part of your country?



Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G11.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.



G

- 1. The two companies had an agreement.
- 2. The children gave good comments about the story.
- 3. We discussed how to take care of nature.
- 4. He emailed his mother yesterday.
- 5. He gave a description of his city.
- 6. He can't explain everything to his father.
- 7. She wants to inform you about the meeting tomorrow.
- 8. They invited us to go swimming this afternoon.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G11.2

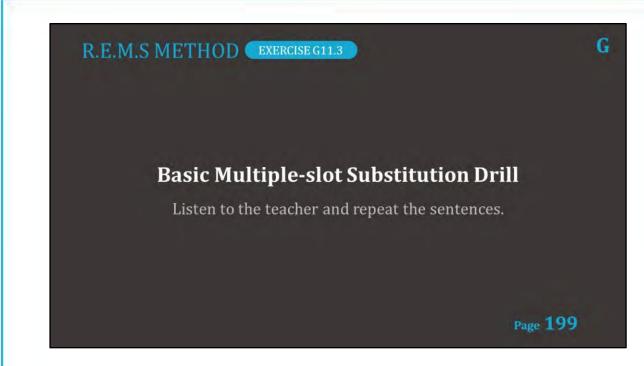
Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 198

G

- **1**. He invited his friends to watch a movie yesterday.
- 2. He invited his family to watch a movie yesterday.
- 3. He invited his family to go swimming yesterday.
- 4. He invited his mother to go swimming yesterday.
- 5. He emailed his mother to go swimming yesterday.
- 6. He emailed his mother to go shopping yesterday.
- 7. He emailed his mother to go shopping two days ago.



- **1**. She explained the agreement to the students.
- 2. He discussed the agreement with the teachers.
- 3. He discussed the comments with the teachers.
- 4. He emailed the comments to the parents.
- 5. She emailed the agreement to the parents.
- 6. She informed the students of the agreement.



- **1**. He emailed his mother.
- 2. He emailed his mother yesterday.
- 3. He emailed the agreement to his mother yesterday.
- 4. He emailed the agreement to his beautiful mother yesterday.
- 5. He emailed the agreement to his beautiful mother yesterday morning.



- **1**. The children gave some comments.
- 2. The children gave some comments about the story.
- 3. The children gave some good comments about the story.
- 4. The children gave some good and bad comments about the story.

5. The children gave some good and bad comments about the story in the book.



1. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Repeat.

2. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: what. --[What did they invite us to do in the sea this afternoon?]

3. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: who. --[Who invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon?]

4. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: where. - [Where did they invite us to go swimming this afternoon?]

5. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: when. --[When did they invite us to go swimming in the sea?]



1. She emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday. Repeat.

2. She emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday. Transform: what. -- [What did she email to her mother at home yesterday?]

3. She emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday?]

4. She emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday. Transform: when. -- [When did she email the agreement to her mother at home?]

5. She emailed the agreement to her mother at home yesterday. Transform: where. -- [Where did she email the agreement to her mother yesterday?]

G Mixed Drill Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

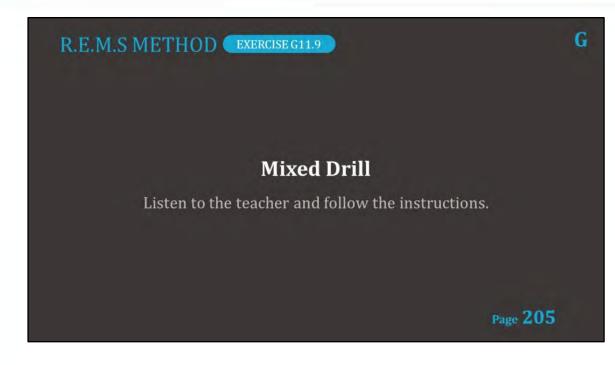
1. We discussed the story. Repeat.

2. We discussed the story. Add: interesting. -- [We discussed the interesting story.]

3. We discussed the interesting story. Change: movie. -- [We discussed the interesting movie.]

4. We discussed the interesting movie. Add: watched. -- [We watched and discussed the interesting movie.]

5. We watched and discussed the interesting movie. Change: they. -- [They watched and discussed the interesting movie.]



1. She invited us to go swimming. Repeat.

2. She invited us to go swimming. Add: two days ago. -- [She invited us to go swimming two days ago.]

3. She invited us to go swimming two days ago. Change: read a book. -- [She invited us to read a book two days ago.]

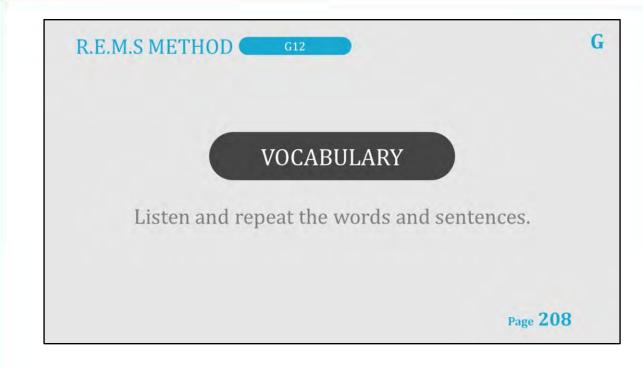
4. She invited us to read a book two days ago. Add: good. -- [She invited us to read a good book two days ago.]

5. She invited us to read a good book two days ago. Change: informed. -- [She informed us to read a good book two days ago.]

| Freer | Exercise |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| | ords to make sentences. |
| 1. agreement | 5. email |
| 2. discuss | 6. description |
| 3. invite | 7. explain |
| 4. comment | 8. inform |



- 1. How often do you email your friends?
- 2. Do you like to invite people to your house?
- 3. Give a short description of your city/town.
- 4. Can you explain some words in English?
- 5. What are the comments you hear from people about the weather?



Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G12.1

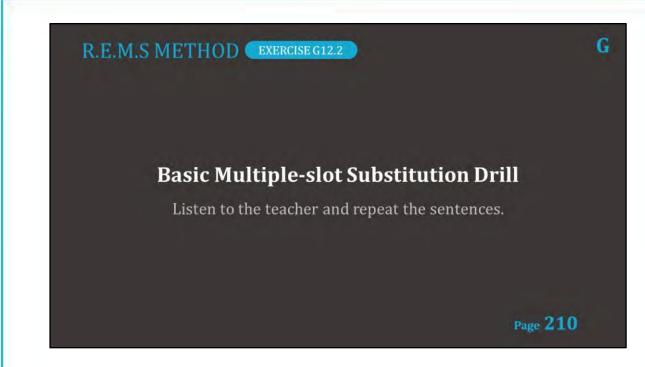
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

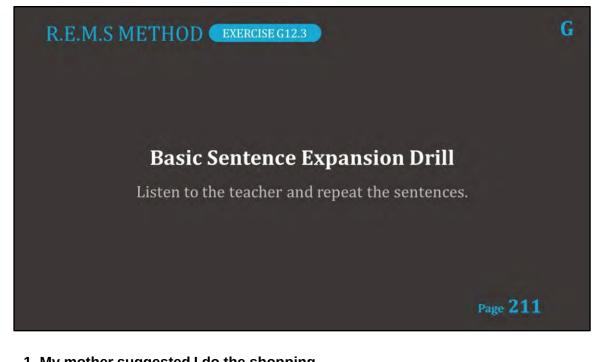
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G

- 1. She often mentions that she loves teaching.
- 2. They made a promise to each other.
- 3. She proved to us that she could do the job.
- 4. He promised not to be late again.
- 5. The students reacted to the teacher's discussion.
- 6. Their reaction to the game was bad.
- 7. My mother suggested I do the shopping.
- 8. We always use a pen and a piece of paper during exams.



- 1. She often mentions that she loves teaching.
- 2. He often mentions that he loves teaching.
- 3. He often mentions that he likes drawing.
- 4. He sometimes mentions that he wants to drive a car.
- 5. She sometimes mentions that she wants to own a car.
- 6. She always mentions that she loves watching movies.



- **1**. My mother suggested I do the shopping.
- 2. My beautiful mother suggested I do the shopping.
- 3. My beautiful mother suggested I do the shopping this afternoon.

4. My beautiful and happy mother suggested I do the shopping this afternoon.

5. My beautiful and happy mother suggested I do the shopping at one o'clock this afternoon.



- 1. They made a promise to each other.
- 2. They made a strong promise to each other.
- 3. They made a strong promise of love to each other.
- 4. They made a strong promise of love to each other in front of us.
- 5. They made a strong promise of love to each other in front of us yesterday.



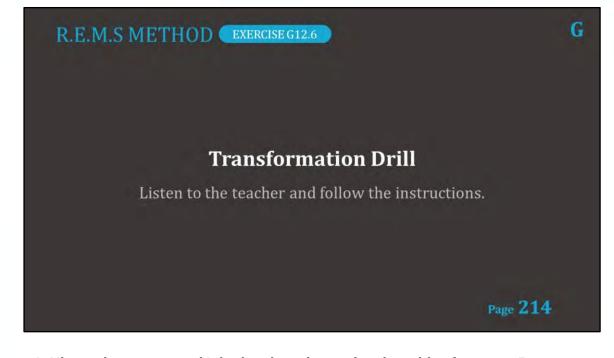
1. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Repeat.

2. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: what. --[What did they make in the show yesterday?]

3. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: when. --[When did they make a promise of love in the show?]

4. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who made a promise of love in the show yesterday?]

5. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: not. -- [They didn't make a promise of love in the show yesterday.]



1. His mother suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon. Repeat.

2. His mother suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon. Transform: what. -- [What did his mother suggest I do at the shop this afternoon?]

3. His mother suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon. Transform: who. -- [Who suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon?]

4. His mother suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon. Transform: where. -- [Where did his mother suggest I do the shopping this afternoon?]

5. His mother suggested I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon. Transform: not. – [His mother didn't suggest I do the shopping at the shop this afternoon.]



1. She often mentions that she loves teaching. Repeat.

2. She often mentions that she loves teaching. Change: he. -- [He often mentions that he loves teaching.]

3. He often mentions that he loves teaching. Add: English. -- [He often mentions that he loves teaching English.]

4. He often mentions that he loves teaching English. Change: always. -- [He always mentions that he loves teaching English.]

5. He always mentions that he loves teaching English. Add: science. -- [He always mentions that he loves teaching science and English.]



1. My mother suggested I do the shopping. Repeat.

2. My mother suggested I do the shopping. Change: father. -- [My father suggested I do the shopping.]

3. My father suggested I do the shopping. Add: this afternoon. -- [My father suggested I do the shopping this afternoon.]

4. My father suggested I do the shopping this afternoon. Change: go swimming. -- [My father suggested I go swimming this afternoon.]

5. My father suggested I go swimming this afternoon. Add: five o'clock. -- [My father suggested I go swimming at five o'clock this afternoon.]



1. Does she often mention that she loves teaching? -- [Yes, she often mentions that she loves teaching.]

2. What did they make to each other? -- [They made a promise to each other.]

3. Did she prove to us that she could do the job? -- [Yes, she proved to us that she could do the job.

4. What did he promise? -- [He promised not to be late again.]

5. What was their reaction about the game? -- [Their reaction about the game was bad.]

6. Do we always use a pen and a piece of paper during exams? -- [Yes, we always use a pen and a piece of paper during exams.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G12.10

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. promise / made / to / a / they / other / each /.

2. she / that / proved / she / to / can / do / job/ the / us /.

3. again / he / promised / late / not / be / to /.

4. reaction / about / their / game / the / bad / was /.

5. shopping / my / suggested / mother / do / I / the /.

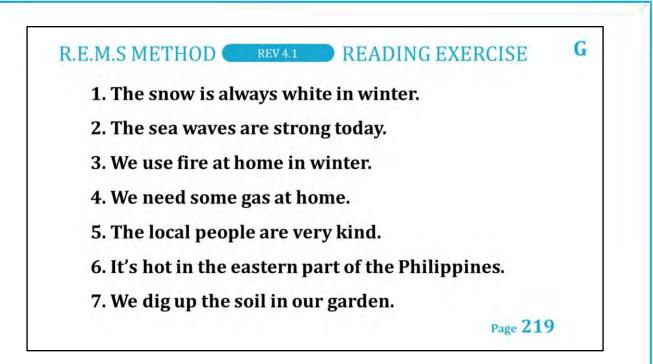
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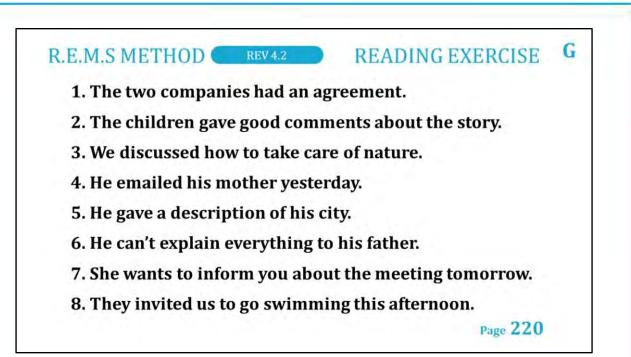
G

- [1. They made a promise to each other.]
- [2. She proved to us that she can do the job.]
- [3. He promised not to be late again.]

[4. Their reaction about the game was bad.]

[5. My mother suggested I do the shopping.]





R.E.M.S METHOD REV4.3 READINGEXERCISE G 1. She often mentions that she loves teaching. 2. They made a promise to each other. 3. She proved to us that she can do the job. 4. He promised not to be late again. 5. The students reacted to the teacher's discussion. 6. Their reaction about the game was bad. 7. My mother suggested I do the shopping. 8. We always use a pen and a piece of paper during exams.



- 1.snow
- 2. soil
- 3.sea

4.small

- 5. city
- 6. are
- 7. part
- 8. saw

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.5

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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G

- **1**. The local people are kind.
- 2. The local girls are kind.
- 3. The local girls are beautiful.
- 4. The eastern girls are beautiful.
- 5. The eastern girls are strong.
- 6. The eastern children are strong.
- 7. The eastern children are interesting.

 REV.4.6
 G

 Minimal Pair Repetition Drill
 Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. snow, show
- 2. soil, oil
- 3. sea, she
- 4. are, all



1. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Repeat.

2. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: what. --[What did they make in the show yesterday?]

3. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: when. --[When did they make a promise of love in the show?]

4. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who made a promise of love in the show yesterday?]

5. They made a promise of love in the show yesterday. Transform: not. -- [They didn't make a promise of love in the show yesterday.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.8

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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G

- **1**. He invited his friends to watch a movie yesterday.
- 2. He invited his family to watch a movie yesterday.
- 3. He invited his family to go swimming yesterday.
- 4. He invited his mother to go swimming yesterday.
- 5. He emailed his mother to go swimming yesterday.
- 6. He emailed his mother to go shopping yesterday.
- 7. He emailed his mother to go shopping two days ago.



R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.9

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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G

- 1.white
- 2. plant
- 3. fire
- 4.soil
- 5.cook
- 6.wave



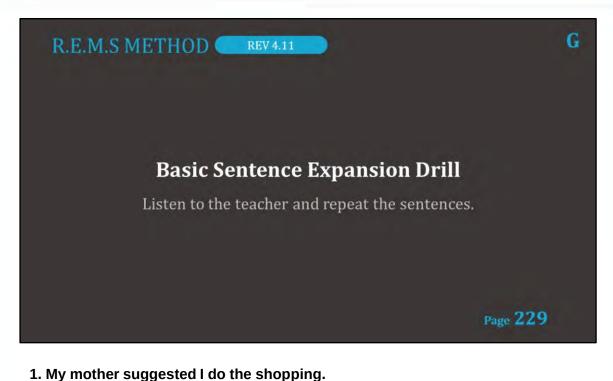
1. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Repeat.

2. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: what. --[What did they invite us to do in the sea this afternoon?]

3. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: who. --[Who invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon?]

4. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: where. - [Where did they invite us to go swimming this afternoon?]

5. They invited us to go swimming in the sea this afternoon. Transform: when. --[When did they invite us to go swimming in the sea?]



- 2. My beautiful mother suggested I do the shopping.
- 3. My beautiful mother suggested I do the shopping this afternoon.

4. My beautiful and happy mother suggested I do the shopping this afternoon.

5. My beautiful and happy mother suggested I do the shopping at one o'clock this afternoon.



1. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Repeat.

2. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: what. -- [What did she see in her house this morning?]

3. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: where. -- [Where did she see the fire this morning?]

4. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: who. -- [Who saw the fire in her house this morning?]

5. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: when. -- [When did she see the fire in her house?]

6. She saw the fire in her house this morning. Transform: not. -- [She didn't see the fire in her house this morning.]



1. The local people are kind. Repeat.

2. The local people are kind. Change: eastern. -- [The eastern people are kind.]

3. The eastern people are kind. Add: beautiful. -- [The eastern people are beautiful and kind.]

4. The eastern people are beautiful and kind. Change: girls. -- [The eastern girls are beautiful and kind.]

5. The eastern girls are beautiful and kind. Add: local girls. -- [The local girls and the eastern girls are beautiful and kind.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 4.14

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. promise / made / to / a / they / other / each /.

2. she / that / proved / she / to / can / do / job/ the / us /.

3. again / he / promised / late / not / be / to /.

4. reaction / about / their / game / the / bad / was /.

5. shopping / my / suggested / mother / do / I / the /.

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- [1. They made a promise to each other.]
- [2. She proved to us that she can do the job.]
- [3. He promised not to be late again.]

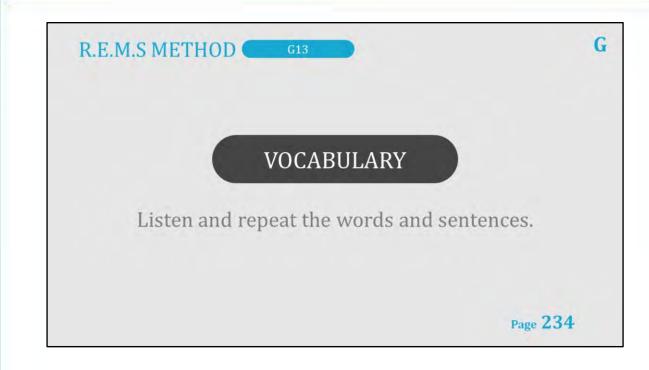
[4. Their reaction about the game was bad.]

[5. My mother suggested I do the shopping.]

G Writing Exercise Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 233

- **1**. She saw the fire in her house this morning.
- 2. She invited us to go swimming.
- 3. She often mentions that she loves teaching.
- 4. The local people are kind.
- 5. We discussed the story.
- 6. What did they make to each other?



Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G13.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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G

- **1**. I have an account in his shop.
- 2. He is considering her application to be a teacher.
- 3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday.
- 4. The doctor is available now.
- 5. We need a big amount of money to go there.
- 6. The beauty of nature gives a good feeling.
- 7. He made a bet on the game.
- 8. We don't have a budget for this activity.
- 9. This chair is the cause of the pain in my back.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G13.2

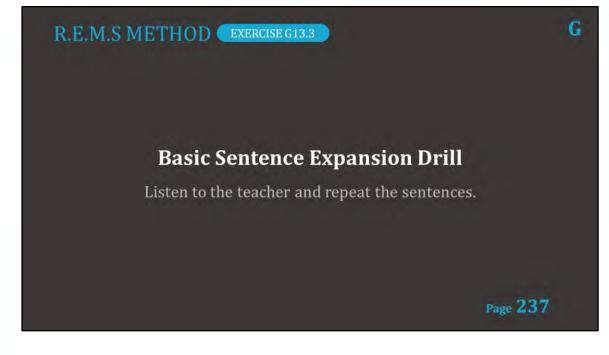
Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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G

- **1**. We need some money for the activity.
- 2. We need a budget for the activity.
- 3. We ask for a budget for the activity.
- 4. We ask for a budget for the show.
- 5. We gave a budget for the show.
- 6. We gave a ticket for the show.



- **1**. They had an activity yesterday.
- 2. They had a fun activity yesterday.
- 3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday.
- 4. They had a fun musical activity at school yesterday.
- 5. They had a fun musical activity at school yesterday afternoon.



- **1**. The doctor is available now.
- 2. The cute doctor is available now.
- 3. The cute doctor in the room is available now.
- 4. The cute and happy doctor in the room is available now.
- 5. The cute and happy doctor in the room is available to see now.



1. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Repeat.

2. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: what. -- [What did they have at school yesterday?]

3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: when. -- [When did they have a fun activity at school?]

4. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: where. -- [Where did they have a fun activity yesterday?]

5. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who had a fun activity at school yesterday?]



1. The doctor is available to see in the room now. Repeat.

2. The doctor is available to see in the room now. Transform: who. -- [Who is available to see in the room now?]

3. The doctor is available to see in the room now. Transform: when. -- [When is the doctor available to see in the room?]

4. The doctor is available to see in the room now. Transform: where. -- [Where is the doctor available to see now?]

5. The doctor is available to see in the room now. Transform: not. -- [The doctor is not available to see in the room now.]



1. Does he have an account in his shop? -- Yes, he has ... [Yes, he has an account in his shop.]

2. Does he consider her application to be a teacher? -- Yes, he considers ... [Yes, he considers her application to be a teacher.]

3. Did they have a fun activity at school yesterday? -- Yes, they had ... [Yes, they had a fun activity at school yesterday.]

4. Do we have a budget for this activity? -- No, we don't ... [No, we don't have a budget for this activity.]

5. Who is the cause of his pain? -- His mother ... [His mother is the cause of his pain.]



1. We need a budget for the activity. Repeat.

2. We need a budget for the activity. Add: tomorrow. -- [We need a budget for the activity tomorrow.]

3. We need a budget for the activity tomorrow. Change: show. -- [We need a budget for the show tomorrow.]

4. We need a budget for the show tomorrow. Add: musical. -- [We need a budget for the musical show tomorrow.]

5. We need a budget for the musical show tomorrow. Change: on Monday. --[We need a budget for the musical show on Monday.]

6. We need a budget for the musical show on Monday. Add: evening. -- [We need a budget for the musical show on Monday evening.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G13.9

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. account / an / shop / his / in / I / have.
- 2. considers / application / teacher / her / to / a / he / be.
- 3. activity / they / fun / school / yesterday / at / had / a.
- 4. available / the / now / doctor / is.
- 5. don't / budget/activity / have / this / for / we / a.

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- [1. I have an account in his shop.]
- [2. He considers her application to be a teacher.]
- [3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday.]
- [4. The doctor is available now.]
- [5. We don't have a budget for this activity.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G13.10

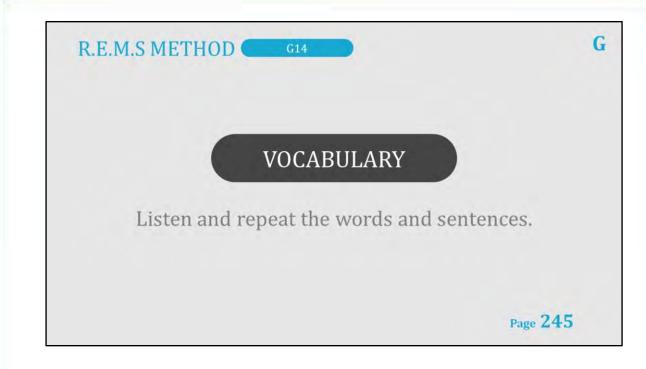
Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

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G

- 1. Do you have any accounts?
- 2. What kind of activities do you like?
- 3. Are you always available on weekends?
- 4. What is beauty?
- 5. Who is the most beautiful woman you know?
- 6. Have you ever bet on a game?
- 7. Do you have a budget to go on a holiday?
- 8. What is the cause of war?



Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G14.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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- **1**. He has a chance to study in Japan.
- 2. The charge for one ticket was \$10.
- 3. The effect of daily exercise is a healthy body.
- 4. We get energy from food.
- 5. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.
- 6. My town is the most ideal place to live.
- 7. The price of the ticket was an issue.
- 8. We asked for some information from the police.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G14.2

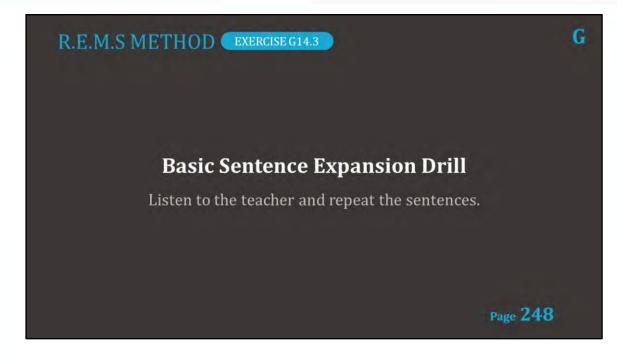
Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

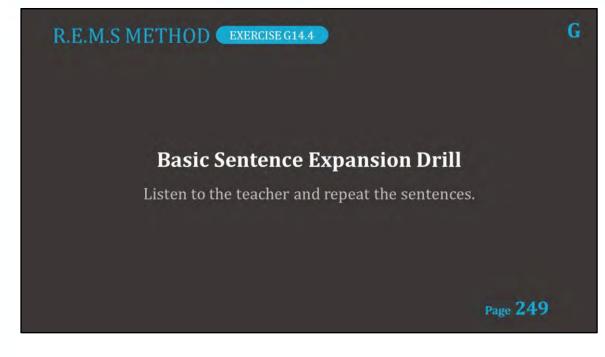
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G

- **1**. He has a chance to work in China.
- 2. He has a chance to work in Japan.
- 3. He has a chance to study in Japan.
- 4. He has an idea to study in Japan.
- 5. He has an idea to go to Japan.
- 6. He has an idea to go to London.



- **1**. We get some energy from food.
- 2. We get some energy from food and exercise.
- 3. We get some energy from good food and exercise.
- 4. We get some energy from good food and daily exercise.
- 5. We get some energy from eating good food and daily exercise.



- **1**. I have an idea about the exam.
- 2. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.
- 3. I have a good idea about the exam tomorrow.
- 4. I have a good idea about the math exam tomorrow.
- 5. I have a good idea about the math and English exams tomorrow.
- 6. I have a good idea about the math and English exams tomorrow morning.



1. We asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago. Repeat.

2. We asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago. Transform: what. -- [What did we ask for from the police in the street two days ago?]

3. We asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago. Transform: where. -- [Where did we ask for some information from the police two days ago?]

4. We asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago. Transform: who. -- [Who asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago?]

5. We asked for some information from the police in the street two days ago. Transform: when. -- [When did we ask for some information from the police in the street?]



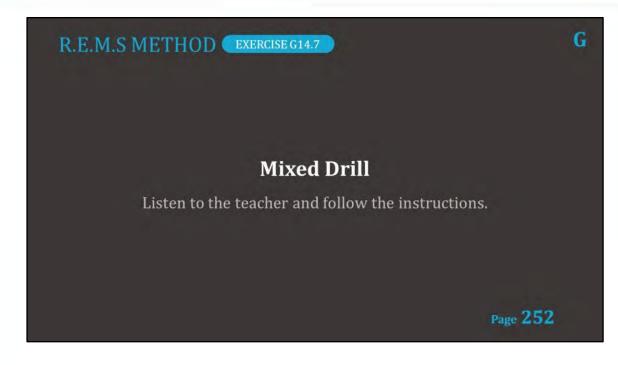
1. His death was an issue in our town last year. Repeat.

2. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: what. -- [What was an issue in our town last year?]

3. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: when. -- [When was his death an issue in our town?]

4. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: where. -- [Where was his death an issue last year?]

5. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: not. -- [His death was not an issue in our town last year.]



1. He has a chance to work in Japan. Repeat.

2. He has a chance to work in Japan. Add: big. -- [He has a big chance to work in Japan.]

3. He has a big chance to work in Japan. Change: study. -- [He has a big chance to study in Japan.]

4. He has a big chance to study in Japan. Add: English. -- [He has a big chance to study English in Japan.]

5. He has a big chance to study English in Japan. Change: teach. -- [He has a big chance to teach English in Japan.]

G Mixed Drill Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

1. I have an idea about the exam. Repeat.

2. I have an idea about the exam: Add: tomorrow. -- [I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

3. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow. Change: she. -- [She has an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

4. She has an idea about the exam tomorrow. Add: science. -- [She has an idea about the science exam tomorrow.]

5. She has an idea about the science exam tomorrow. Change: not. -- [She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow.]

6. She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow. Add: morning. --[She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow morning.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G14.9

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. Japan / chance / study / in / has / he / a / to /.

2. charge / ticket / one / \$10 / the / for / was /.

3. tomorrow / about / idea / have / exam / the / an / I /.

4. most / place / town / my / the / is / live / to / ideal /.

5. death / his / issue / was / an /.

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- [1. He has a chance to study in Japan.]
- [2. The charge for one ticket was \$10.]

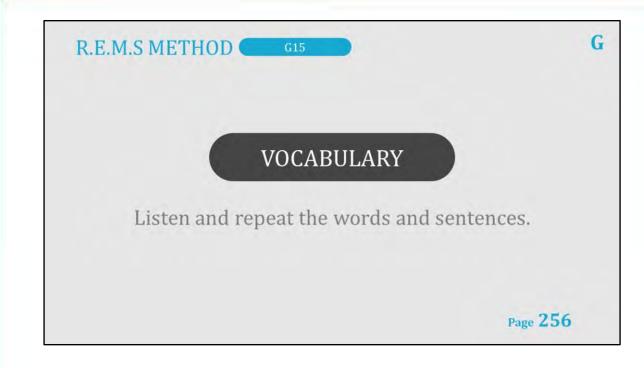
[3. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

[4. My town is the most ideal place to live.]

[5. His death was an issue.]



- 1. What do you think is the most ideal place to live in?
- 2. How do you get your energy every day?
- 3. How do you get new information?
- 4. Would you take the chance to live in another country?



Please refer to the definition file.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G15.1

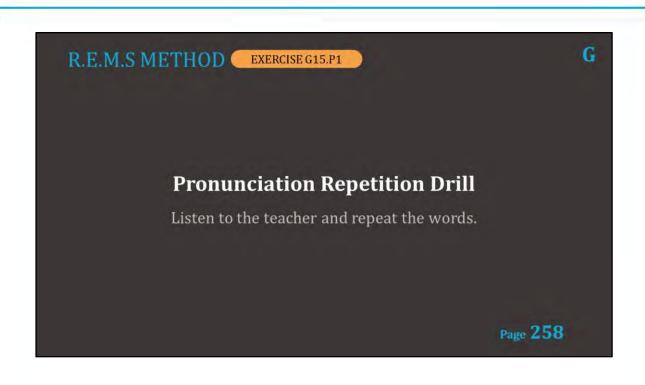
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

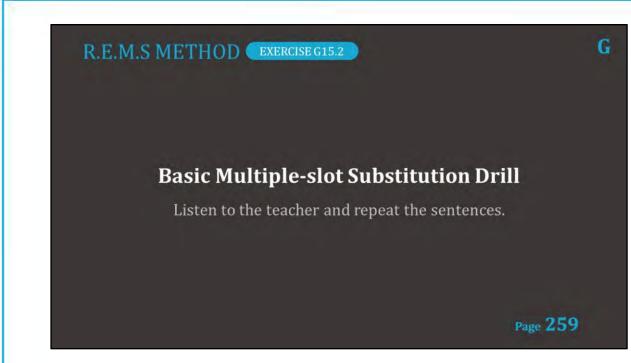
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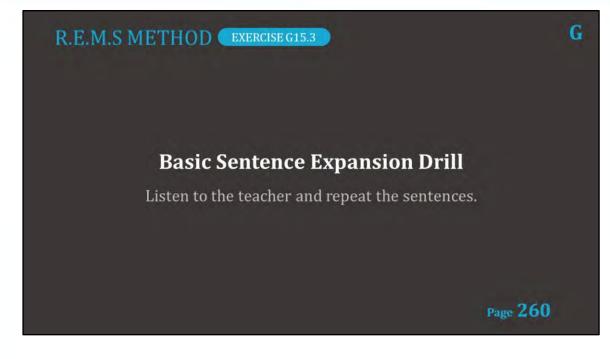
- 1. I made a mistake on my science exam yesterday.
- 2. He gave me the list of students.
- 3. My father has a problem with his job.
- 4. The level of the student is high.
- 5. He has a reason to leave.
- 6. He made the first step to learn English.
- 7. The volume of the radio is high.
- 8. He waited for his turn.
- 9. She gave respect to her mother and father.



- 1. level
- 2. list
- 3. respect
- 4. step
- 5. reason
- 6. problem
- 7. volume
- 8. customer



- **1**. He made a mistake on the exam.
- 2. She made some mistakes on the exam.
- 3. She had a problem on the exam.
- 4. She has a problem at home.
- 5. She has a reason to go home.
- 6. He has a reason to go out.
- 7. They have some reasons to go out.



- 1. I made a mistake on my exam.
- 2. I made a mistake on my science exam.
- 3. I made a mistake on my science exam yesterday.
- 4. I made a big mistake on my science exam yesterday.
- 5. I made a big mistake on my science and math exams yesterday.



- **1**. My father has a problem.
- 2. My father has a problem with his job.
- 3. My father has a big problem with his job.
- 4. My father has a big problem with his new job.
- 5. My father has a big problem with his new and difficult job.



1. He had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning. Repeat.

2. He had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning. Transform: who. -- [Who had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning?]

3. He had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning. Transform: what. -- [What did he have with his customer in the shop this morning?]

4. He had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning. Transform: when. -- [When did he have a problem with his customer in the shop?]

5. He had a problem with his customer in the shop this morning. Transform: where. -- [Where did he have a problem with his customer this morning?]



1. She had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Repeat.

2. She had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: what. -- [What did she have at school two days ago?]

3. She had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: when. -- [When did she have a mistake on her math exam at school?]

4. She had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: where. -- [Where did she have a mistake on her math exam two days ago?]

5. She had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: who. -- [Who had a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago?]

G Mixed Drill Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

1. She had a mistake on the exam. Repeat.

2. She had a mistake on the exam. Add: yesterday. -- [She had a mistake on the exam yesterday.]

3. She had a mistake on the exam yesterday. Change: problem. -- [She had a problem on the exam yesterday.]

4. She had a problem on the exam yesterday. Add: at school. -- [She had a problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

5. She had a problem on the exam at school yesterday. Change: they. -- [They had a problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

6. They had a problem on the exam at school yesterday. Add: big. -- [They had a big problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G15.8 **G Mixed Drill** Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

1. The volume of the radio is high. Repeat.

2. The volume of the radio is high. Change: television. -- [The volume of the television is high.]

3. The volume of the television is high. Add: small. -- [The volume of the small television is high.]

4. The volume of the small television is high. Change: low. -- [The volume of the small television is low.]

5. The volume of the small television is low. Add: new. -- [The volume of the new and small television is low.]

6. The volume of the new and small television is low. Change: old. -- [The volume of the old and small television is low.]



- 1. respect
- 2. problem
- 3. volume
- 4. customer
- 5. list

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE G15.9

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. me / list / the / gave / students / of / he.

2. job / problem / father / his / with / my / has / a.

3. level / student / the / of / the / high / is.

4. radio / high / volume / the / of / the / is.

5. turn / waited / for / he / his.

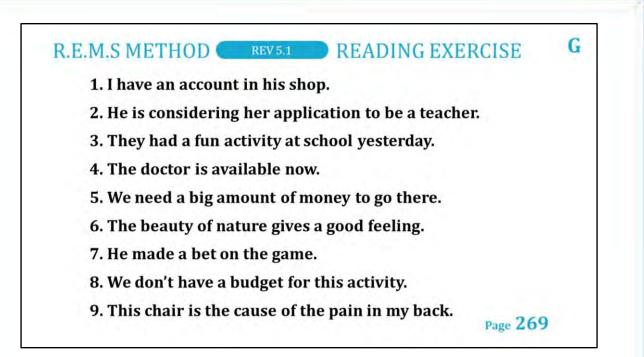
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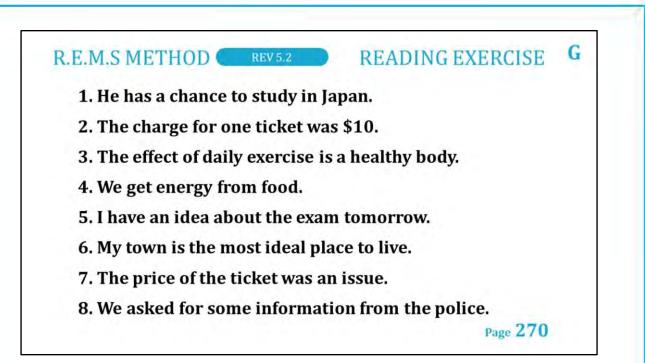
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- [1. He gave me the list of students.]
- [2. My father has a problem with his job.]
- [3. The level of the student is high.]
- [4. The volume of the radio is high.]
- [5. He waited for his turn.]



- 1. What are your reasons for learning English?
- 2. What do you think are the steps to learning English better?
- 3. What are your common mistakes?
- 4. What are some of the problems in life?
- 5. Do you make a list of things you want to buy?





R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.1 READING EXERCISE G 1. I made a mistake on my science exam yesterday. 2. He gave me the list of students. 4. He gave me the list of students. 4. The level of the student is high. 5. He has a reason to leave. 6. He made the first step to learn English. 7. The volume of the radio is high. 8. He waited for his turn. 9. She gave respect to her mother and father. Page 271



- **1**. They had an activity yesterday.
- 2. They had a fun activity yesterday.
- 3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday.
- 4. They had a fun musical activity at school yesterday.
- 5. They had a fun musical activity at school yesterday afternoon.



1. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Repeat.

2. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: what. -- [What did they have at school yesterday?]

3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: when. -- [When did they have a fun activity at school?]

4. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: where. -- [Where did they have a fun activity yesterday?]

5. They had a fun activity at school yesterday. Transform: who. -- [Who had a fun activity at school yesterday?]



- 1. I made a mistake on my exam.
- 2. I made a mistake on my science exam.
- 3. I made a mistake on my science exam yesterday.
- 4. I made a big mistake on my science exam yesterday.
- 5. I made a big mistake on my science and math exams yesterday.



1. His death was an issue in our town last year. Repeat.

2. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: what. -- [What was an issue in our town last year?]

3. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: when. -- [When was his death an issue in our town?]

4. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: where. -- [Where was his death an issue last year?]

5. His death was an issue in our town last year. Transform: not. -- [His death was not an issue in our town last year.]



1. She made a mistake on the exam. Repeat.

2. She made a mistake on the exam. Add: yesterday. -- [She made a mistake on the exam yesterday.]

3. She made a mistake on the exam yesterday. Change: had, problem. -- [She had a problem on the exam yesterday.]

4. She had a problem on the exam yesterday. Add: at school. -- [She had a problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

5. She had a problem on the exam at school yesterday. Change: they. -- [They had a problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

6. They had a problem on the exam at school yesterday. Add: big. -- [They had a big problem on the exam at school yesterday.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.9

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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- 1. level
- 2. list
- 3. respect
- 4. step
- 5. reason
- 6. problem
- 7. volume
- 8. customer

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.10

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

- 1. account / an / shop / his / in / I / have.
- 2. considers / application / teacher / her / to / a / he / be.
- 3. activity / they / fun / school / yesterday / at / had / a.
- 4. available / the / now / doctor / is.
- 5. don't / budget/activity / have / this / for / we / a.

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- [1. I have an account in his shop.]
- [2. He considers her application to be a teacher.]
- [3. They had a fun activity at school yesterday.]
- [4. The doctor is available now.]
- [5. We don't have a budget for this activity.]



1. I have an idea about the exam. Repeat.

2. I have an idea about the exam: Add: tomorrow. -- [I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

3. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow. Change: she. -- [She has an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

4. She has an idea about the exam tomorrow. Add: science. -- [She has an idea about the science exam tomorrow.]

5. She has an idea about the science exam tomorrow. Change: not. -- [She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow.]

6. She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow. Add: morning. --[She doesn't have an idea about the science exam tomorrow morning.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.12

Jumbled Sentence Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. Japan / chance / study / in / has / he / a / to /.

2. charge / ticket / one / \$10 / the / for / was /.

3. tomorrow / about / idea / have / exam / the / an / I /.

4. most / place / town / my / the / is / live / to / ideal /.

5. death / his / issue / was / an /.

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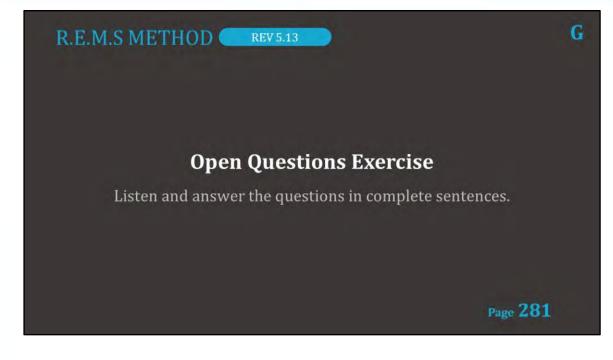
[1. He has a chance to study in Japan.]

[2. The charge for one ticket was \$10.]

[3. I have an idea about the exam tomorrow.]

[4. My town is the most ideal place to live.]

[5. His death was an issue.]



- 1. What do you think is the most ideal place to live in?
- 2. How do you get your energy every day?
- 3. How do you get new information?
- 4. Would you take the chance to live in another country?



1. She made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Repeat.

2. She made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: what. -- [What did she make at school two days ago?]

3. She made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: when. -- [When did she make a mistake on her math exam at school?]

4. She made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: where. -- [Where did she make a mistake on her math exam two days ago?]

5. She made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago. Transform: who. -- [Who made a mistake on her math exam at school two days ago?]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 5.15

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

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- **1**. My father has a problem.
- 2. He has a chance to work in China.
- 3. She gave respect to her mother and father.
- 4. The doctor is available now.
- 5. We get some energy from food.
- 6. He made a mistake on the exam.