

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 1

Please refer to the definition file.





Talking Further About Events 1

verb + infinitive

Page 4

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 5

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 6

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 7

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 8

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 9

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 10

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 11

1. He needs to wander in the street today. Repeat.
2. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: what. [What does he need to do in the street today?]
3. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: who. [Who needs to wander in the street today?]
4. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: when. [When does he need to wander in the street?]
5. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: where. [Where does he need to wander today?]
6. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: not. [He doesn't need to wander in the street today.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 12

1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Repeat.
2. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: what. [What does she want to mark with a pen?]
3. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: who. [Who wants to mark the floor with a pen?]
4. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: how. [How does she want to mark the floor?]
5. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: not. [She doesn't want to mark the floor with a pen.]

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 13

1. lock

2. cross

3. visit

4. fish

5. arrive

6. roll

7. mark

8. nod

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 14

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 15

1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.
2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: what. [What does she like to do in the afternoon?]
3. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: who. [Who likes to fish in the afternoon?]
4. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: when. [When does she like to fish?]
5. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: not. [She doesn't like to fish in the afternoon.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 16

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

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[1. She wants to mark | the floor with a pen.↘]

[2. She likes to fish | in the afternoon.↘]

[3. It took me so long | to arrive at the office.↘]

[4. Is it hard to roll this paper?↗]

[5. Do you want to fish?↗]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 18

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

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 19

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 20

Please refer to the definition file.

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 22

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 23

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 24

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 25

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 26

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 27

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 28

1. The students are having an exam in this period. Repeat.
2. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: who. [Who is having an exam in this period?]
3. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: what. [What are the students having in this period?]
4. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: when. [When are the students having an exam?]
5. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: not. [The students aren't having an exam in this period.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 29

1. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Repeat.
2. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: what.
[What did they previously have in England?]
3. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: who.
[Who previously had a beautiful holiday in England?]
4. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: where.
[Where did they previously have a beautiful holiday?]
5. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: not.
[They didn't previously have a beautiful holiday in England.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 30

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

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 31

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

Talking Further About Past Events 2- **WHEN**



Page 32

We describe a past event happening during another past event.

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

Structure: past continuous + when + past simple

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 33

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 34

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 35

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 36

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 37

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 38

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 39

1. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Repeat.
2. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: who. [Who was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight?]
3. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: what. [What was he reading when his father arrived at midnight?]
4. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: when. [When did his father arrive when he was reading a book?]
5. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: not. [He wasn't reading a book when his father arrived at midnight.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 40

1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.
2. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: what. [What was she cooking when the door opened last night?]
3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: who. [Who was cooking dinner when the door opened last night?]
4. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: when. [When was the door opened when she was cooking dinner?]
5. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: not. [She wasn't cooking dinner when the door opened last night.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 41

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

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 42

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 43

[1. When my mother called, | I was watching TV.↘]

[2. They were studying | when their father arrived.↘]

[3. When she crossed the road, | the police were stopping the cars.↘]

[4. The child was drawing some pictures | when they knocked.↘]

[5. I was running in the street | when the trouble happened.↘]

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 49

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 50

1.lock

2.cross

3.visit

4. fish

5. arrive

6.roll

7.mark

8.nod

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 51

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 52

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 53

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 54

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 55

1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.
2. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: what. [What was she cooking when the door opened last night?]
3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: who. [Who was cooking dinner when the door opened last night?]
4. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: when. [When was the door opened when she was cooking dinner?]
5. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: not. [She wasn't cooking dinner when the door opened last night.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 56

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

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 57

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

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 58

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 59

[1. When my mother called, | I was watching TV.↘]

[2. They were studying | when their father arrived.↘]

[3. When she crossed the road, | the police were stopping the cars.↘]

[4. The child was drawing some pictures | when they knocked.↘]

[5. I was running in the street | when the trouble happened.↘]

Mixed Writing Exercise

Listen to the teacher and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 60

1. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table. Write.

2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Write.

Change: run – [She likes to run in the afternoon.]

3. We have a good schedule today. Write.

Change: bad – [We have a bad schedule today.]

4. The people are busy nowadays. Write.

Add: kind – [The kind people are busy nowadays.]

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

Transform: what – [What did they previously have in England?]

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

Add: English – [He didn't like the previous English teacher.]

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

Transform: who – [Who was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight?]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **61**

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 63

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 64

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 65

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

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 66

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 67

1. measure
2. measurement
3. improve

Consonant Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 68

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 69

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 70

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 71

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 72

[1. He is going to get | the measurement of the room.↘]

[2. They are going to see | the improvement of this country.↘]

[3. The price is going to increase on | Monday.↘]

[4. I am going to heat the food | that's in the refrigerator.↘]

[5. We are going to improve | our teaching.↘]

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 73

1. measurement
2. improvement
3. Increase

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 74

1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.
2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: what. [What is going to increase on Monday?]
3. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: when. [When is the price going to increase?]
4. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: not. [The price isn't going to increase on Monday.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 75

1. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Repeat.
2. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: what. [What is he going to get tomorrow?]
3. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: who. [Who is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow?]
4. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: when. [When is he going to get the measurement of the room?]
5. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: not. [He isn't going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 76

1. Is the price going to increase on Monday? – [Yes, the price is going to increase on Monday.]
2. When are we going to receive the increase in our pay? – [We are going to receive the increase in our pay next month.]
3. Are they going to measure the room? – [Yes, they're going to measure the room.]
4. Who is going to hide around the house? – [She is going to hide around the house.]
5. Is the heat going to increase tomorrow? – [Yes, the heat is going to increase tomorrow.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 77

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 79

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 80

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 81

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 82

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 83

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

Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 84

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 85

1. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Repeat.
2. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: who. [Who borrowed some money from the bank yesterday?]
3. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: where. [Where did he borrow some money yesterday?]
4. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: when. [When did he borrow some money from the bank?]
5. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: what. [What did he do from the bank yesterday?]
6. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: not. [He didn't borrow some money from the bank yesterday.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 86

1. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Repeat.
2. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.
Transform: what. [What are we going to do tomorrow afternoon?]
3. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.
Transform: who. [Who is going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon?]
4. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.
Transform: when. [When are we going to connect these two rooms?]
5. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.
Transform: not. [We aren't going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 87

1. You have to discover some places. Repeat
2. You have to discover some places. Add: in this town. [You have to discover some places in this town.]
3. You have to discover some places in this town. Change: new. [You have to discover new places in this town.]
4. You have to discover new places in this town. Add: small. [You have to discover new places in this small town.]
5. You have to discover new places in this small town. Change: visit. [You have to visit new places in this small town.]
6. You have to visit new places in this small town. Add: this year. [You have to visit new places in this small town this year.]
7. You have to visit new places in this small town this year. Transform: what. [What do you have to do in this small town this year?]
8. You have to visit new places in this small town this year. Transform: when. [When do you have to visit new places in this small town?]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 88

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 89

Please refer to the definition file.





Comparing Things 1

Comparative Constructions

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



Page 92

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 93

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 94

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 95

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 96

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 97

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 98

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 99

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 100

1. direction /dɪ'rek.fən/ or /daɪ'rek.fən/
2. surface /'sɜː.fɪs/
3. forward /'fɔːr.wəd/
4. below /bɪ'ləʊ/
5. neighborhood /'nei.bə.hud/

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page **101**

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

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 102

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

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 103

1. Is my neighborhood as quiet as yours? – No, your neighborhood ...
[No, your neighborhood is not as quiet as mine.]
2. Is his address as near as mine? – No, his address ... [No, his address
is not so near as yours.]
3. Is this direction as long as the one in the north? – Yes, this
direction ... [Yes, this direction is as long as the one in the north.]
4. Is that surface as clean as the floor in my room? – Yes, that surface ...
[Yes, that surface is as clean as the floor in your room.]
5. Are the trees below the mountain as healthy as the trees above it? –
No, the trees ... [No, the trees below the mountain are not as healthy as
the trees above it.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 104

[1. His address | is not so near | as mine.↘]

[2. She walks beyond us | and she is as beautiful | as the stars.↘]

[3. That surface | is as clean as the floor | in my room.↘]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 105

[4. They are apart from each other | and it is not as good | as being together. ㄿ]

[5. She moved forward; | she is not as nice | as the other people in the line. ㄿ]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 106

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 113

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 114

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 115

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 116

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 117

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 118

1. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Repeat.
2. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: who. [Who borrowed some money from the bank yesterday?]
3. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: where. [Where did he borrow some money yesterday?]
4. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: when. [When did he borrow some money from the bank?]
5. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: what. [What did he do from the bank yesterday?]
6. He borrowed some money from the bank yesterday. Transform: not. [He didn't borrow some money from the bank yesterday.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 119

1. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Repeat.
2. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: what. [What is he going to get tomorrow?]
3. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: who. [Who is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow?]
4. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: when. [When is he going to get the measurement of the room?]
5. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: not. [He isn't going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 120

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

Consonant Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 121

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

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 122

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 123

[1. He is going to get | the measurement of the room.↵]

[2. They are going to see | the improvement of this country.↵]

[3. The price is going to increase | on Monday.↵]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 124

[4. They are apart from each other | and it is not as good | as being together. ㄴ]

[5. She moved forward; | she is not as nice | as the other people in the line. ㄴ]

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 125

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 126

Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 129

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 130

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 131

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 132

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 133

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 134

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 135

1. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Repeat.
2. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: what. [What are we going to buy at the supermarket next week?]
3. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: who. [Who is going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week?]
4. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: when. [When are we going to buy some goods at the supermarket?]
5. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: where. [Where are we going to buy some goods next week?]
6. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: not. [We aren't going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 136

1. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month.
Repeat.
2. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month.
Transform: who. [Who are going to play football in the regional competition next month?]
3. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month.
Transform: when. [When are they going to play football in the regional competition?]
4. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month.
Transform: what. [What are they going to play in the regional competition next month?]
5. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month.
Transform: not. [They aren't going to play football in the regional competition next month.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 137

1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts. [She likes to eat nuts after lunch.]
3. She likes to eat nuts after lunch. Add: fruits. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch.]
4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner.]
5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner.]
6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who. [Who likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner?]
7. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: what. [What does she like to eat after lunch and dinner?]
8. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: when. [When does she like to eat nuts and fruits?]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

Page 138

[1. He likes to eat nuts in the evening.]

[2. She bought some onions at the supermarket.]

[3. They are going to practice for the regional competition.]

[4. We have mixed fruits on the table.]

[5. It is always good to have a healthy diet.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **139**

Please refer to the definition file.



Page 140



Comparing Things 2

Comparative Constructions

as many as, as much as nouns

Page 142

“as many as” – used with things we can count

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

“as much as” – used with things we cannot count

Ex.: I eat as much bread as meat.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 143

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 144

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 145

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

Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 146

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 147

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 148

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 149

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

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 150

1. apple /æ/
2. beer /ɪ/
3. bean /i /
4. cheese /i /
5. whiskey /ɪ/

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 151

[1. I eat | as many apples | as my mother.↘]

[2. My brother drinks | as much beer | as our father.↘]

[3. We eat | as many oranges as apples | when we eat out.↘]

[4. She puts | as much butter on her bread | as her sister.↘]

[5. We have to take out | as much food as drinks | for our dinner.↘]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 152

1. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.
Repeat.
2. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.
Transform: who. [Who ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago?]
3. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.
Transform: when. [When did my mother order as much cheese as chocolate?]
4. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.
Transform: what. [What did my mother order two days ago?]
5. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.
Transform: not. [My mother didn't order as much cheese as chocolate two days ago.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 153

1. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Repeat.
2. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: who. [Who has to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening?]
3. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: when. [When do we have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner?]
4. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: what. [What do we have to take out for our dinner this evening?]
5. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: not. [We don't have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 154

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

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 155

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 156

Please refer to the definition file.



Talking Further About Events 2

preposition + gerund

Page 158

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

Ex.: “speaking”, “eating”, “listening”, “buying”, etc.

In English, we use a noun after a preposition.

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 159

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 160

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 161

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 162

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 163

1. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Repeat.
2. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: who. [Who has to clean this room before lifting those things?]
3. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: what. [What do we have to do before lifting those things?]
4. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: not. [We don't have to clean this room before lifting those things.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 164

1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.
2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who. [Who went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]
3. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: where. [Where did we go after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]
4. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: when. [When did we go to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant?]
5. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: what. [What did we do after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 165

1. The students talked about supplying the materials. Repeat.
2. The students talked about supplying the materials. Change: buying. [The students talked about buying the materials.]
3. The students talked about buying the materials. Add: for the competition. [The students talked about buying the materials for the competition.]
4. The students talked about buying the materials for the competition. Change: show. [The students talked about buying the materials for the show.]
5. The students talked about buying the materials for the show. Add: next week. [The students talked about buying the materials for the show next week.]
6. The students talked about buying the materials for the show next week. Transform: who. [Who talked about buying the materials for the show next week?]
7. The students talked about buying the materials for the show next week. Transform: what. [What did the students talk about for the show next week?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 166

1. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Repeat.
2. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Change: drinking. [The baby cried after drinking his milk.]
3. The baby cried after drinking his milk. Add: on the table. [The baby cried after drinking his milk on the table.]
4. The baby cried after drinking his milk on the table. Change: boy. [The boy cried after drinking his milk on the table.]
5. The boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Add: little. [The little boy cried after drinking his milk on the table.]
6. The little boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Transform: who. [Who cried after drinking his milk on the table?]
7. The little boy cried after drinking his milk on the table. Transform: what. [What did the little boy do after drinking his milk on the table?]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 167

1. Who went to the supermarket after eating out? – [We went to the supermarket after eating out.]
2. Is he good at attaching photos on the wall of his room? – [Yes, he's good at attaching photos on the wall of his room.]
3. Do we have to clean this room before lifting those things? – [Yes, we have to clean this room before lifting those things.]
4. Was my sister happy after separating our rooms at home? – [No, my sister wasn't happy after separating our rooms at home.]
5. Who cried after spilling his milk on the table? – [The baby cried after spilling his milk on the table.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

Page 168

[1. The students talked about supplying the materials for the competition.]

[2. We have to clean this room before lifting those things.]

[3. We went to the supermarket after eating out.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

4. food / water / hopeless / wasting / we / as / much / were
/ as / after /.

5. people / town / discussed / the / strengthening / about /
condition / the / their / of /.

Page 169

[4. We were hopeless after wasting as much food as water.]

[5. The people discussed about strengthening the condition of their town.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 176

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 177

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 178

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 179

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 180

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 181

1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.
2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who. [Who went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]
3. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: where. [Where did we go after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]
4. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: when. [When did we go to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant?]
5. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: what. [What did we do after eating out in the restaurant yesterday?]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 182

1. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Repeat.
2. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: what. [What are we going to buy at the supermarket next week?]
3. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: who. [Who is going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week?]
4. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: when. [When are we going to buy some goods at the supermarket?]
5. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: where. [Where are we going to buy some goods next week?]
6. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week.
Transform: not. [We are not going to buy any goods at the supermarket next week.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 183

1. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Repeat.
2. The baby cried after spilling his milk. Change: drinking. [The baby cried after drinking his milk.]
3. The baby cried after drinking his milk. Add: at the table. [The baby cried after drinking his milk at the table.]
4. The baby cried after drinking his milk at the table. Change: boy. [The boy cried after drinking his milk at the table.]
5. The boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Add: little. [The little boy cried after drinking his milk at the table.]
6. The little boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Transform: who. [Who cried after drinking his milk at the table?]
7. The little boy cried after drinking his milk at the table. Transform: what. [What did the little boy do after drinking his milk at the table?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 184

1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts. [She likes to eat nuts after lunch.]
3. She likes to eat nuts after lunch. Add: fruits. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch.]
4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner.]
5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner.]
6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who. [Who likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner?]
7. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: what. [What does she like to eat after lunch and dinner?]
8. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: when. [When does she like to eat nuts and fruits?]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 185

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 186

[1. I eat | as many apples | as my mother.↘]

[2. My brother drinks | as much beer | as our father.↘]

[3. We eat | as many oranges as apples | when we eat out.↘]

[4. She puts | as much butter on her bread | as her sister.↘]

[5. We have to take out | as much food as drinks | for our dinner.↘]

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 187

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **188**

Please refer to the definition file.





Talking About Things 8**Indefinite Pronouns****every, everything, everybody**

Page 191

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

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

Everybody – all people.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 192

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

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 193

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 194

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 195

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 196

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 197

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

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 198

1. media / i /
2. magazine / æ /
3. map / æ /
4. object / ʌ /
5. pot / ʌ /

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 199

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 200

1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Repeat.
2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: who. [Who heard the news from the media yesterday?]
3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: what. [What did everybody in the house hear from the media yesterday?]
4. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: when. [When did everybody in the house hear the news from the media?]
5. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: not. [Everybody in the house didn't hear the news from the media yesterday.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 201

1. I put everything in a bag. Repeat.
2. I put everything in a bag. Add: big. [I put everything in a big bag.]
3. I put everything in a big bag. Change: box. [I put everything in a big box.]
4. I put everything in a big box. Add: this morning. [I put everything in a big box this morning.]
5. I put everything in a big box this morning. Change: she. [She put everything in a big box this morning.]
6. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: who. [Who put everything in a big box this morning?]
7. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: where. [Where did she put everything this morning?]

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 202

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

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 203

1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic? – [Yes, I put everything you bought in a bag made of plastic.]
2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend? – [Yes, we cleaned every object in my room last weekend.]
3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday? – [Yes, he asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.]
4. Did my family receive every piece of email I sent when I was in London? – [No, my family didn't receive every piece of mail I sent when I was in London.]
5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden? – [Yes, everybody in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

Page 204

[1. I wrote everything in that magazine.]

[2. Everything in my notes is important.]

[3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

4. cleaned / object / room / every / weekend / last / we / in / my /.

5. bag / put / in / made / everything / a / of / I / plastic /.

Page 205

[4. We cleaned every object in my room last weekend.]

[5. I put everything in a bag made of plastic.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 206

Please refer to the definition file.



Page 207



Page 208

Talking About People in General

Non-specific Pronouns

you, they, one

Page 209

“one”, “you”, and “they” – people in general

“they” – other people and not us

“you” – more than “one” or “they”

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 210

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 211

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 212

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 213

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 214

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 215

1. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Repeat.
2. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: who.
[Who cleaned some stuff in their room last week?]
3. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: where.
[Where did they clean some stuff last week?]
4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: what.
[What did they clean in their room last week?]
5. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: when.
[When did they clean some stuff in their room?]
6. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: not. [They didn't clean some stuff in their room last week.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 216

1. They looked for me after the show at school. Repeat.
2. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: what. [What did they do after the show at school?]
3. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: who. [Who looked for me after the show at school?]
4. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: when. [When did they look for me at school?]
5. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: where. [Where did they look for me after the show?]
6. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: not. [They didn't look for me after the show at school.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 217

1. They are using the trash bin. Repeat.
2. They are using the trash bin. Add: at the shop. [They are using the trash bin at the shop.]
3. They are using the trash bin at the shop. Change: you. [You are using the trash bin at the shop.]
4. You are using the trash bin at the shop. Add: yesterday. [You were using the trash bin at the shop yesterday.]
5. You were using the trash bin at the shop yesterday. Change: cigarette lighter. [You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday.]
6. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: who. [Who was using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday?]
7. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: not. [You weren't using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 218

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

Expressing Desire – **Would + like**

Page 219

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 220

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 221

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 222

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 223

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 224

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 225

1. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Repeat.
2. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: what. [What would she like before breakfast?]
3. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: who. [Who would like a cup of tea before breakfast?]
4. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: when. [When would she like a cup of tea?]
5. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: not. [She wouldn't like a cup of tea before breakfast.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 226

1. They would like to increase their budget next month. Repeat.
2. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: what.
[What would they like to increase next month?]
3. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: who.
[Who would like to increase their budget next month?]
4. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: when.
[When would they like to increase their budget?]
5. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: not.
[They wouldn't like to increase their budget next month.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 227

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

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 228

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

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

Page 229

- [1. We would like to increase our budget next month.]
- [2. She'd like a new house for her family.]
- [3. They'd like to live in a bigger house.]
- [4. They would like wandering in a beautiful city.]
- [5. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 236

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 237

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 238

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 239

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 240

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 241

1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Repeat.
2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: who. [Who heard the news from the media yesterday?]
3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: what. [What did everybody in the house hear from the media yesterday?]
4. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: when. [When did everybody in the house hear the news from the media?]
5. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.
Transform: not. [Nobody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 242

1. They looked for me after the show at school. Repeat.
2. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: what. [What did they do after the show at school?]
3. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: who. [Who looked for me after the show at school?]
4. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: when. [When did they look for me at school?]
5. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: where. [Where did they look for me after the show?]
6. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: not. [They didn't look for me after the show at school.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 243

1. I put everything in a bag. Repeat.
2. I put everything in a bag. Add: big. [I put everything in a big bag.]
3. I put everything in a big bag. Change: box. [I put everything in a big box.]
4. I put everything in a big box. Add: this morning. [I put everything in a big box this morning.]
5. I put everything in a big box this morning. Change: she. [She put everything in a big box this morning.]
6. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: who. [Who put everything in a big box this morning?]
7. She put everything in a big box this morning. Transform: where. [Where did she put everything this morning?]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 244

1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic? – [Yes, I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic.]
2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend? – [Yes, we cleaned every object in my room last weekend.]
3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday? – [Yes, he asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.]
4. Did my family receive every piece of mail I sent when I was in London? – [No, my family didn't receive every piece of mail I sent when I was in London.]
5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden? – [Yes, everyone in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.]

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 245

1. media /i/
2. magazine /æ/
3. map /æ/
4. object /ɑ/
5. pot /ɑ/

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page **246**

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

Writing Exercise

Listen to the teacher and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 247

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **248**

Please refer to the definition file.



Expressing Necessity – **have to** and **must**

Page 250

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

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

have – to express a strong obligation; external circumstance

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 251

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 252

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 253

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 254

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 255

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 256

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 257

1. I have to get a perfect average next year. Repeat.
2. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: who. [Who has to get a perfect average next year?]
3. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: what. [What do I have to get next year?]
4. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: when. [When do I have to get a perfect average?]
5. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: not. [I don't have to get a perfect average next year.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 258

1. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.
Repeat.
2. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.
Transform: who. [Who has to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon?]
3. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.
Transform: where. [Where do they have to add up these numbers this afternoon?]
4. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.
Transform: when. [When do they have to add up these numbers on the board?]
5. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.
Transform: not. [They don't have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon.]

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 259

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 260

[1. They have to add up | these numbers.↘]

[2. Every teacher | has to use | the best educational material.↘]

[3. He has to choose | the best course | at the university.↘]

[4. She must eat | the right quantity of food.↘]

[5. You must add up | the even numbers | on the board.↘]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 261

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

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 262

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

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **263**

Please refer to the definition file.



Page 264

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 265

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 266

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 267

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 268

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 269

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 270

1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who. [Who asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning?]
3. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: when. [When did I ask him to ring the bell outside the door?]
4. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: what. [What did I ask him this morning?]
5. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: not. [I didn't ask him to ring the bell outside the door this morning.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 271

1. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Repeat.
2. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: who.
[Who bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday?]
3. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: what.
[What did she buy at the shop yesterday?]
4. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: where.
[Where did she buy a hat made of tin yesterday?]
5. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: when.
[When did she buy a hat made of tin at the shop?]
6. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: not.
[She didn't buy a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 272

1. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Repeat.
2. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Change: father. [Her father was cooking when she turned on the radio.]
3. Her father was cooking when she turned on the radio. Add: in the kitchen. [Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the radio.]
4. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the radio. Change: TV. [Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV.]
5. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV. Add: radio. [Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio.]
6. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: who. [Who was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio?]
7. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: where. [Where was her father cooking when she turned on the TV and the radio?]
8. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: not. [Her father wasn't cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 273

1. Who put the waste in the trash bin? – They put ... [They put the waste in the trash bin.]
2. Did they find the child after a long search? – Yes, they ... [Yes, they found the child after a long search.]
3. What was he doing when she shouted? – He was turning over a page ... [He was turning over a page of his book when she shouted.]
4. What do the people in that area need? – The people in that area need ... [The people in that area need more supply of food and water.]
5. What did she buy? – She bought ... [She bought a hat made of tin.]
6. Did my town get the highest score in the regional competition? – Yes, your town ... [Yes, your town got the highest score in the regional competition.]
7. Where do you have to look it up? – I have to ... [I have to look it up on your computer.]
8. Did I ask him to ring the bell outside the door? – Yes, you asked ... [Yes, you asked him to ring the bell outside the door.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **274**

Please refer to the definition file.



Page 275

Talking About Past Events 3 – Present Perfect



Page 276

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

Structure: subject + have/has + past participle

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 277

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 278

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 279

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 280

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 281

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 282

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 283

1. He has continued his studies in London. Repeat.
2. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: who. -----[Who has continued his studies in London?]
3. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: where. ---[Where has he continued his studies?]
4. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: what. -----[What has he continued in London?]
5. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: not. -----[He hasn't continued his studies in London.]

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 284

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 285

1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.
2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who. [Who has kept on reading her old books in her room?]
3. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: what. [What has my mother kept on doing in her room?]
4. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: where. [Where has my mother kept on reading her old books?]
5. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: not. [My mother hasn't kept on reading her old books in her room.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 286

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

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 287

1. Have they been interested in fishing? – [Yes, they have been interested in fishing.]
2. Who has discussed everything inside the court? – [They have discussed everything inside the court.]
3. What has been successful in the competition? – [Their defense in the competition has been successful.]
4. Has she given her most beautiful selection of bags? – [Yes, she has given her most beautiful selection of bags.]
5. Who has told us to use up all the food on the table? – [Our parents have told us to use up all the food on the table.]
6. What has been a big help for most people? – [The internet has been a big help for most people.]
7. Has he defended his mistake? – [Yes, he has defended his mistake.]
8. What has he been interested in buying? – [He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 288

[1. She has given | her most beautiful selection | of bags.↘]

[2. He has been interested | in buying different kinds | of cycles.↘]

[3. They have discussed everything | inside the court.↘]

[4. My mother has kept on reading | her old books.↘]

[5. Our parents have told us | to use up all the food | on the table.↘]

Conjunctions

however, although, and though

Page 289

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 290

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 291

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 292

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

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 293

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 294

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 295

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

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences and phrases.

Page 296

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

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 297

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

FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

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

Page 298

[1. We cooked the food however he wasn't there.]

[2. Although I didn't enjoy the movie, everybody in the theater enjoyed it.]

[3. Anna looks young; though she's forty years old now.]

[4. John studied hard for the exam; however he failed the exam.]

FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

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

Page 299

[5. Theresa is a nice girl; however Anna doesn't like her.]

[6. Although John is crazy, Mary still loves him.]

[7. Bob was busy; however he joined the meeting.]

[8. Though the weather was bad, the players practiced in the park.]

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

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

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

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

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

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **305**

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 306

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 307

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 308

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

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 309

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

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page **310**

1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who. [Who asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning?]
3. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: when. [When did I ask him to ring the bell outside the door?]
4. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: what. [What did I ask him this morning?]
5. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: not. [I didn't ask him to ring the bell outside the door this morning.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 311

1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.
2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who. [Who has kept on reading her old books in her room?]
3. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: what. [What has my mother kept on doing in her room?]
4. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: where. [Where has my mother kept on reading her old books?]
5. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: not. [My mother hasn't kept on reading her old books in her room.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 312

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

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 313

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

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page **314**

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

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

Page 315

[1. She must eat | the right quantity of food.]

[2. You must add up | the even numbers | on the board.↵]

[3. She has given | her most beautiful selection | of bags.↵]

[4. He has been interested | in buying different kinds | of cycles.↵]

[5. They have discussed everything | inside the court.↵]

Writing Exercise

Listen to the teacher and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page **316**

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