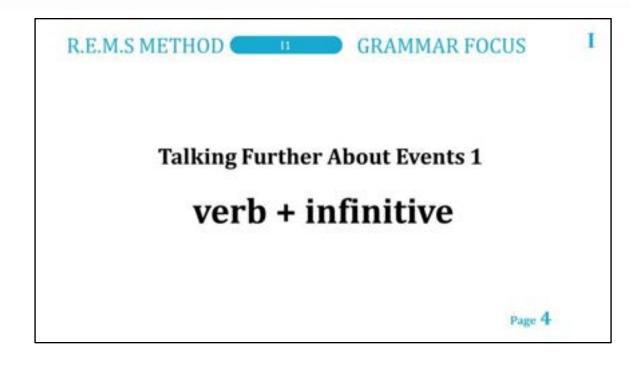


Please refer to the definition file.







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.

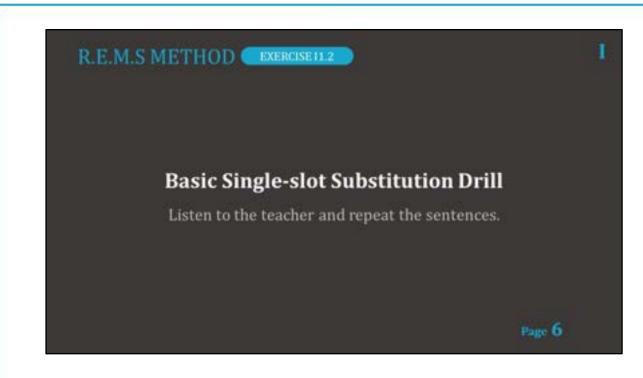
Ex.: John wants a cake > John wants to buy a cake.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 11.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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



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



1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.

2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Change: swim. [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.]



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



1. He forgot to lock his door. Repeat.

2. He forgot to lock his door. Add: white. [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.]



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



1. He needs to wander in the street today. Repeat.

2. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: what. [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.]



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.]



R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 11.P1

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

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 11.P2

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 14

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



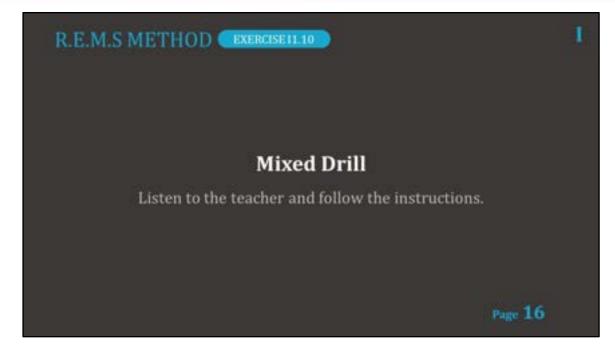
1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.

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.]



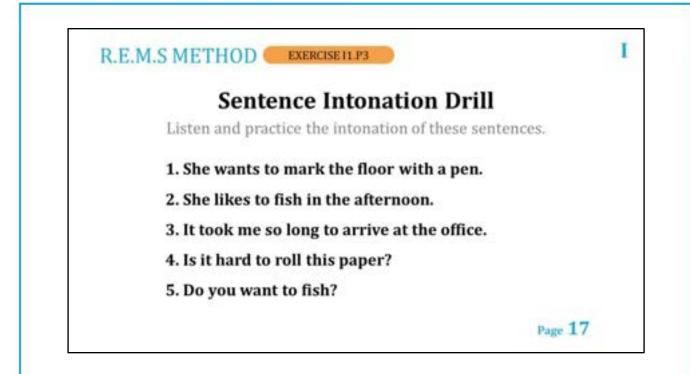
1. It took me so long to arrive. Repeat.

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.]



- [1. She wants to mark | the floor with a pen. $\overline{}$]
- [2. She likes to fish | in the afternoon. $\overline{}$]
- [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?-2]



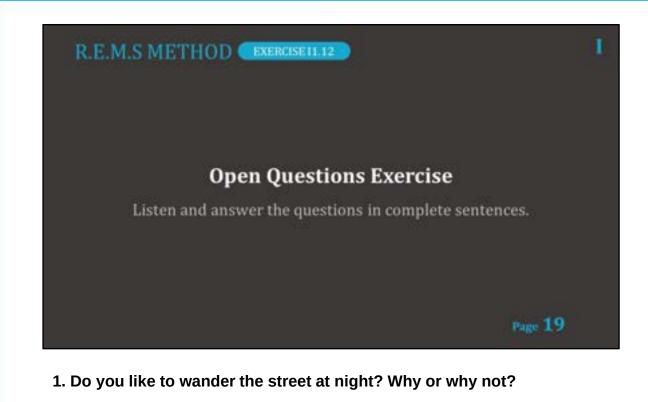
1. Does she want to mark the floor with a pen? – Yes, she wants ... [Yes, she wants to mark the floor with a pen.]

2. Do they want to organize a simple dinner? – Yes, they want ... [Yes, they want to organize a simple dinner.]

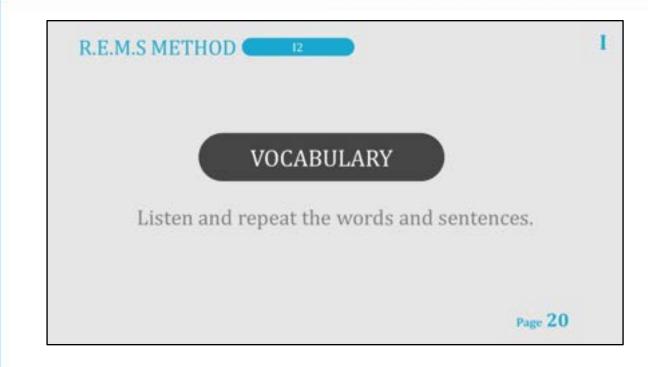
3. Does she like to fish in the afternoon? – Yes, she likes ... [Yes, she likes to fish in the afternoon.]

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.]



- 2. Do you want to fish?
- 3. Is it hard for you to cross the street?
- 4. How long does it take for you to arrive at your house from work/school?
- 5. Do you think it's easy to organize a big house?



Please refer to the definition file.

DEMS	METHOD (12
R.E.PL.5	METHOD	

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

Page 21

I

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 12.1

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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 12.2

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.



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.]



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



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



1. The people are busy. Repeat.

2. The people are busy. Add: nowadays. [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.]



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.]



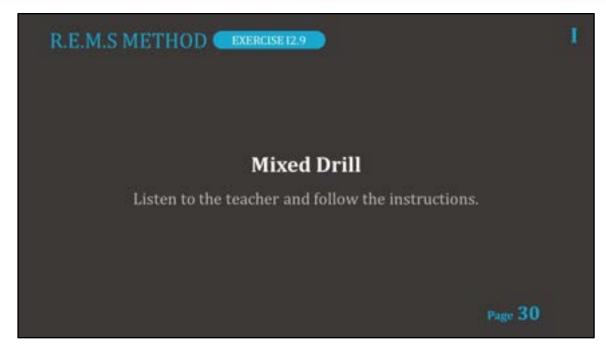
1. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Repeat.

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.]



1. He didn't like the teacher. Repeat.

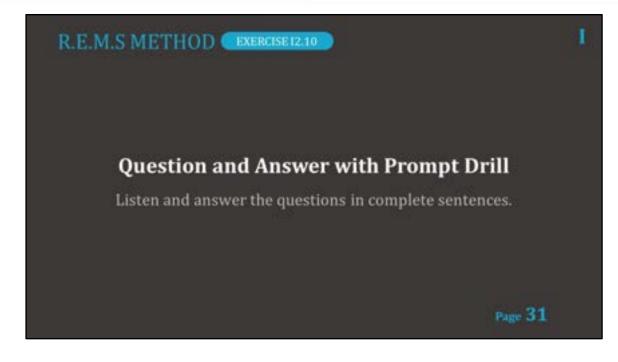
2. He didn't like the teacher. Add: previous. [He didn't like the previous teacher.]

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?]



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.]

2- WHEN	r About Past Events	Talking Furth
Future	Now	Past
>		X _
		x x

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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 13.1

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.

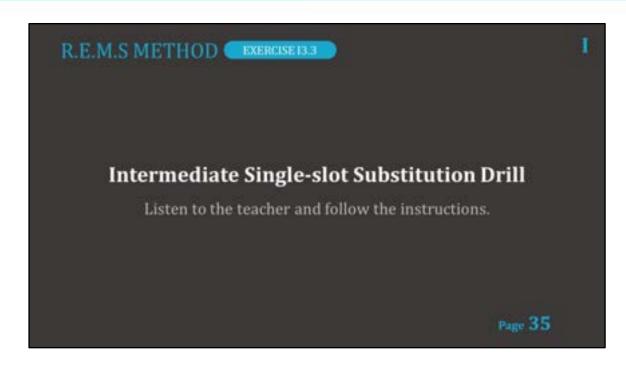
R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 13.2

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.



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.]



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



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



1. The students were shouting. Repeat.

2. The students were shouting. Add: when the teacher sat. [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.]



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.]



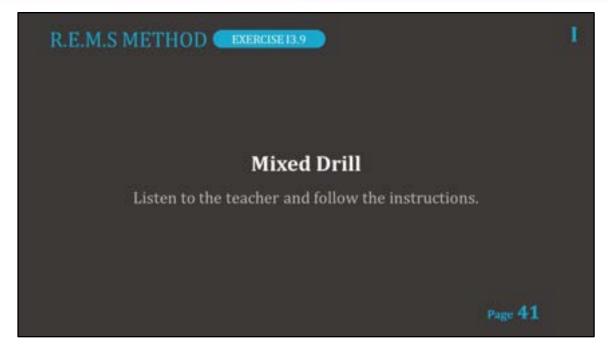
1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.

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.]



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?]



1. We were enjoying the holiday. Repeat.

2. We were enjoying the holiday. Add: in England. [We were enjoying the holiday in England.]

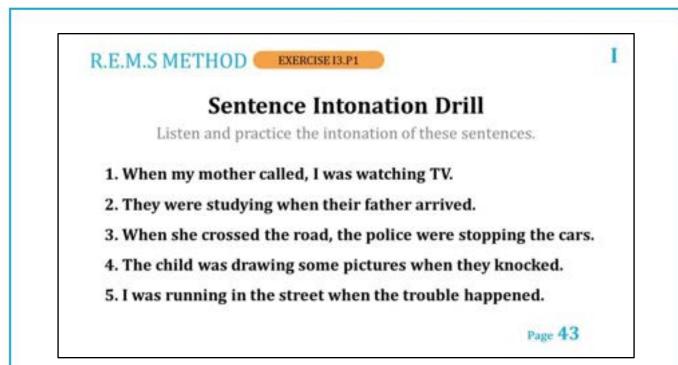
3. We were enjoying the holiday in England: Add: when we received the news. [We were enjoying the holiday in England when we received the news.]

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.]

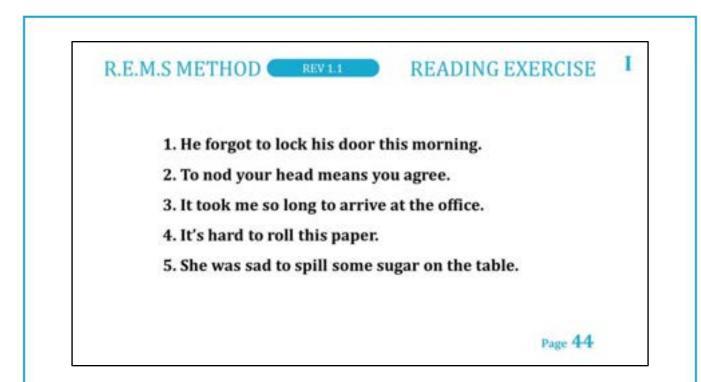
5. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we received the news. Add: bad. [We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we received the bad news.]

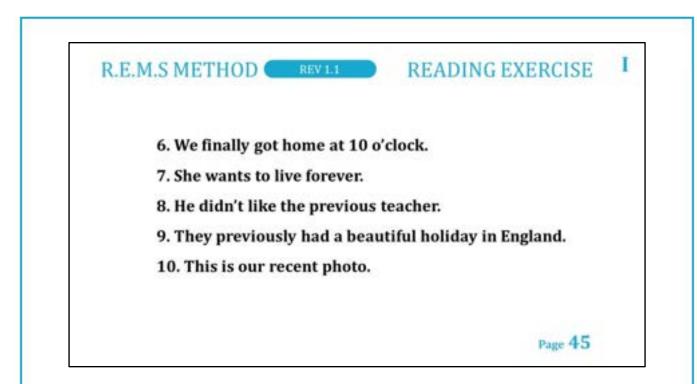
6. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we received the bad news. Change: heard. [We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we heard the bad news.]

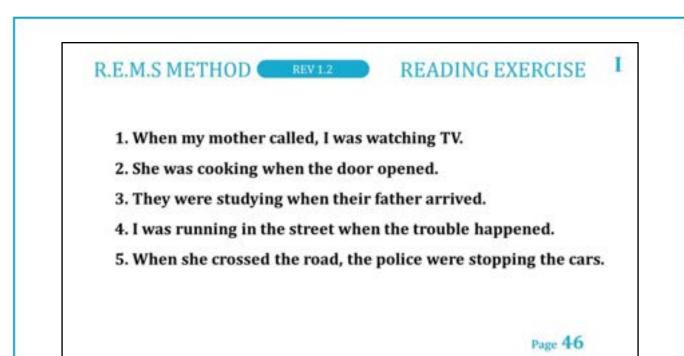
7. We were enjoying the holiday in Japan when we heard the bad news. Transform: where. [Where were we enjoying the holiday when we heard the bad news?]

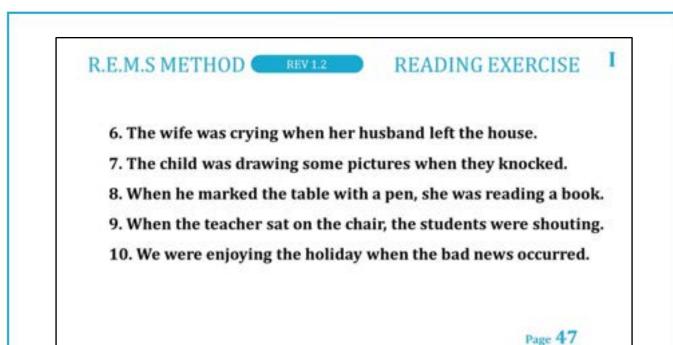


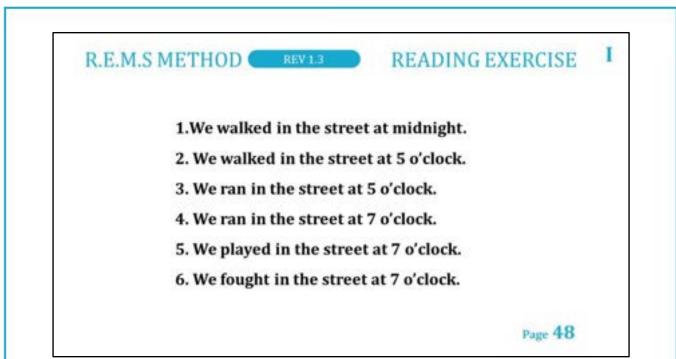
- [1. When my mother called, | I was watching TV. \neg]
- [2. They were studying | when their father arrived. $\overline{\gamma}$]
- [3. When she crossed the road, | the police were stopping the cars. \neg]
- [4. The child was drawing some pictures | when they knocked. →]
- [5. I was running in the street | when the trouble happened. $\overline{}$]











R.E.M.S METHOD REV.14

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

R.E.M.S METHOD (REV15)

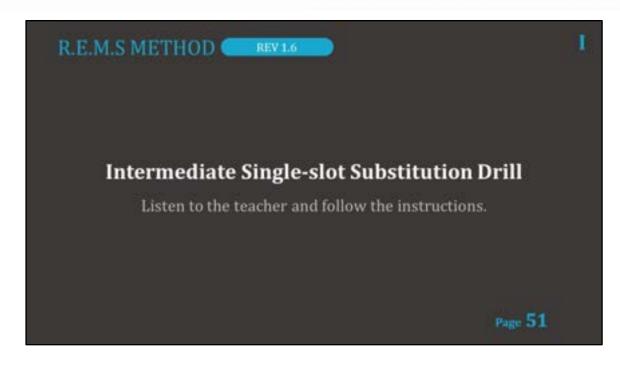
Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 50

- 1.lock
- 2.cross
- 3.visit
- 4. fish

5. arrive

- 6. roll
- 7. mark
- 8.nod



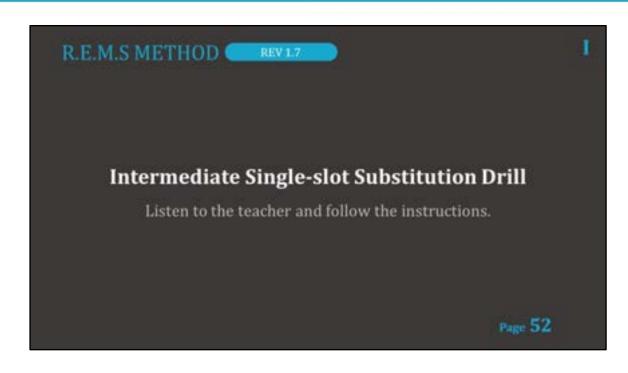
1. We have a good schedule today. Repeat.

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.]



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.]

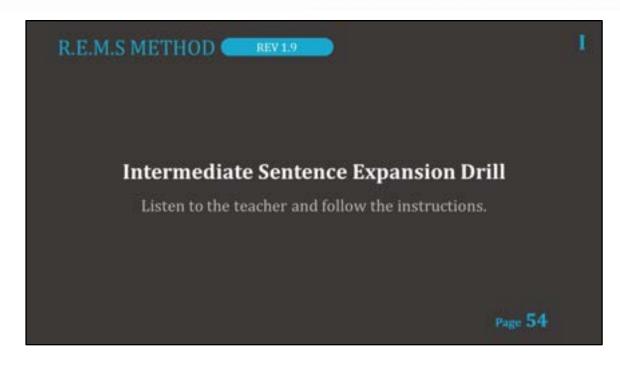
3. I was walking in the street when the trouble happened. Change: playing. [I was playing in the street when the trouble happened.]

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.]



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



1. The students were shouting. Repeat.

2. The students were shouting. Add: when the teacher sat. [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.]



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.]



1. The child was drawing. Repeat.

2. The child was drawing. Add: some pictures. [The child was drawing some pictures.]

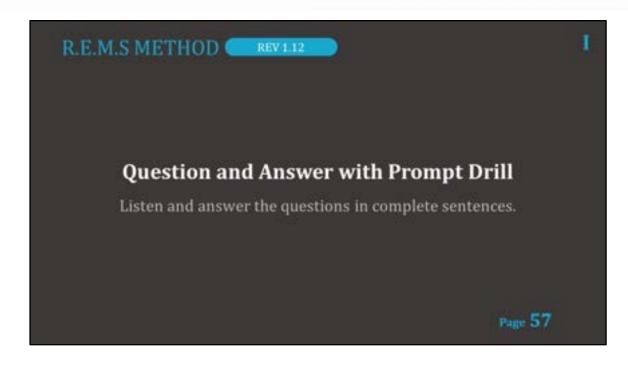
3. The child was drawing some pictures. Add: when his father knocked. [The child was drawing some pictures when his father knocked.]

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?]



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.]

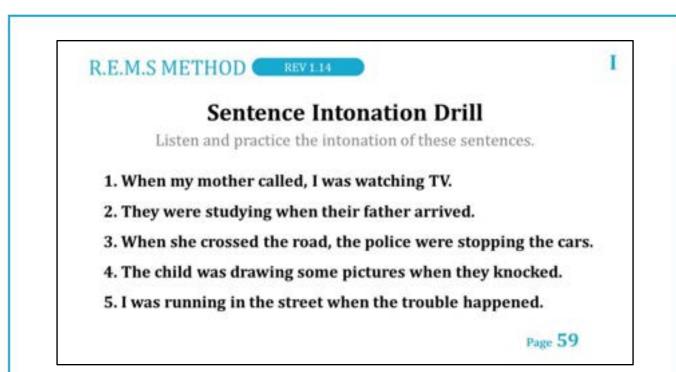
Vowel Pronunciation Drill

R.E.M.S METHOD C REVILIE

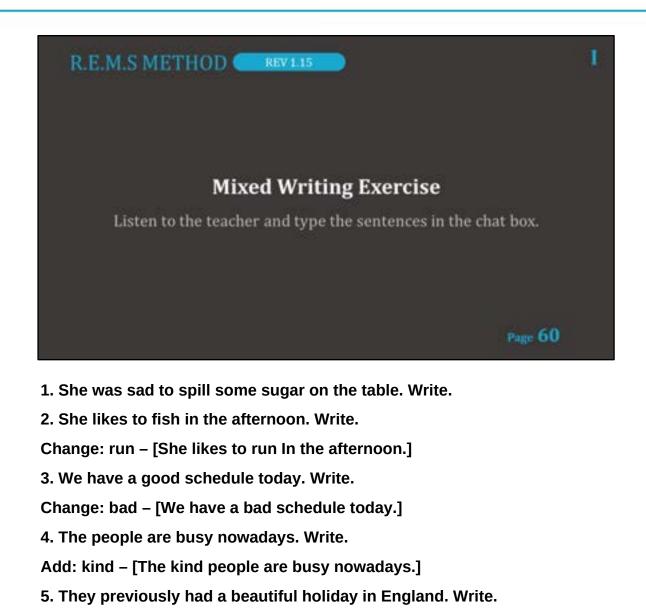
Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 58

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



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



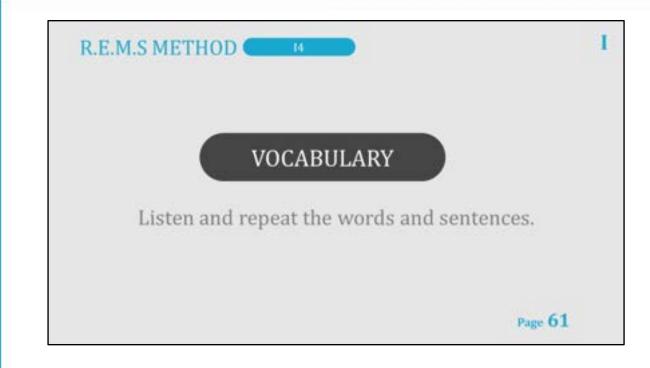
Transform: what - [What did they previously have in England?]

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?]



Please refer to the definition file.



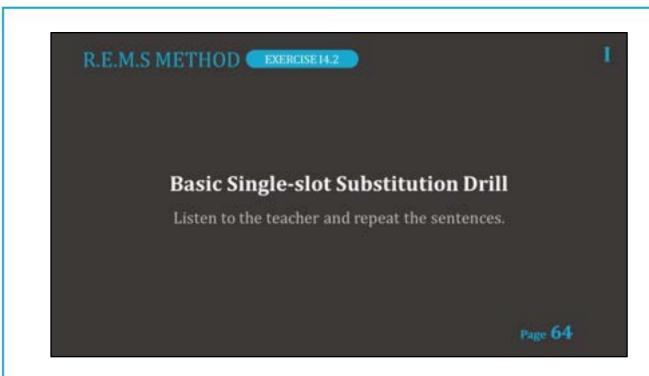
R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 14.1

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.



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



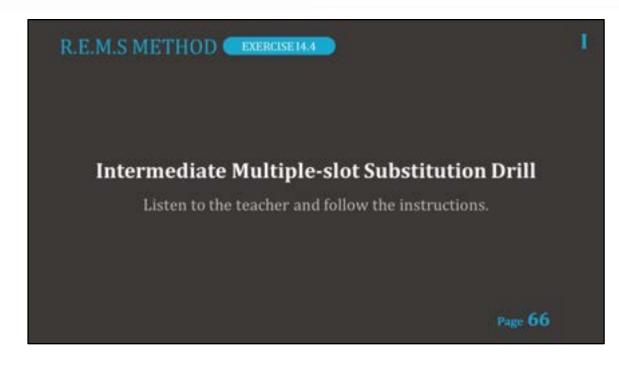
1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.

2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Change: rise. [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.]



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.]



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



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



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



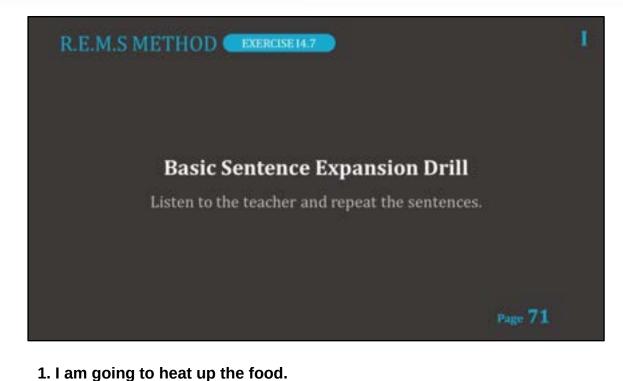
1. She is going to hide. Repeat

2. She is going to hide. Add: around the house. [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.]

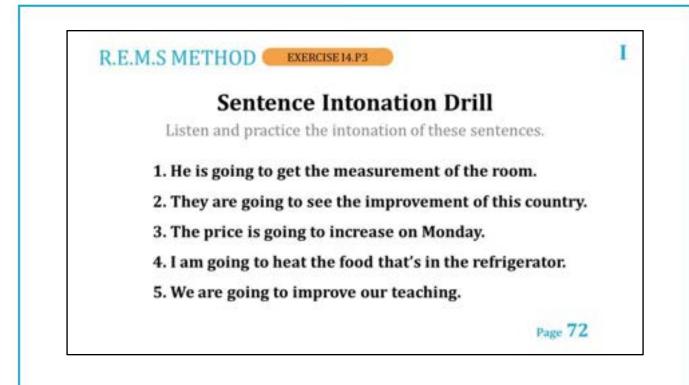
4. She is going to run and hide around the house. Add: old. [She is going to run and hide around the old house.]

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.]



- 1. I all going to heat up the lood.
- 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.



[1. He is going to get | the measurement of the room. $\overline{}$]

[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. $\overline{}$]

[5. We are going to improve | our teaching. $\overline{}$]



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



1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.

2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: what. [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.]



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.]



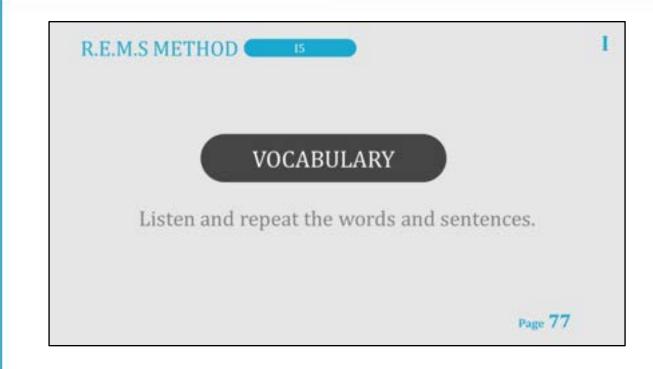
1. Is the price going to increase on Monday? – [Yes, the price is going to increase on Monday.]

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.]



Please refer to the definition file.



R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 15.1

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.

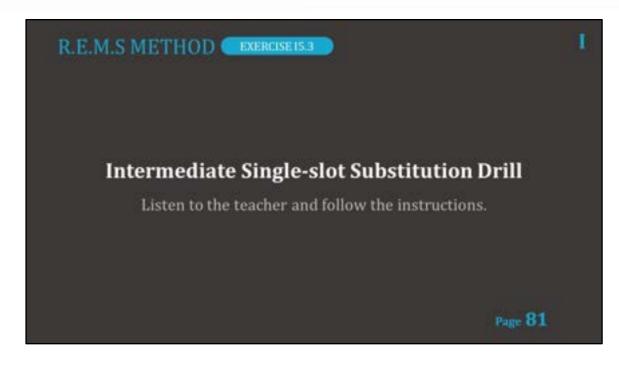
R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 15.2

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.



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.]



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



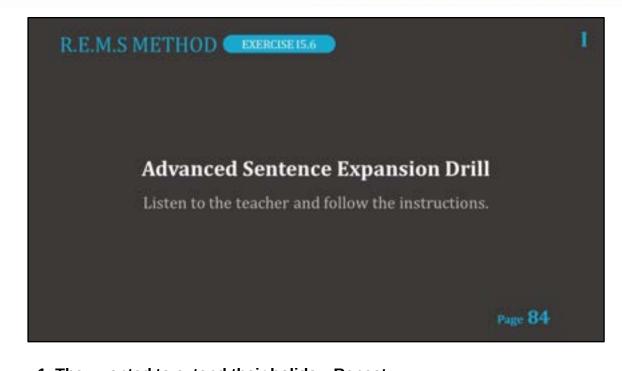
1. The dog bit her legs. Repeat.

2. The dog bit her legs. Add: yesterday. [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.]



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.]



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.]



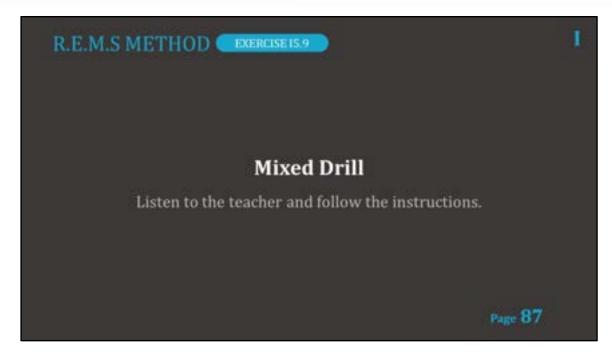
1. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Repeat.

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.]



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?]



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.]

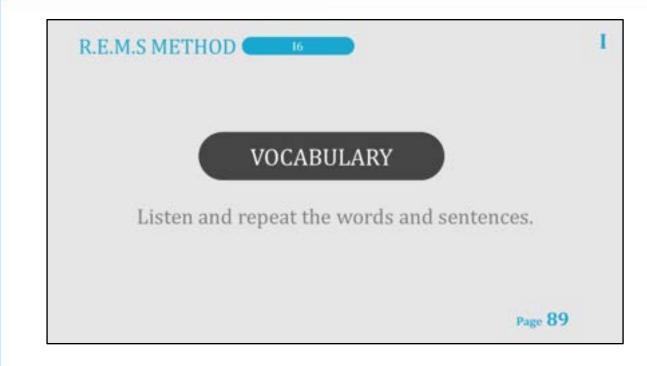
4. Is the bite on her arm very bad? - [Yes, the bite on her arm is very bad.]

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.]

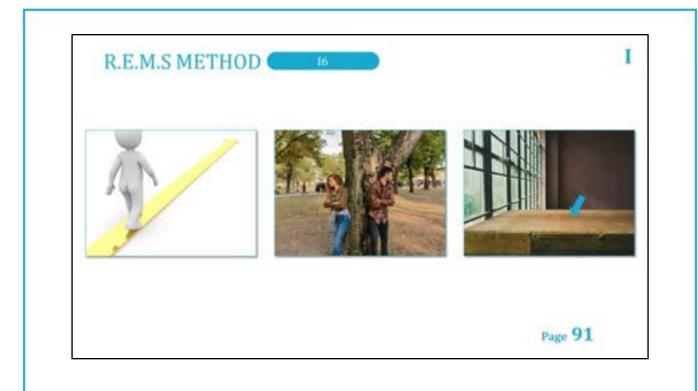
7. Do I need to cool these fruits in the refrigerator? – [Yes, I need to cool these fruits in the refrigerator.]

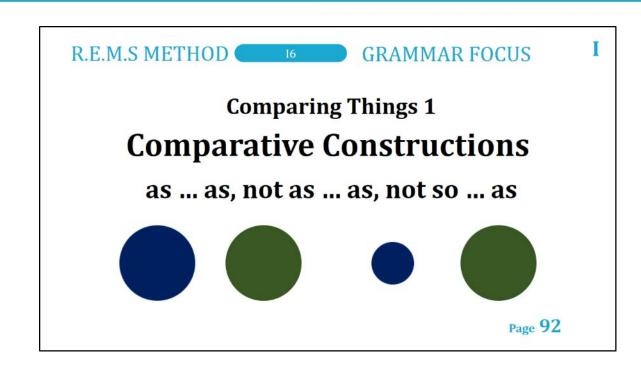
8. What was she doing when her sister wiped the food off the table? – [She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.]



Please refer to the definition file.







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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE IG I 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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 16.2

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.



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.]



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



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



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



1. This path is as short as the path in the next street. Repeat.

2. This path is as short as the path in the next street. Change: direction. [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.]



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



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



1. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Repeat.

2. This direction is as long as the one in the north. Change: south. [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?]



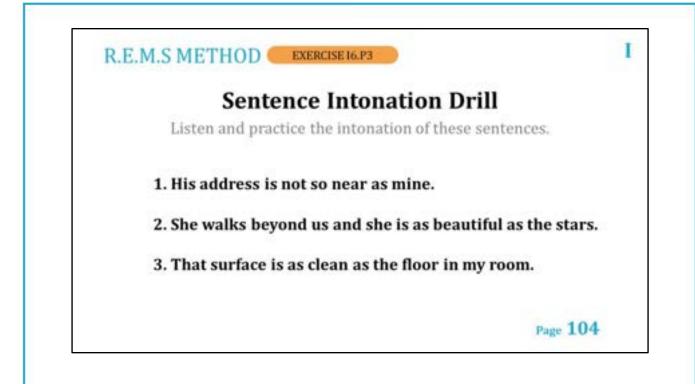
1. Is my neighborhood as quiet as yours? – No, your neighborhood ... [No, your neighborhood is not as quiet as mine.]

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.]

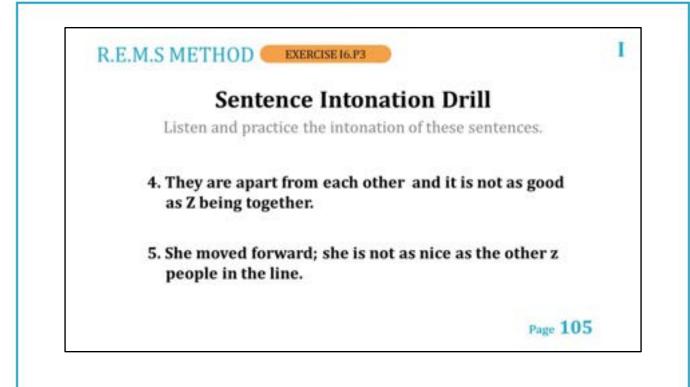
5. Are the trees below the mountain as healthy as the trees above it? – No, the trees ... [No, the trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.]



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

[2. She walks beyond us | and she is as beautiful | as the stars. $\overline{\gamma}$]

[3. That surface | is as clean as the floor | in my room. $\overline{}$]

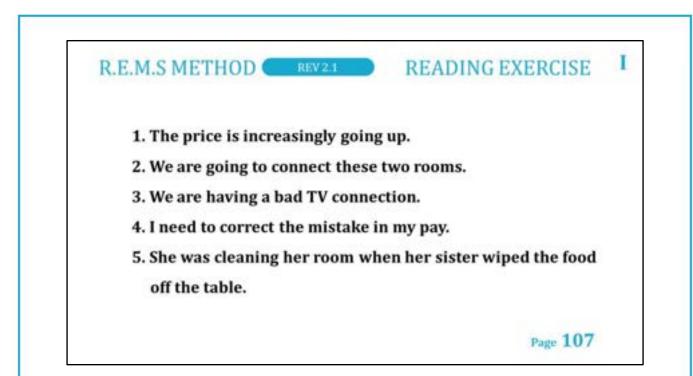


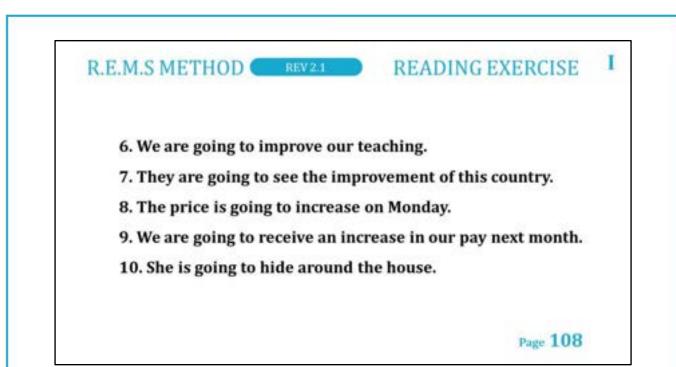
[4. They are apart from each other | and it is not as good | as being together. \neg]

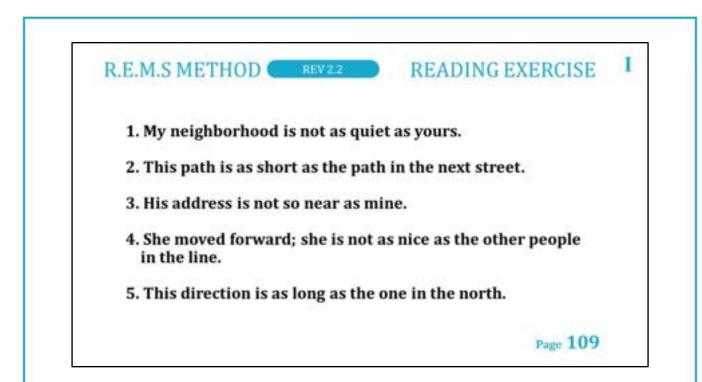
[5. She moved forward; | she is not as nice | as the other people in the line. ->]

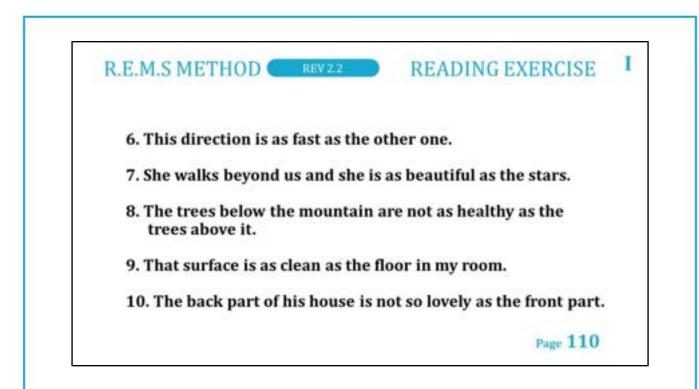
Image: State Stat

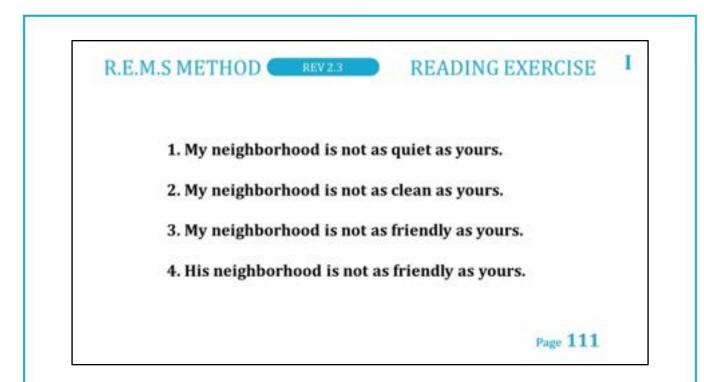
- 1. Do you like your neighborhood? Why or why not?
- 2. Describe your neighborhood using comparative constructions.
- 3. What's your address? Is it as near as your friend's address?
- 4. What can you see below that building?
- 5. Do you always follow the right direction going home?
- 6. What's on the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

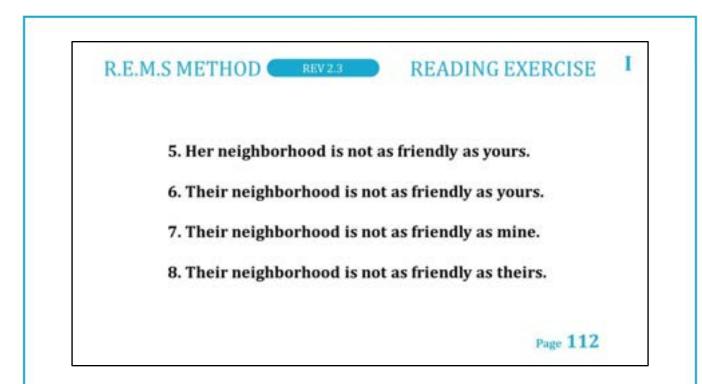












R.E.M.S METHOD REV24

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.

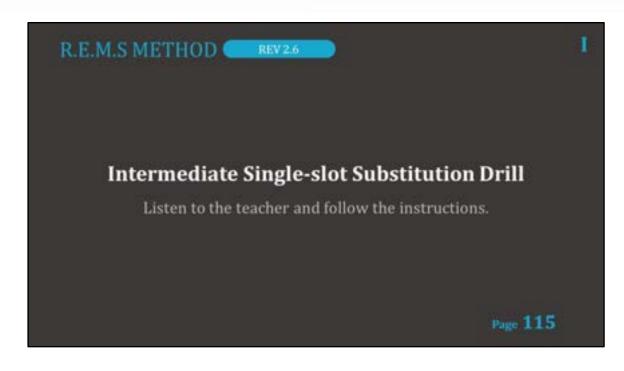
R.E.M.S METHOD C REV2.5

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill



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



1. We are going to connect these two rooms. Repeat.

2. We are going to connect these two rooms. Change: houses. [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.]



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.]



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.]



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.]



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.]



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.



- 1. wipe
- 2. measurement

R.E.M.S METHOD REV2.12

- 3. heat
- 4. hide

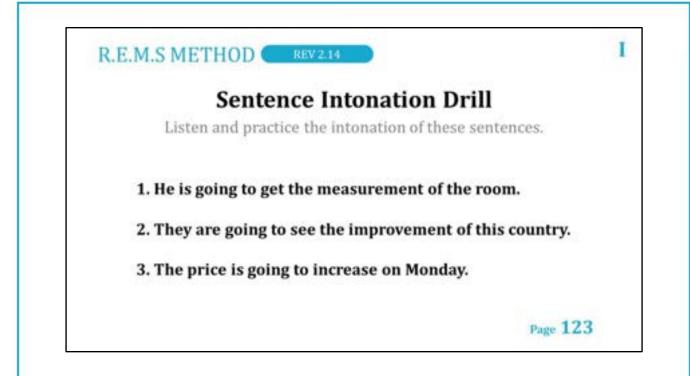
R.E.M.S METHOD REV2.13

Word Stress Drill

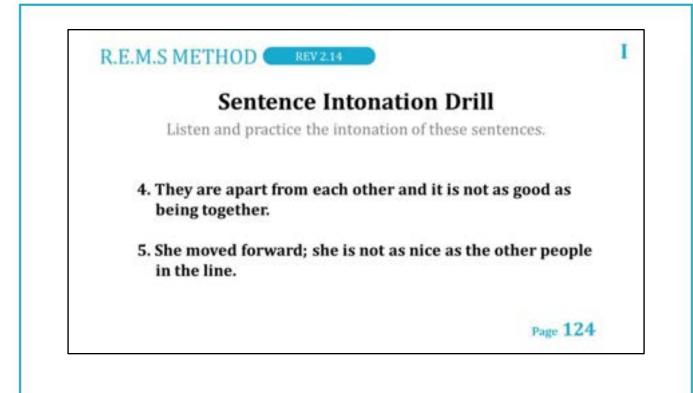
Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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

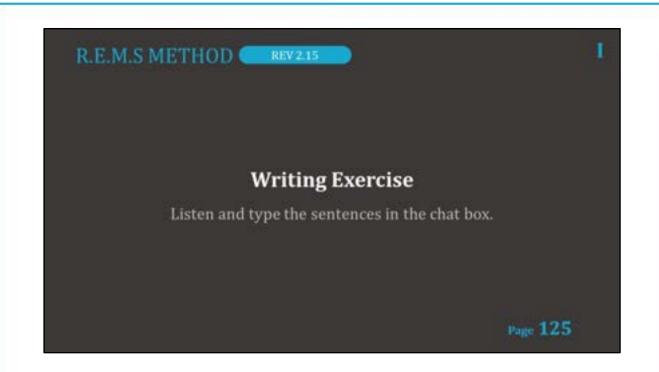


- [1. He is going to get | the measurement of the room. $\overline{}$]
- [2. They are going to see | the improvement of this country. →]
- [3. The price is going to increase | on Monday. →]



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

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



1. We are going to receive an increase in our pay next month.

2. She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.

3. The trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.

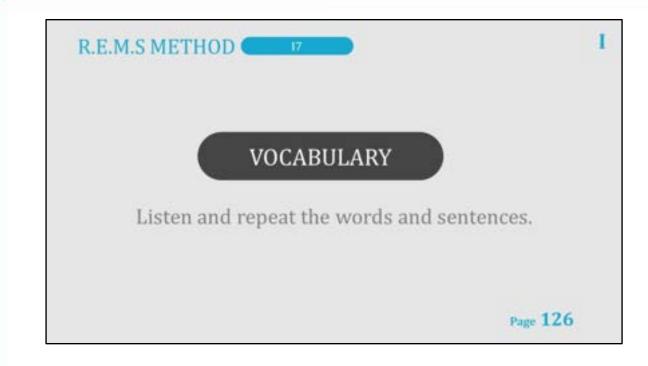
4. I am going to heat and eat the healthy food that's in the refrigerator at home.

5. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon.

6. The children are walking backwards and it is as cute as the movie I saw.

7. They are going to see the improvement of this country.

8. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.



Please refer to the definition file.







1. We need to turn off this road and go to the next station.

2. The people in this region are as kind as the people in my neighborhood.

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

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 17.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.



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



1. He is selling ice cream in the street. Repeat.

2. He is selling ice cream in the street. Change: fruits. [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.]



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



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



1. The food in that restaurant is disgusting. Repeat.

2. The food in that restaurant is disgusting. Change: manager. [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.]



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.]



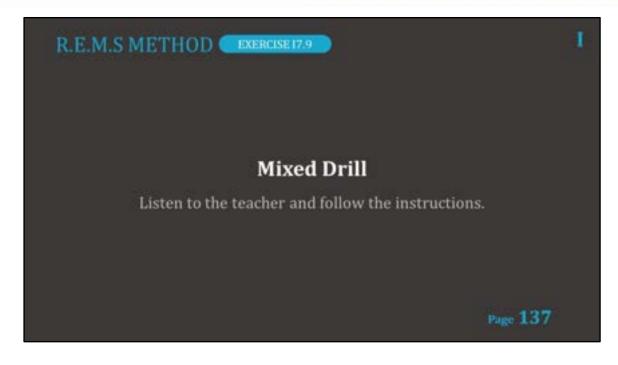
1. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Repeat.

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.]



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.]

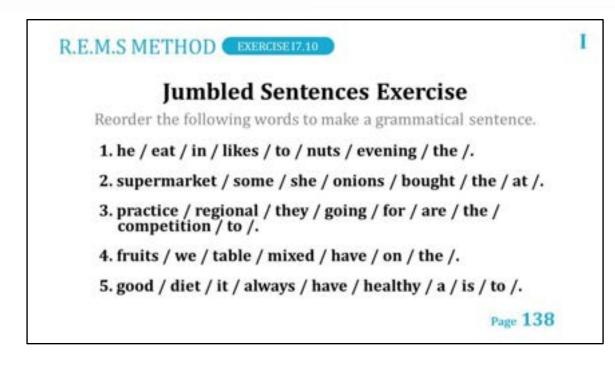
4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner.]

5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch. [She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner.]

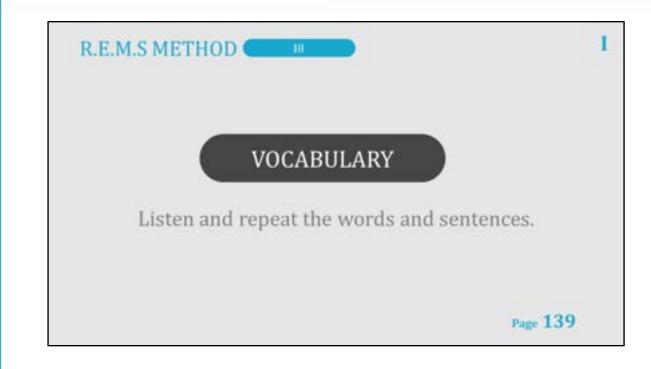
6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who. [Who likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner?]

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?]

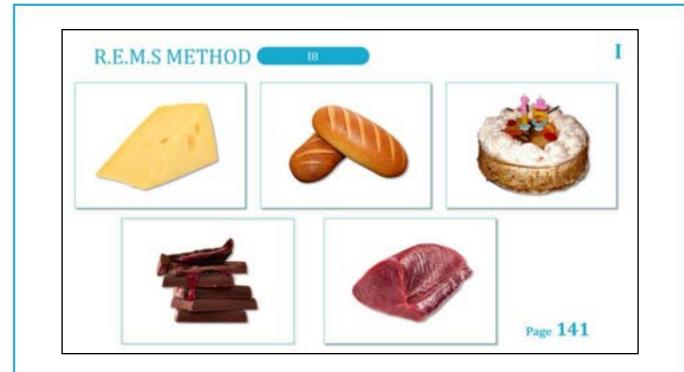


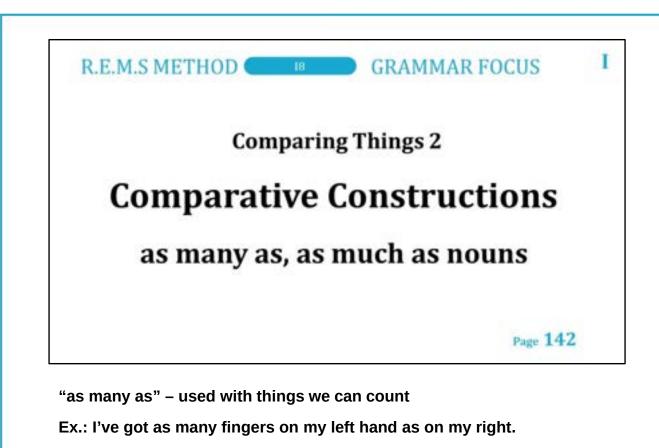
- [1. He likes to eat nuts in the evening.]
- [2. She bought some onions at the supermarket.]
- [3. They are going to practice for the regional competition.]
- [4. We have mixed fruits on the table.]
- [5. It is always good to have a healthy diet.]



Please refer to the definition file.







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

Ex.: I eat as much bread as meat.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 18.1

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.

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

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.



1. I ate as many apples as my mother. Repeat.

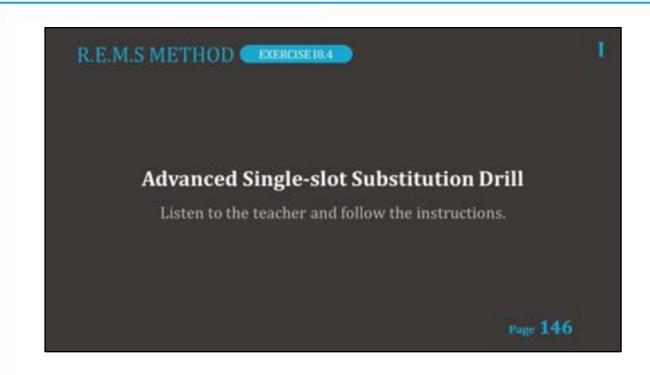
2. I ate as many apples as my mother. Change: she. [She ate as many apples as her mother.]

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.]



- 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.]



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



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



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

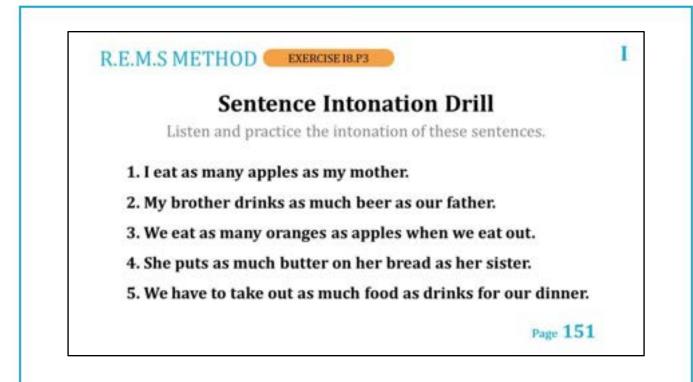
Vowel Pronunciation Drill

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 18.P2

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



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

[2. My brother drinks | as much beer | as our father. $\overline{\gamma}$]

[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. $\overline{}$]



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.]



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.]



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.]

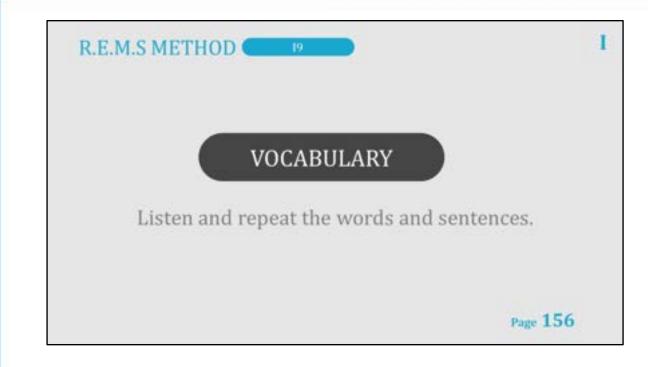
R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 18.10

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

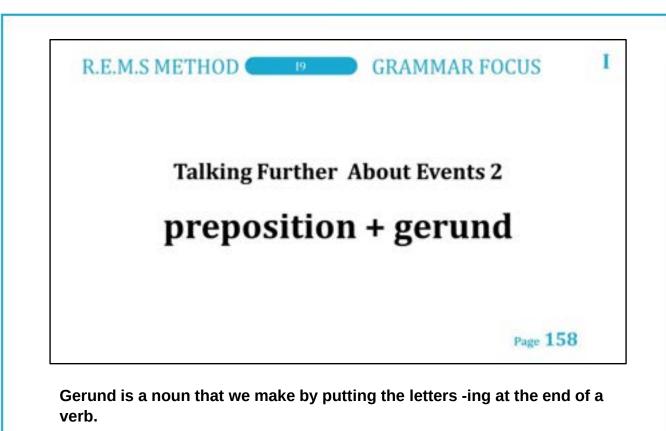
Page 155

- 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?



Please refer to the definition file.





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.



- **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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 19.2

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.



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.]



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



1. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Repeat.

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



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?]



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?]



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?]



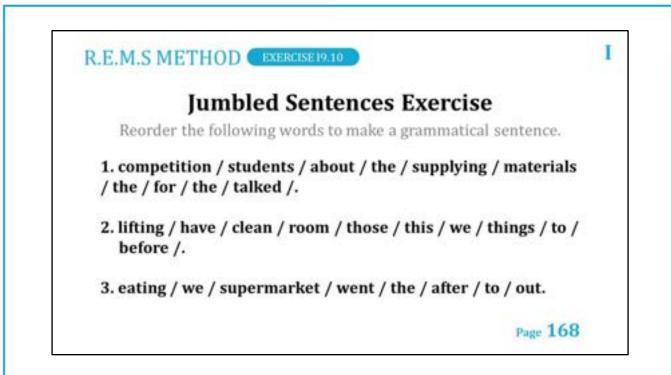
1. Who went to the supermarket after eating out? – [We went to the supermarket after eating out.]

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.]

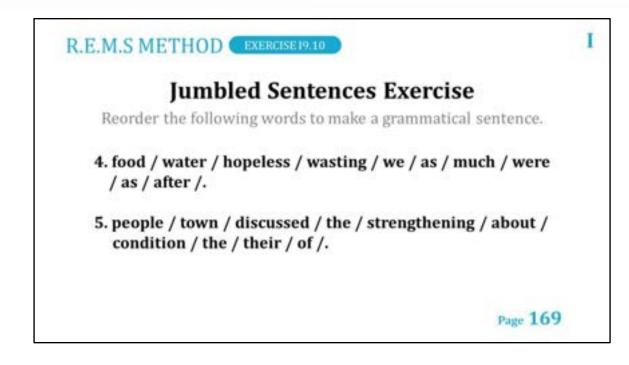
5. Who cried after spilling his milk on the table? – [The baby cried after spilling his milk on the table.]



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

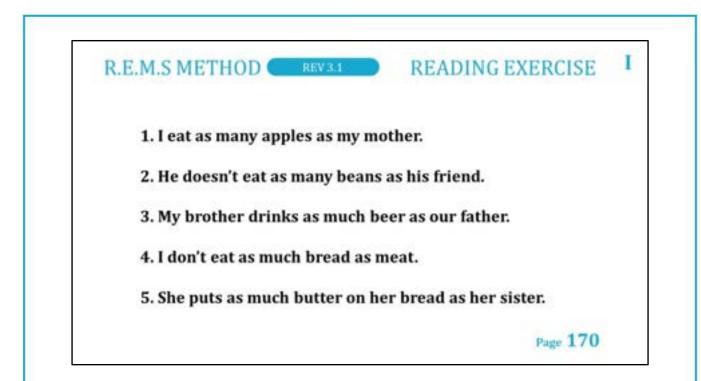
[2. We have to clean this room before lifting those things.]

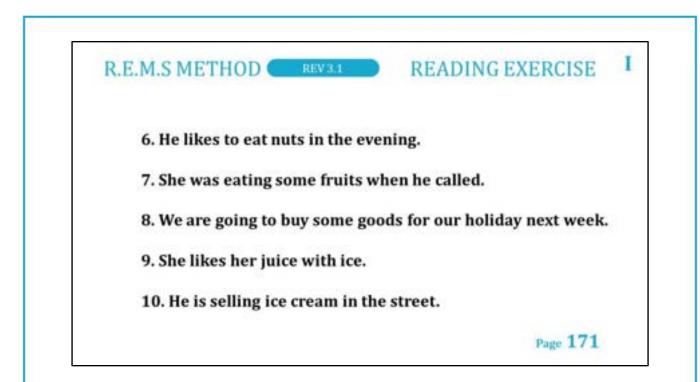
[3. We went to the supermarket after eating out.]

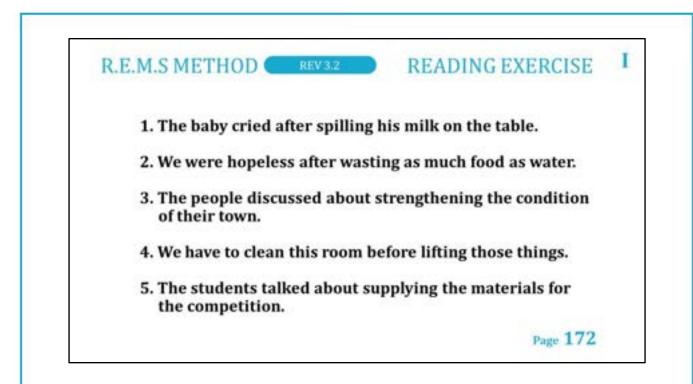


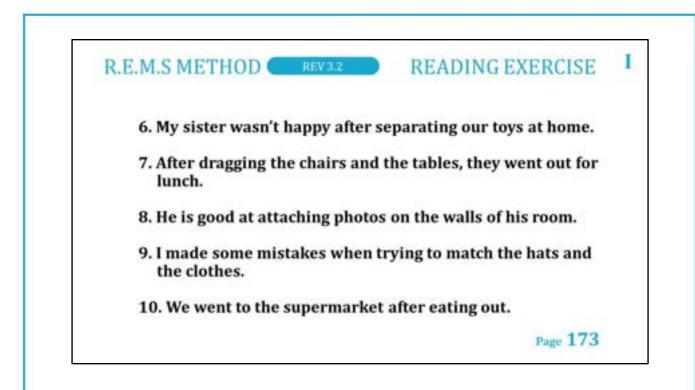
[4. We were hopeless after wasting as much food as water.]

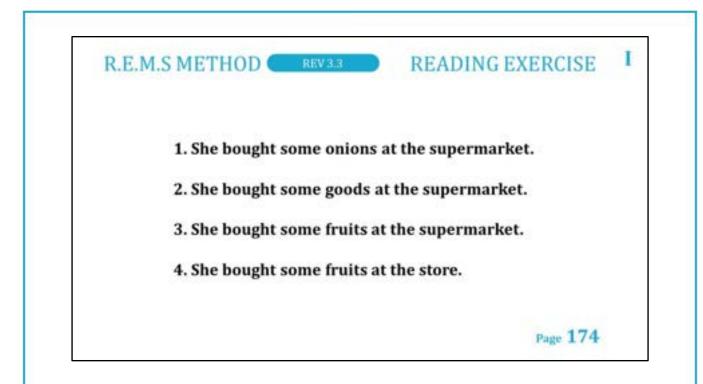
[5. The people discussed about strengthening the condition of their town.]

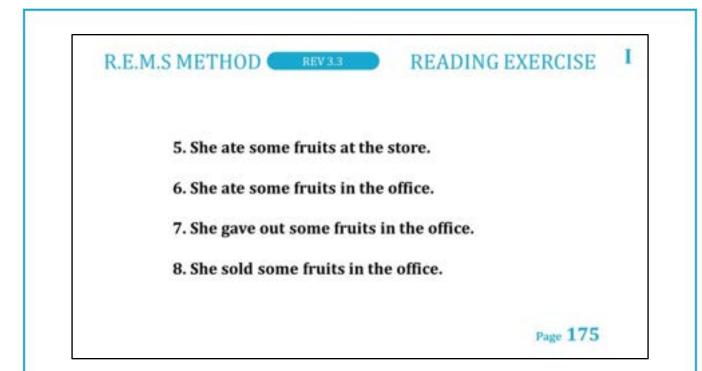














1. We need to turn off this road and go to the next station.

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

R.E.M.S METHOD C REV 3.5

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



1. I ate as many apples as my mother. Repeat.

2. I ate as many apples as my mother. Change: she. -----[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.]



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



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



1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.

2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who. [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?]



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.]



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?]



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?]



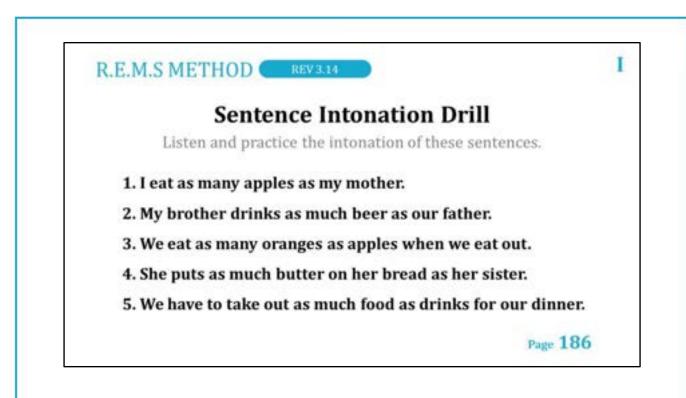
1. Does your brother drink as much beer as your father? ------Yes, my brother ... [Yes, my brother drinks as much beer as my father.]

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.]



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

[2. My brother drinks | as much beer | as our father. $\overline{\gamma}$]

[3. We eat | as many oranges as apples | when we eat out. $\overline{}$]

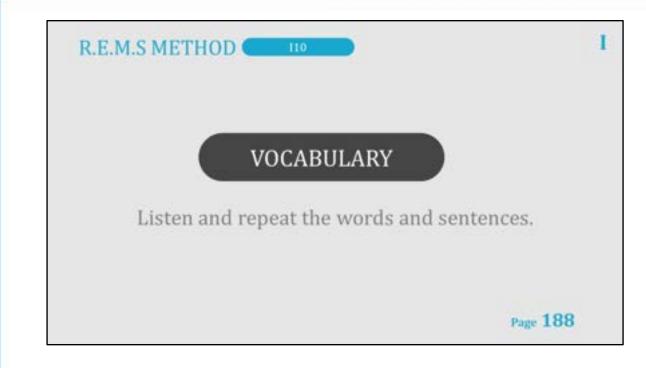
[4. She puts | as much butter on her bread | as her sister.→]

[5. We have to take out | as much food as drinks | for our dinner. $\overline{}$]



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.

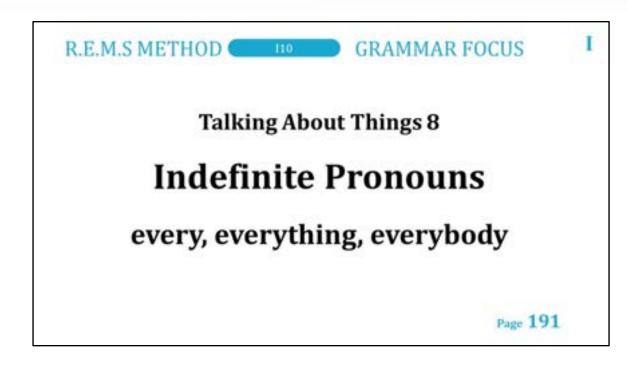


Please refer to the definition file.



R.E.M.S. METHOD -





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.

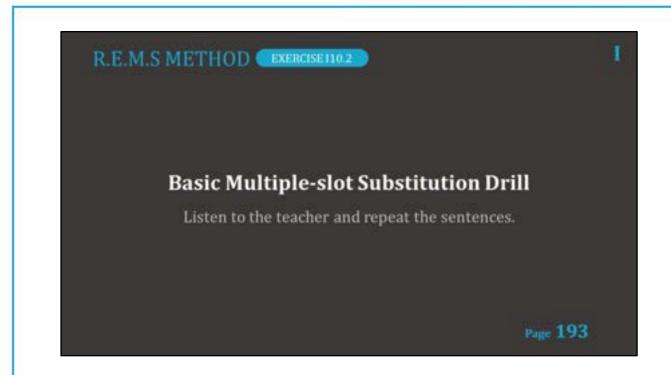
Everybody – all people.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISEIION 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.



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



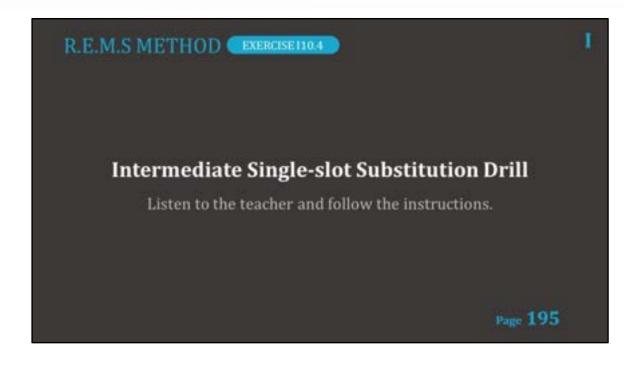
1. I wrote everything in that magazine. Repeat.

2. I wrote everything in that magazine. Change: put. ------[l 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.]



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.]

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.]



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



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

Vowel Pronunciation Drill

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 110.P2

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



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

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



1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.

2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who. [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.]

Image: Second second

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?]



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



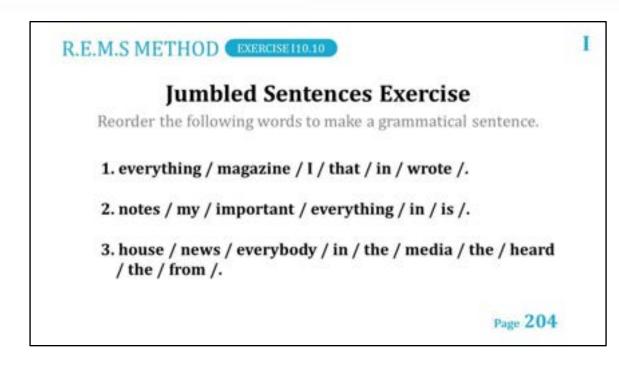
1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic? – [Yes, I put everything you bought in a bag made of plastic.]

2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend? – [Yes, we cleaned every object in my room last weekend.]

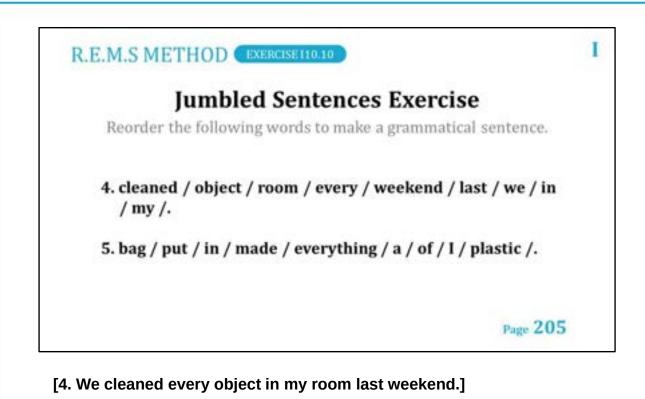
3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday? – [Yes, he asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.]

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.]

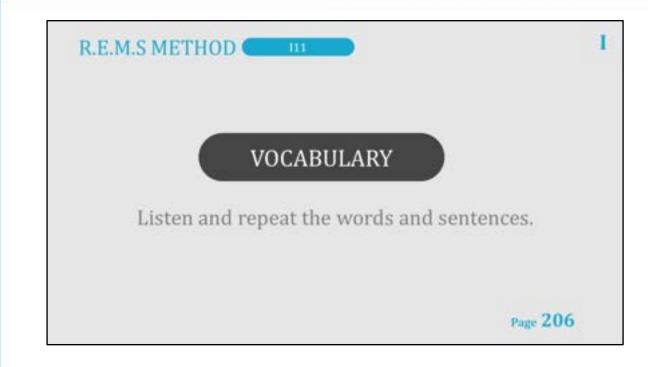
5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden? – [Yes, everybody in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.]



- [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.]



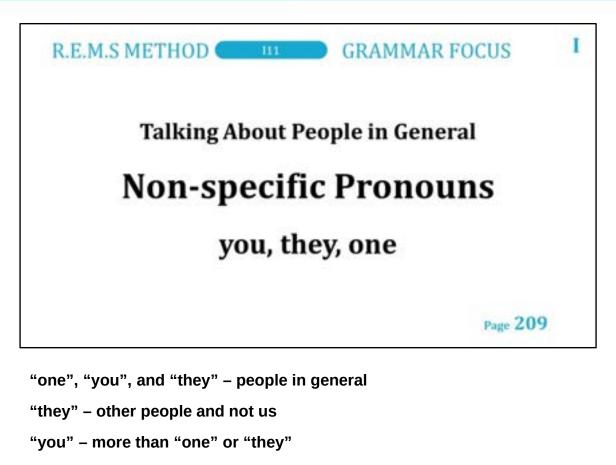
[5. I put everything in a bag made of plastic.]



Please refer to the definition file.







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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 111

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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 11 12

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.



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.]



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

5. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water at the supermarket.



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



1. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Repeat.

2. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: who. [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.]



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.]



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.]



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?]



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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 112.1

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 220



- 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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 112.2

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.



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.]



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



- **1**. She would like to organize a show.
- 2. She would like to organize a beautiful show.
- 3. She would like to organize a beautiful show for the students.

4. She would like to organize a beautiful show for the good students.

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



1. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Repeat.

2. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: what. [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.]



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.]



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.]

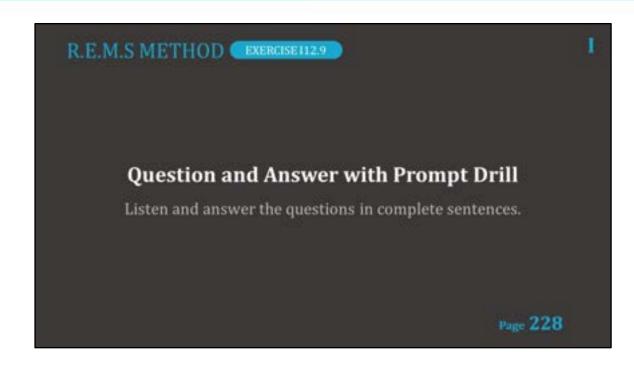
3. They would like to live in a small house. Add: white. [They would like to live in a small white house.]

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?]



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.]

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 112.10

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 / l'd / a / milk / of /.

Page 229

I

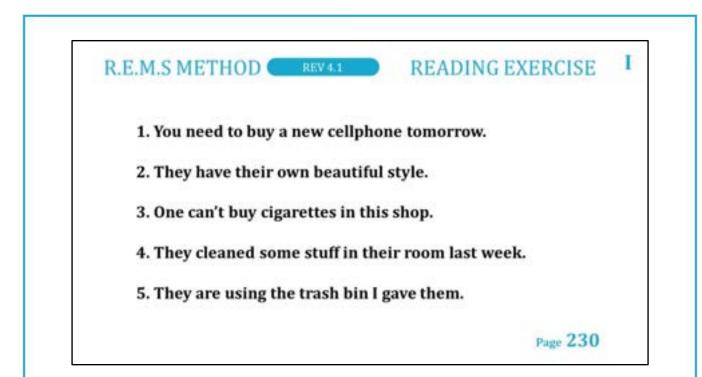
[1. We would like to increase our budget next month.]

[2. She'd like a new house for her family.]

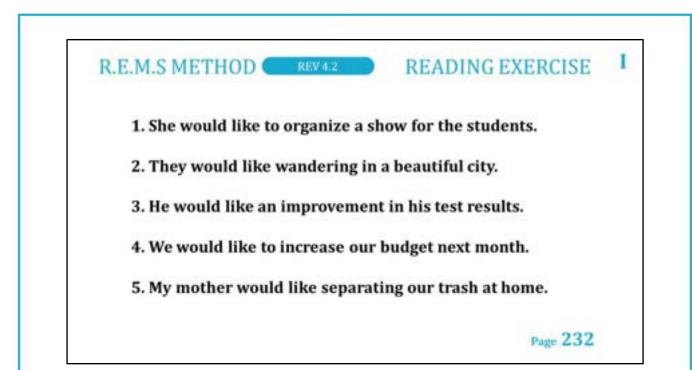
[3. They'd like to live in a bigger house.]

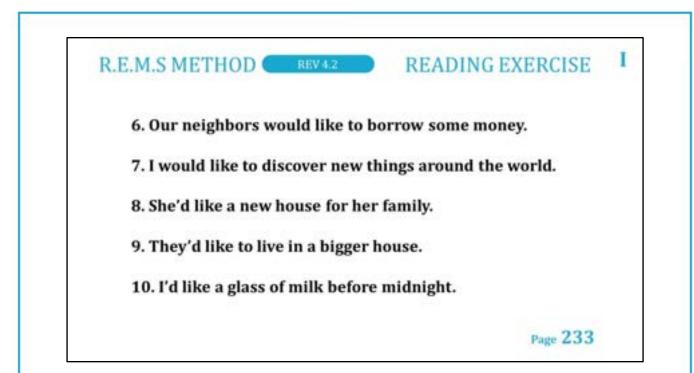
[4. They would like wandering in a beautiful city.]

[5. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.]













R.E.M.S METHOD REV 44 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

R.E.M.S METHOD C REV 4.5

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Repeat.

2. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: they. [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.]



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

5. They bought two cans of orange juice and three bottles of water at the supermarket.



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



1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.

2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who. [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.]



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.]



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?]



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.



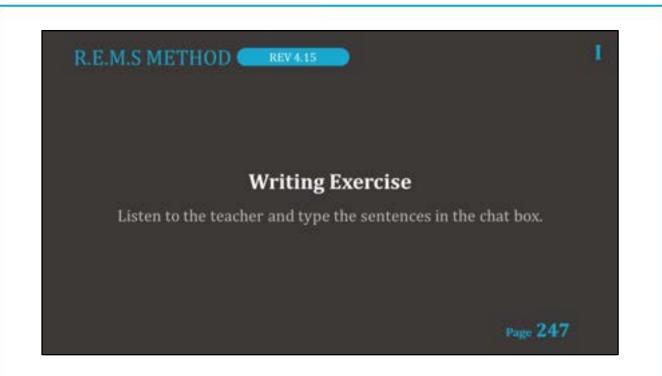
1. media /i/

R.E.M.S METHOD REVAIL

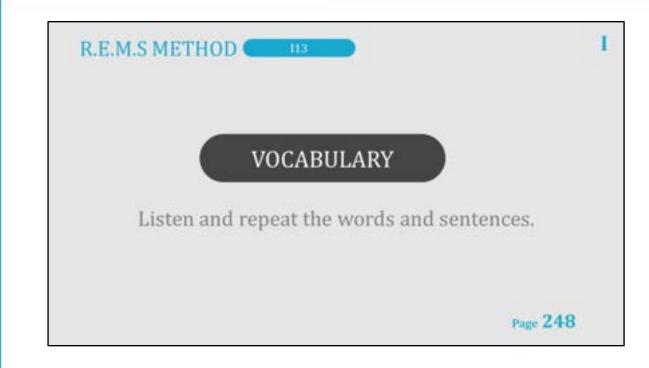
- 2. magazine /æ/
- 3. map *læl*
- 4. object /a/
- 5. pot /a/

R.E.M.S METHOD REVAIN Word Stress Drill Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

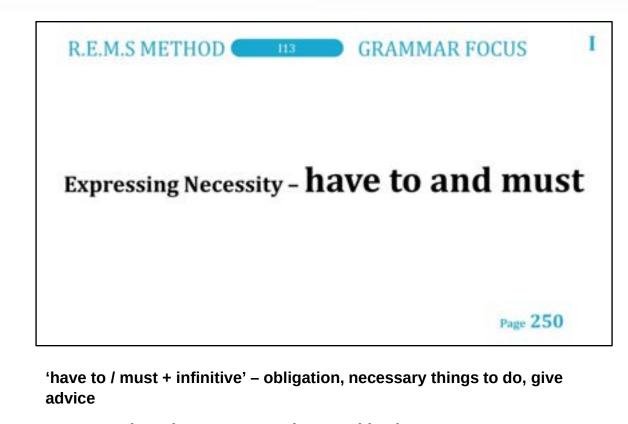


- **1**. Everybody in the house heard the bad news from the media yesterday.
- 2. My mother would like to separate our trash at home.
- 3. They are looking for a good place to spend the holiday.
- 4. She would like to organize a show for the students.
- 5. My family did not receive every piece of email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



Please refer to the definition file.





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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 113.1

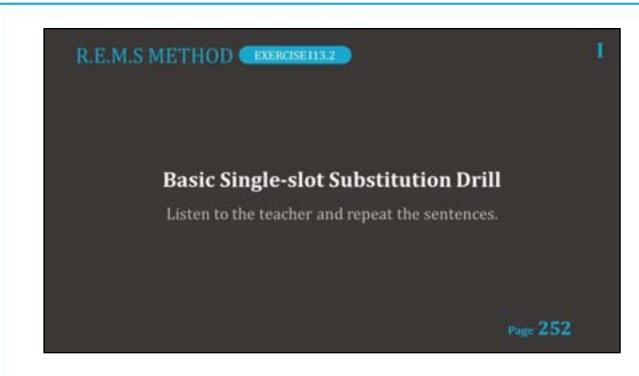
Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 251



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



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



1. The students must study their lessons before the test. Repeat.

2. The students must study their lessons before the test. Change: have to. [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.]



- 1. The students must study.
- 2. The students must study their lessons.
- 3. The students must study their English lessons.

4. The students must study their English and math lessons.

5. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test.

6. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test tomorrow.



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



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

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



1. I have to get a perfect average next year. Repeat.

2. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: who. [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.]



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?]

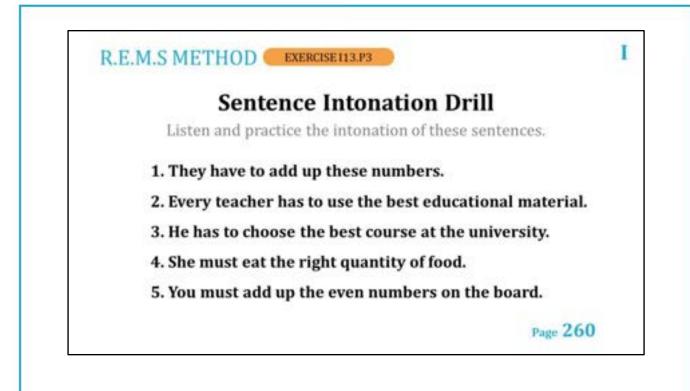
3. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: where. [Where do they have to add up these numbers this afternoon?]

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.]



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



[1. They have to add up | these numbers. $\overline{}$]

[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. $\overline{\gamma}$]

[5. You must add up | the even numbers | on the board. $\overline{}$]



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?]



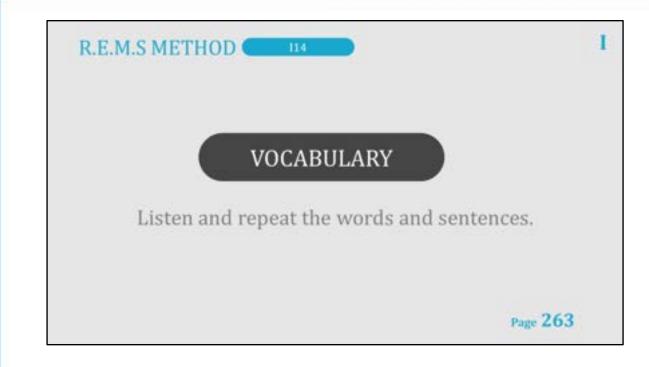
1. Who has to reach the average number of students? – [We have to reach the average number of students.]

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.]



Please refer to the definition file.



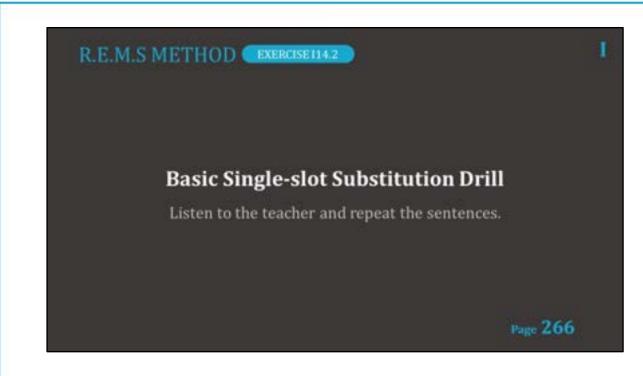
R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 114.1

Repetition Drill

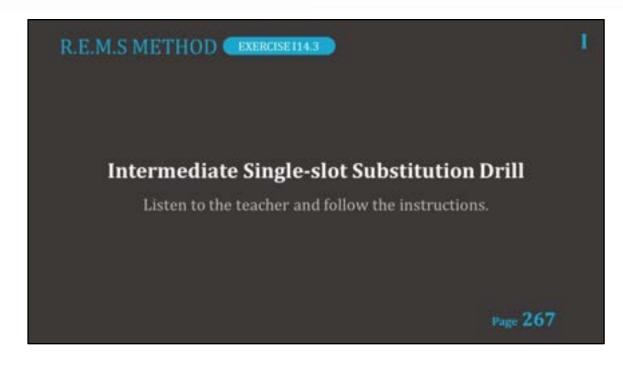
Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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.



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



1. They found the child after a long search. Repeat.

2. They found the child after a long search. Change: baby. -----[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.]



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

6. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the white board.



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



1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.

2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who. [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.]



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.]



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.]

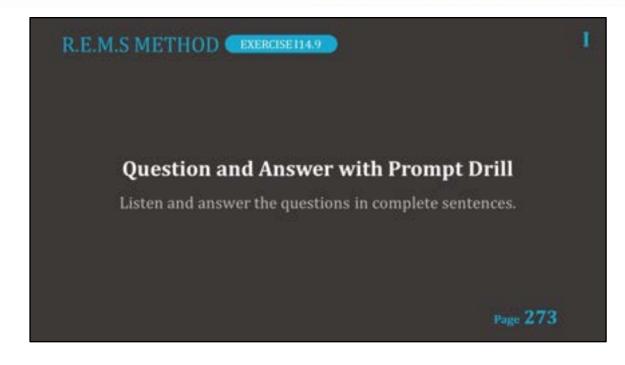
4. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the radio. Change: TV. [Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV.]

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.]



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.]

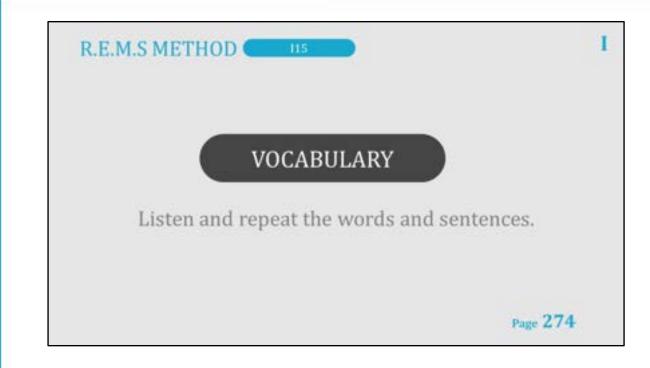
4. What do the people in that area need? – The people in that area need ... [The people in that area need more supply of food and water.]

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.]



Please refer to the definition file.



R.E.M.S ME	THOD COM	IIS GRAM	MAR FOCUS
Talking Al	bout Past I	Events 3 – Pre	sent Perfect
1745			
			>
Past	x	Now	Future

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.

R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 115:1

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.

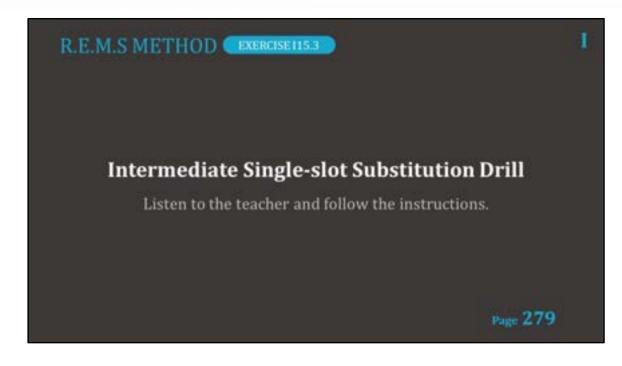
R.E.M.S METHOD CEXERCISE 115.2

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.



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.]



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



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



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

6. She has given her the most beautiful selection of shoes and bags to her friends.



1. He has continued his studies in London. Repeat.

2. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: who. -----[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.]



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



1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.

2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who. [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.]

Image: State of the state

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?]



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.]

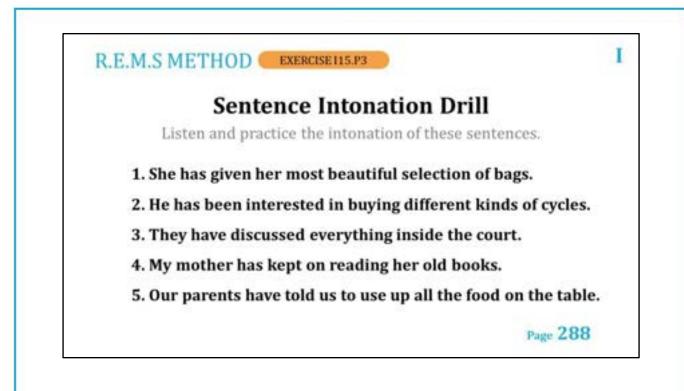
4. Has she given her most beautiful selection of bags? – [Yes, she has given her most beautiful selection of bags.]

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.]



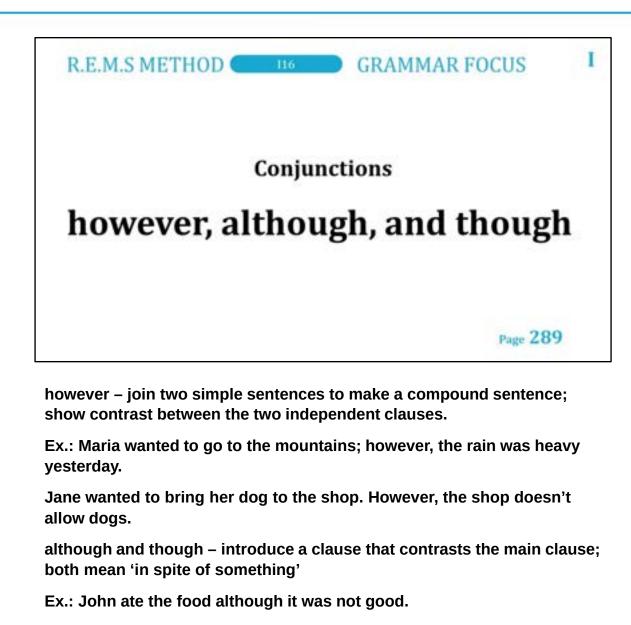
[1. She has given | her most beautiful selection | of bags. ¬]

[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.]



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

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.1 **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.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.2

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

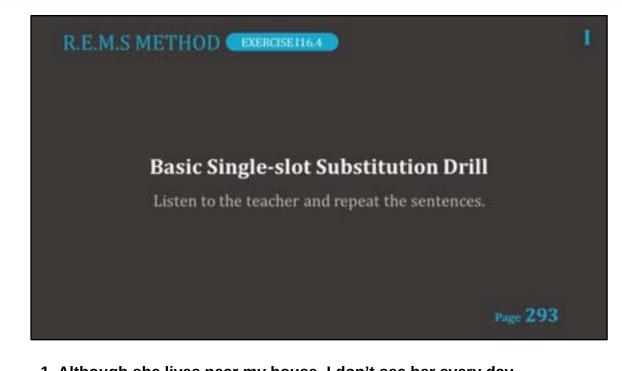


- **1**. Theresa is working although she feels bad.
- 2. John is working although he feels bad.
- 3. John is practicing although he feels bad.
- 4. John is dancing although he feels bad.
- 5. John is teaching although he feels bad.
- 6. The teacher is teaching although he feels bad.
- 7. The teacher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



- **1**. Mary failed the exam although she studied hard.
- 2. Mary failed the exam in math although she studied hard.
- 3. Mary failed the exam in math yesterday although she studied hard.

4. Mary and John failed the exam in math yesterday although they studied hard.



1. Although she lives near my house, I don't see her every day.

2. Although John lives near my house, I don't see him every day.

3. Although John lives near my office, I don't see him every day.

4. Although John lives near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.

5. Although Bob lives near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.

6. Although Bob works near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.

7. Although Bob teaches near Anna's office, Anna doesn't see him every day.



1. Bill will join the practice; however, he will be late.

2. Bill will join the practice in the park; however, he will be late.

3. Bill will join the practice in the park today; however, he will be late.

4. Bill will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, he will be late.

5. Bill and Bob will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, they will be late.

6. Bill and Bob will join the basketball practice in the park today; however, they will be 10 minutes late.



1. Though the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food. Repeat.

2. Though the weather was cold, Bob went out to buy some food. Change: hot. [Though the weather was hot , Bob went out to buy some food.]

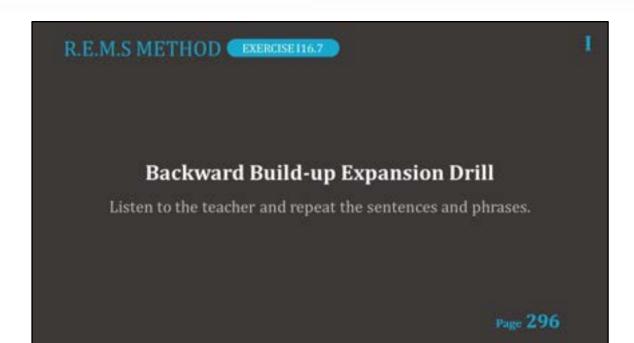
3. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy some food. Change: drinks. [Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy some drinks.]

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.]

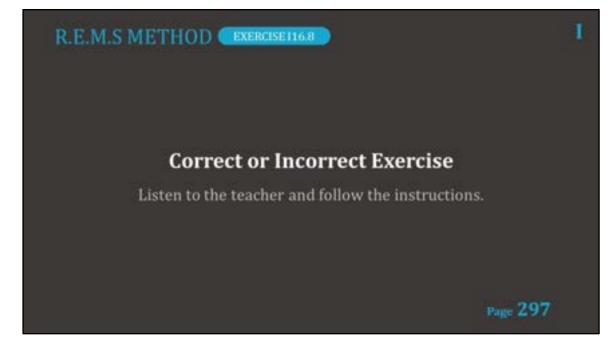
6. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a glass of milk. Change: water. [Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a glass of water.]

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.]



- 1. to you.
- 2. message to you.
- 3. a message to you.
- 4. emailed a message to you.
- 5. I emailed a message to you.
- 6. however, I emailed a message to you.
- 7. text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 8. a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.
- 9. send you a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.

10. I did not send you a text message; however, I emailed a message to you.



1. Bill will join the practice; although, he will be late. -- [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.]

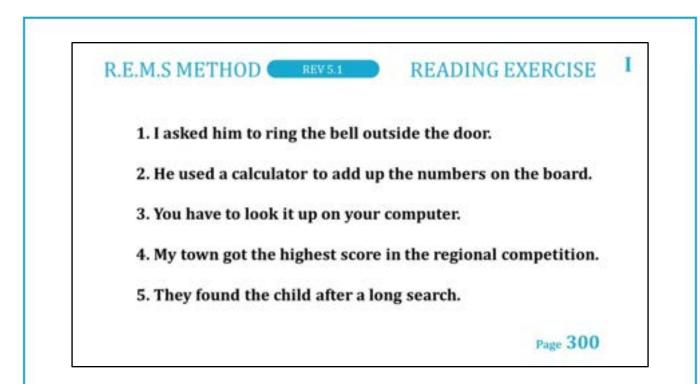
8. Though the weather was hot, Bob went out to buy a bottle of water. --[correct]

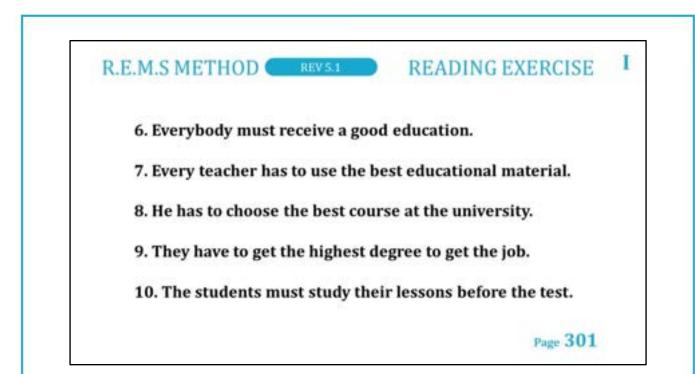
R.E.M.S METHOD Exercise 116.9	I
FILL IN THE BLANKS	
Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunctions.	
(however, although, and though)	
1. We cooked the food he wasn't there.	
2 I didn't enjoy the movie, everybody in the theater	
enjoyed it.	
3. Anna looks young; she's forty years old now.	
4. John studied hard for the exam; he failed the exam.	
Page 298	

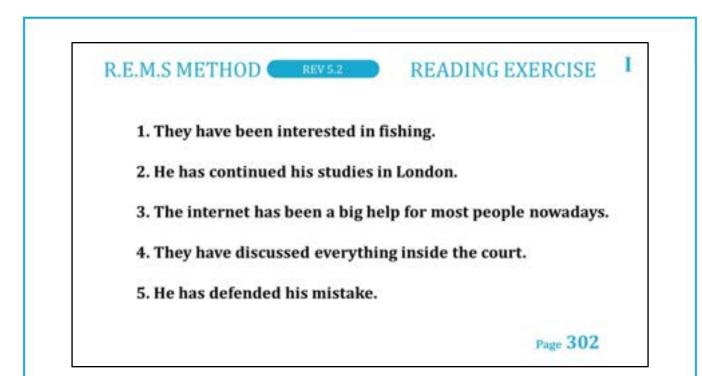
- [1. We cooked the food however he wasn't there.]
- [2. Although I didn't enjoy the movie, everybody in the theater enjoyed it.]
- [3. Anna looks young; though she's forty years old now.]
- [4. John studied hard for the exam; however he failed the exam.]



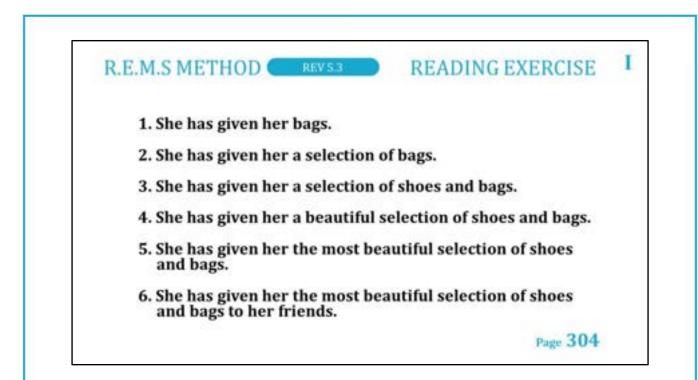
- [5. Theresa is a nice girl; however Anna doesn't like her.]
- [6. Although John is crazy, Mary still loves him.]
- [7. Bob was busy; however he joined the meeting.]
- [8. Though the weather was bad, the players practiced in the park.]







REM.S METHOD REV.S.2 READING EXERCISE I 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**. 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

R.E.M.S METHOD C REV 5.5

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



1. They have discussed everything inside the court. Repeat.

2. They have discussed everything inside the court. Change: room. [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.]



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

6. He used a small calculator to add up the even numbers on the whiteboard.



- 1. The students must study.
- 2. The students must study their lessons.
- 3. The students must study their English lessons.

4. The students must study their English and math lessons.

5. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test.

6. The students must study their English and math lessons before the test tomorrow.



1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.

2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who. [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.]



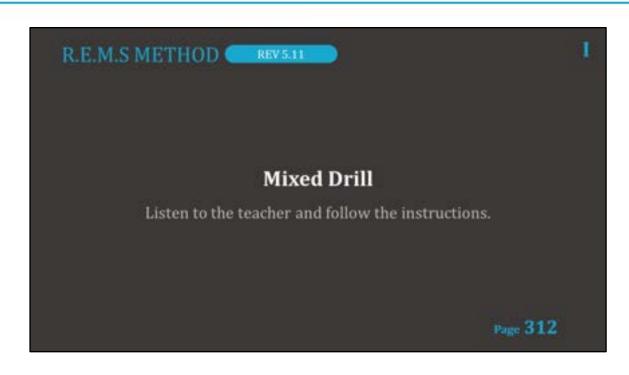
1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.

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.]



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.]

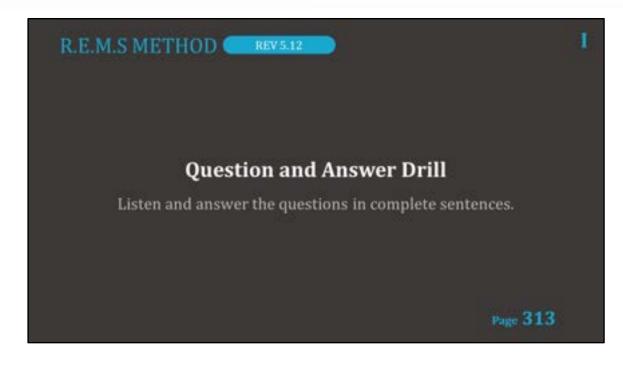
4. They have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday. Change: we. [We have chosen an interesting theme for the show on Sunday.]

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?]



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.]

R.E.M.S METHOD REV5.13

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.



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



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



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