

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 1

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 2

1. She is my senior manager.
2. Her fellow trainer also lives in the village.
3. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
4. Their teacher is very smart.
5. The person involved in the crime is my friend.
6. Our university professor has been ill.
7. The people were shocked when he died.
8. My best friend is a gentleman.
9. We have two female cats.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 3

1. We have cats. Repeat.
2. We have cats. Add: two. [We have two cats.]
3. We have two cats. Add: female. [We have two female cats.]
4. We have two female cats. Add: and one dog. [We have two female cats and one dog.]
5. We have two female cats and one dog. Add: male. [We have two female cats and one male dog.]
6. We have two female cats and one male dog. Add: at home. [We have two female cats and one male dog at home.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 4

1. The people were shocked when he died.
2. The children were shocked when he died.
3. The children were shocked when she died.
4. The teachers were shocked when she died.
5. The men were shocked when she died.
6. The women were shocked when she died.
7. The managers were shocked when she died.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 5

1. That is my manager. Repeat.
2. That is my manager. Add: senior. [That is my senior manager.]
3. That is my senior manager. Add: woman. [That woman is my senior manager.]
4. That woman is my senior manager. Add: old. [That old woman is my senior manager.]
5. That old woman is my senior manager. Add: now. [That old woman is my senior manager now.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 6

1. My teacher is involved in the crime. Repeat.
2. My teacher is involved in the crime. Change: cousin. [My cousin is involved in the crime.]
3. My cousin is involved in the crime. Change: neighbor. [My neighbor is involved in the crime.]
4. My neighbor is involved in the crime. Change: brother. [My brother is involved in the crime.]
5. My brother is involved in the crime. Change: his. [His brother is involved in the crime.]
6. His brother is involved in the crime. Change: friend. [His friend is involved in the crime.]
7. His friend is involved in the crime. Change: our. [Our friend is involved in the crime.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 7

1. Our university professor has been ill. Repeat.
2. Our university professor has been ill. Change: their. [Their university professor has been ill.]
3. Their university professor has been ill. Change: college. [Their college professor has been ill.]
4. Their college professor has been ill. Change: friend. [Their college friend has been ill.]
5. Their college friend has been ill. Change: is. [Their college friend is ill.]
6. Their college friend is ill. Change: smart. [Their college friend is smart.]
7. Their college friend is smart. Change: my. [My college friend is smart.]
8. My college friend is smart. Add: independent. [My college friend is smart and independent.]
9. My college friend is smart and independent. Transform: who. [Who is smart and independent?]
10. My college friend is smart and independent. Change: his. [His college friend is smart and independent.]

Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 8

1. Do you have female cats at home? Yes, I have -- [Yes, I have female cats at home.]
2. Are your friends gentlemen? Yes, my friends -- [Yes, my friends are gentlemen.]
3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company? No, my friend -- [No, my friend is not my fellow worker in my company.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 9

1. Do you have female cats at home? -- [Yes, I have female cats at home.]
2. Are your friends gentlemen? -- [Yes, my friends are gentlemen.]
3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company? -- [No, my friend is not my fellow worker in my company.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 10

1. Are you an independent person?
2. Was your professor in university smart?
3. About how many fellow workers do you have in your company?
4. Are you always healthy?
5. Are you sometimes ill?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 11

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 13

1. My friend's mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.
2. Children should cross the street with an adult.
3. That chap across the street is my friend.
4. My fellow citizens are famous for being hardworking.
5. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.
6. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.
7. The company president shared a brilliant plan for leadership training.
8. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
9. The lady was confused by the question he asked.
10. The question he asked was confusing.
11. The issue gave the employees confusion.
12. The people were disappointed with the salary they got.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 14

1. The president shared a plan with us. Repeat.
2. The president shared a plan with us. Add: company. [The company president shared a plan with us.]
3. The company president shared a plan with us. Add: brilliant. [The company president shared a brilliant plan with us.]
4. The company president shared a brilliant plan with us. Add: for the training. [The company president shared a brilliant plan with us for the training.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 15

1. That boy across the street is my friend. Repeat.
2. That boy across the street is my friend. Change: man. [That man across the street is my friend.]
3. That man across the street is my friend. Change: chap. [That chap across the street is my friend.]
4. That chap across the street is my friend. Change: cousin. [That chap across the street is my cousin.]
5. That chap across the street is my cousin. Change: brother. [That chap across the street is my brother.]
6. That chap across the street is my brother. Change: uncle. [That chap across the street is my uncle.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 16

1. I saw a man. Repeat.
2. I saw a man. Add: blind. [I saw a blind man.]
3. I saw a blind man. Add: crossing the street. [I saw a blind man crossing the street.]
4. I saw a blind man crossing the street. Add: yesterday. [I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.]
5. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday. Add: woman. [I saw a blind man and a woman crossing the street yesterday.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 17

1. I crossed the street. Repeat.
2. I crossed the street. Add: the children. [The children and I crossed the street.]
3. The children and I crossed the street. Add: with an adult. [The children and I crossed the street with an adult.]
4. The children and I crossed the street with an adult. Add: yesterday. [The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday.]
5. The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday. Add: morning. [The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday morning.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 18

1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister. [My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.]
3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father. [My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.]
4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone. [My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday.]
5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what. [What did my father give me on my birthday?]
6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who. [Who gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday?]
7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when. [When did my father give me a sweatshirt and a new phone?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 19

1. The president's speech gave me confusion. Repeat.
2. The president's speech gave me confusion. Change: manager. [The manager's speech gave me confusion.]
3. The manager's speech gave me confusion. Change: shop owner. [The shop owner's speech gave me confusion.]
4. The shop owner's speech gave me confusion. Change: made me confused. [The shop owner's speech made me confused.]
5. The shop owner's speech made me confused. Change: president. [The president's speech made me confused.]
6. The president's speech made me confused. Change: was confusing. [The president's speech was confusing.]
7. The president's speech was confusing. Transform: whose. [Whose speech was confusing?]
8. The president's speech was confusing. Add: not. [The president's speech was not confusing.]
9. The president's speech was not confusing. Add: it was clear. [The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear.]
10. The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear. Change: explanation. [The president's explanation was not confusing; it was clear.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 20

1. His mother died last year but his father is still alive. Repeat.
2. His mother died last year but his father is still alive. Change: her. [Her mother died last year but her father is still alive.]
3. Her mother died last year but her father is still alive. Change: their. [Their mother died last year but their father is still alive.]
4. Their mother died last year but their father is still alive. Change: our. [Our mother died last year but our father is still alive.]
5. Our mother died last year but our father is still alive. Change: month. [Our mother died last month but our father is still alive.]
6. Our mother died last month but our father is still alive. Change: his. [His mother died last month but his father is still alive.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 21

1. Are all your friends clever? No, not all my friends -- [No, not all my friends are clever; some are clever and some are not.]
2. Do you have a clever friend? Yes, -- [Yes, I have a clever friend.]
3. Are all your fellow citizens clever? No, not all -- [No, not all my fellow citizens are clever; some are clever and some are not.]
4. Are you a good citizen of your country? Yes, -- [Yes, I'm a good citizen of my country.]
5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you? Yes, there was something -- [Yes, there was something I experienced before that disappointed me.]
6. What do you think usually disappoints people? I think _____ -- [I think _____ etc. usually disappoint people.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 22

1. What are the things that have disappointed you in the past?
2. When can you say that a person is clever?
3. What kind of citizens do you have friendships with?
4. Are there other citizens in your country?
5. If you were to be a different citizen, what kind of citizen would you be? Why?

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.
2. The company president shared a brilliant plan for leadership training.
3. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
4. Not all my fellow citizens are clever; some are clever and some are not.
5. The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday morning.

A FEW, FEW, A LITTLE, LITTLE

Page 24

Few is used with things which we can count , such as, pens, books, chairs, etc.

"Little" is used with things which we can't count , such as water, sugar, milk, etc.

"A few" simply means "not many" whereas **"few"** often means "not enough" or "fewer than expected".

Examples: "I have a few books" means not many but some, whereas "I have few books" means not enough books or fewer than expected.

"A little" simply means "not much", whereas **"little"** often means "not enough" or "less than expected".

If I say there's a little sugar on the table; it means there's not much but some. If I say there's little sugar on the table;

it means not enough sugar and that I need more.

"A few" and **"a little"** often have positive meanings whereas **"few"** and **"little"** have often negative meanings.

However, when **"a few"** and **"a little"** are used with the words **"just"** and **"only"**, they often have negative meanings.

Examples: "There are just a few books in my bag", "There are only a few books in my bag", "There's only a little sugar on the table", etc.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 25

1. I have a little time to study today.
2. I have little time to study today.
3. There are a few books in my room.
4. There are just a few books in my room.
5. There are few books in my room.
6. There's a little milk in the refrigerator.
7. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator.
8. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.
9. There's little milk in the refrigerator.
10. There's too little milk in the refrigerator.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 26

1. There's little milk in the refrigerator. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the refrigerator. Add: too. [There's too little milk in the refrigerator.]
3. There's too little milk in the refrigerator. Change: a. [There's a little milk in the refrigerator.]
4. There's a little milk in the refrigerator. Add: only. [There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.]
5. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator. Change: just. [There's just a little milk in the refrigerator.]
6. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator. Change: food. [There's just a little food in the refrigerator.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 27

1. There are too few books in the room. Repeat.
2. There are too few books in the room. Change: a. [There are a few books in the room.]
3. There are a few books in the room. Change: tables. [There are a few tables in the room.]
4. There are a few tables in the room. Change: chairs. [There are a few chairs in the room.]
5. There are a few chairs in the room. Change: computers. [There are a few computers in the room.]
6. There are a few computers in the room. Change: pencils. [There are a few pencils in the room.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 28

1. There are a few pencils in the room. Repeat.
2. There are a few pencils in the room. Change: pens. [There are a few pens in the room.]
3. There are a few pens in the room. Change: chairs. [There are a few chairs in the room.]
4. There are a few chairs in the room. Add: just. [There are just a few chairs in the room.]
5. There are just a few chairs in the room. Change: only. [There are only a few chairs in the room.]
6. There are only a few chairs in the room. Change: things. [There are only a few things in the room.]
7. There are only a few things in the room. Change: our. [There are only a few things in our room.]
8. There are only a few things in our room. Change: house. [There are only a few things in our house.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 29

1. There's little milk in the fridge. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the fridge. Change: positive meaning. [There's a little milk in the fridge.]
3. There's a little milk in the fridge. Change: past tense. [There was a little milk in the fridge.]
4. There was a little milk in the fridge. Change: negative meaning. [There was little milk in the fridge.]
5. There was little milk in the fridge. Add: too. [There was too little milk in the fridge.]
6. There was too little milk in the fridge. Add: and food. [There was too little milk and food in the fridge.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 30

1. Is there a little milk in the fridge? Yes, there's a little -- [Yes, there's a little milk in the fridge.]
2. Is there little milk in the fridge? No, there isn't -- [No, there isn't little milk in the fridge.]
3. Are there a few books in the room? Yes, there are -- [Yes, there are a few books in the room.]
4. Are there just a few pens in the room? Yes, there are -- [Yes, there are just a few pens in the room.]
5. Are there only a few tables in the room? Yes, there are -- [Yes, there are only a few tables in the room.]
6. Are there few people in the office? No, there aren't a few -- [No, there aren't a few people in the office; there are many people in the office.]
7. Is there a little sugar on the table? Yes, there's a little -- [Yes, there's a little sugar on the table.]
8. Do you drink little water? No, I don't drink -- [No, I don't drink little water; I drink a lot of water.]
9. Do you drink much milk every day? No, I don't drink -- [No, I don't drink much milk every day; I drink just a little.]
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner? No, I don't eat -- [No, I don't eat a lot of food for dinner; I eat just a little food for dinner.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 31

1. Is there a little milk in the fridge? [Yes, there's a little milk in the fridge.]
2. Is there little milk in the fridge? [No, there isn't little milk in the fridge.]
3. Are there a few books in the room? [Yes, there are a few books in the room.]
4. Are there just a few pens in the room? [Yes, there are just a few pens in the room.]
5. Are there only a few tables in the room? [Yes, there are only a few tables in the room.]
6. Are there few people in the office? [No, there aren't a few people in the office; there are many people in the office.]
7. Is there a little sugar on the table? [Yes, there's a little sugar on the table.]
8. Do you drink little water? [No, I don't drink little water; I drink a lot of water.]
9. Do you drink much milk every day? [No, I don't drink much milk every day; I drink just a little.]
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner? [No, I don't eat a lot of food for dinner; I eat just a little food for dinner.]

Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a few | 6. only a few |
| 2. few | 7. too few |
| 3. little | 8. only a little |
| 4. a little | 9. just a little |
| 5. just a few | 10. too little |

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. are / there / few / a / pens / just / the / room / in.
2. a / little / in / fridge / there / the / milk / is.
3. house / few / a / things / our / are / there / in / only.
4. too / little / fridge / in / there / and / was / food / the / milk.
5. a / dinner / little / for / food / just / eat / I.

Page 33

- [1. There are just a few pens in the room.]
- [2. There is a little milk in the fridge.]
- [3. There are only a few things in our house.]
- [4. There was too little milk and food in the fridge.]
- [5. I eat just a little food for dinner.]

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 34

1. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?
2. Do you drink a lot of water every day?
3. What's the difference between "a few and few"?
4. What's the difference between "a little and little"?
5. Do you have a lot of time to study English every day?
6. Do you have a little time to study English every day?

- 1. My friend's mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.**
- 2. Children should cross the street with an adult.**
- 3. That chap across the street is my friend.**
- 4. My fellow citizens are famous for being hardworking.**
- 5. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy
we're still alive.**

- 6. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.**
- 7. The company president shared a brilliant plan for leadership training.**
- 8. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.**

1. I have a little time to study today.
2. I have little time to study today.
3. There are a few books in my room.
4. There are just a few books in my room.
5. There are few books in my room.
6. There's a little milk in the refrigerator.
7. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator.
8. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.

1. The two types of gender are male and female.
2. The lady was confused by the question he asked.
3. The question he asked was confusing.
4. There's little milk in the refrigerator.
5. There's too little milk in the refrigerator.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 39

1. She is my senior manager.
2. Her fellow trainer also lives in the village.
3. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
4. Their teacher is very smart.
5. The person involved in the crime is my friend.
6. Our university professor has been ill.
7. The people were shocked when he died.
8. My best friend is a gentleman.
9. We have two female cats.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 40

1. Our university professor has been ill. Repeat.
2. Our university professor has been ill. Change: their. [Their university professor has been ill.]
3. Their university professor has been ill. Change: college. [Their college professor has been ill.]
4. Their college professor has been ill. Change: friend. [Their college friend has been ill.]
5. Their college friend has been ill. Change: is. [Their college friend is ill.]
6. Their college friend is ill. Change: smart. [Their college friend is smart.]
7. Their college friend is smart. Change: my. [My college friend is smart.]
8. My college friend is smart. Add: independent. [My college friend is smart and independent.]
9. My college friend is smart and independent. Transform: who. [Who is smart and independent?]
10. My college friend is smart and independent. Change: his. [His college friend is smart and independent.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 41

1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister. [My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.]
3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father. [My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.]
4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone. [My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday.]
5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what. [What did my father give me on my birthday?]
6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who. [Who gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday?]
7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when. [When did my father give me a sweatshirt and a new phone?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 42

1. There are a few pencils in the room. Repeat.
2. There are a few pencils in the room. Change: pens. [There are a few pens in the room.]
3. There are a few pens in the room. Change: chairs. [There are a few chairs in the room.]
4. There are a few chairs in the room. Add: just. [There are just a few chairs in the room.]
5. There are just a few chairs in the room. Change: only. [There are only a few chairs in the room.]
6. There are only a few chairs in the room. Change: things. [There are only a few things in the room.]
7. There are only a few things in the room. Change: our. [There are only a few things in our room.]
8. There are only a few things in our room. Change: house. [There are only a few things in our house.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 43

1. Do you have female cats at home? Yes, I have --- [Yes, I have female cats at home.]
2. Are your friends gentlemen? Yes, my friends --- [Yes, my friends are gentlemen.]
3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company? No, my friend --- [No, my friend is not my fellow worker in my company.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 44

1. My teacher is involved in the crime. Repeat.
2. My teacher is involved in the crime. Change: cousin. [My cousin is involved in the crime.]
3. My cousin is involved in the crime. Change: neighbor. [My neighbor is involved in the crime.]
4. My neighbor is involved in the crime. Change: brother. [My brother is involved in the crime.]
5. My brother is involved in the crime. Change: his. [His brother is involved in the crime.]
6. His brother is involved in the crime. Change: friend. [His friend is involved in the crime.]
7. His friend is involved in the crime. Change: our. [Our friend is involved in the crime.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 45

1. The president's speech confused me. Repeat.
2. The president's speech confused me. Change: manager. [The manager's speech confused me.]
3. The manager's speech confused me. Change: shop owner. [The shop owner's speech confused me.]
4. The shop owner's speech confused me. Change: made me confused. [The shop owner's speech made me confused.]
5. The shop owner's speech made me confused. Change: president. [The president's speech made me confused.]
6. The president's speech made me confused. Change: was confusing. [The president's speech was confusing.]
7. The president's speech was confusing. Transform: whose. [Whose speech was confusing?]
8. The president's speech was confusing. Add: not. [The president's speech was not confusing.]
9. The president's speech was not confusing. Add: it was clear. [The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear.]
10. The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear. Change: explanation. [The president's explanation was not confusing; it was clear.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 46

1. Are all your friends clever? No, not all my friends -- [No, not all my friends are clever; some are clever and some are not.]
2. Do you have a clever friend? Yes, -- [Yes, I have a clever friend.]
3. Are all your fellow citizens clever? No, not all -- [No, not all my fellow citizens are clever; some are clever and some are not.]
4. Are you a good citizen of your country? Yes, -- [Yes, I'm a good citizen of my country.]
5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you? Yes, there was something -- [Yes, there was something I experienced before that disappointed me.]
6. What do you think usually disappoints people? I think -- [I think _____ etc. usually disappoint people.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 47

1. There's little milk in the fridge. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the fridge. Change: positive meaning. [There's a little milk in the fridge.]
3. There's a little milk in the fridge. Change: past tense. [There was a little milk in the fridge.]
4. There was a little milk in the fridge. Change: negative meaning. [There was little milk in the fridge.]
5. There was little milk in the fridge. Add: too. [There was too little milk in the fridge.]
6. There was too little milk in the fridge. Add: and food. [There was too little milk and food in the fridge.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 48

1. Is there a little milk in the fridge? Yes, there's a little --- [Yes, there's a little milk in the fridge.]
2. Is there little milk in the fridge? No, there is --- [No, there is a lot of milk in the fridge.]
3. Are there a few books in the room? Yes, there are --- [Yes, there are a few books in the room.]
4. Are there just a few pens in the room? Yes, there are --- [Yes, there are just a few pens in the room.]
5. Are there only a few tables in the room? Yes, there are --- [Yes, there are only a few tables in the room.]
6. Are there a few people in the office? No, there aren't a few --- [No, there aren't a few people in the office; there are many people in the office.]
7. Is there a little sugar on the table? Yes, there's a little --- [Yes, there's a little sugar on the table.]
8. Do you drink little water? No, --- [No, I drink a lot of water.]
9. Do you drink much milk every day? No, I don't drink --- [No, I don't drink much milk every day; I drink just a little.]
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner? No, I don't eat --- [No, I don't eat a lot of food for dinner; I eat just a little food for dinner.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 49

1. We have cats. Repeat.
2. We have cats. Add: two. [We have two cats.]
3. We have two cats. Add: female. [We have two female cats.]
5. We have two female cats. Add: and one dog. [We have two female cats and one dog.]
6. We have two female cats and one dog. Add: male. [We have two female cats and one male dog.]
7. We have two female cats and one male dog. Add: at home. [We have two female cats and one male dog at home.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 50

1. That boy across the street is my friend. Repeat.
2. That boy across the street is my friend. Change: man. [That man across the street is my friend.]
3. That man across the street is my friend. Change: chap. [That chap across the street is my friend.]
4. That chap across the street is my friend. Change: cousin. [That chap across the street is my cousin.]
5. That chap across the street is my cousin. Change: brother. [That chap across the street is my brother.]
6. That chap across the street is my brother. Change: uncle. [That chap across the street is my uncle.]

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 51

1. The person involved in the crime is my friend.
2. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
3. That chap across the street is my friend.
4. The company president shared a brilliant plan for leadership training.
5. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.
6. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
7. Our university professor has been ill.

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 52

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 53

1. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
2. She seemed to be enthusiastic about the movie.
3. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life.
4. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
5. He is very polite to their customers.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic.
7. My friend is a tough woman.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 54

8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.
9. Our president has a lot of supporters.
10. Her child was taught not to talk to strangers.
11. There's a new building in my city for elderly people.
12. He called me madam.
13. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
14. A person's spiritual aspect is important.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 55

1. enthusiasm
2. spiritual
3. elderly
4. logical
5. terrorist
6. supporters
7. stranger
8. madam
9. drunk
10. polite

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 56

1. He is kind to their customers. Repeat.
2. He is kind to their customers. Change: polite. [He is polite to their customers.]
3. He is polite to their customers. Change: they. [They are polite to their customers.]
4. They are polite to their customers. Change: teachers. [They are polite to their teachers.]
5. They are polite to their teachers. Change: parents. [They are polite to their parents.]
6. They are polite to their parents. Change: manager. [They are polite to their manager.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 57

1. He called me madam. Repeat.
2. He called me madam. Change: she. [She called me madam.]
3. She called me madam. Change: the students. [The students called me madam.]
4. The students called me madam. Transform: present tense. [The students call me madam.]
5. The students call me madam. Change: some. [Some students call me madam.]
6. Some students call me madam. Transform: who. [Who calls me madam?]
7. Some students call me madam. Transform: what. [What do some students call me?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 58

1. The president has supporters. Repeat.
2. The president has supporters. Add: many. [The president has many supporters.]
3. The president has many supporters. Add: company. [The company president has many supporters.]
4. The company president has many supporters. Add: and his wife. [The company president and his wife have many supporters.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 59

1. She seems enthusiastic. Repeat.
2. She seems enthusiastic. Add: about the movie. [She seems enthusiastic about the movie.]
3. She seems enthusiastic about the movie. Change: is. [She is enthusiastic about the movie.]
4. She is enthusiastic about the movie. Change: conference. [She is enthusiastic about the conference.]
5. She is enthusiastic about the conference. Add: tomorrow. [She is enthusiastic about the conference tomorrow.]
6. She is enthusiastic about the conference tomorrow. Transform: present perfect tense. [She has been enthusiastic about the conference tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 60

1. His enthusiasm affects me. Repeat.
2. His enthusiasm affects me. Add: for music. [His enthusiasm for music affects me.]
3. His enthusiasm for music affects me. Change: teaching. [His enthusiasm for teaching affects me.]
4. His enthusiasm for teaching affects me. Transform: present perfect tense. [His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me.]
5. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me. Add: very much. [His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much.]
6. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much. Change: his work. [His enthusiasm for his work has affected me very much.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 61

1. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Repeat.
2. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Transform: what. [What does a person's religion focus on?]
3. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Repeat.
4. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Transform: whose. [Whose spiritual life is strong?]
5. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Repeat.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: what. [What is made of tough plastic?]
7. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: whose. [Whose toys are made of tough plastic?]
8. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Repeat.
9. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: who. [Who was killed by his own bomb yesterday?]
10. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: when. [When was a terrorist killed by his own bomb.]
11. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: what. [What killed a terrorist yesterday?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 62

1. The child doesn't talk to strangers. Repeat.
2. The child doesn't talk to strangers. Add: little. [The little child doesn't talk to strangers.]
3. The little child doesn't talk to strangers. Transform: future tense. [The little child will not talk to strangers.]
4. The little child will not talk to strangers. Transform: past tense. [The little child did not talk to strangers.]
5. The little child did not talk to strangers. Transform: present tense. [The little child does not talk to strangers.]
6. The little child does not talk to strangers. Change: I. [I don't talk to strangers.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 63

1. Is it logical for children to cross the street with an adult? [Yes, it's logical for children to cross the street with an adult.]
2. Is it logical to argue with your manager? [No, it isn't logical to argue with my manager.]
3. Is a drunk person allowed to drive a car? [No, a drunk person is not allowed to drive a car.]
4. Have you ever tried being drunk before? [Yes, I have sometimes tried being drunk before.]
5. Are there buildings for the elderly people in your country? [Yes, there are buildings for the elderly people in my country.]
6. Do you know an elderly couple? [Yes, I know an elderly couple.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 64

1. Is the spiritual aspect of a person important? Why or why not?
2. Do you have a lot of elderly people in your town?
3. Are the young people in your town polite to elderly people?
4. Is it logical to say something when we are angry?
5. What logical things do you do when you're angry?
6. Are you afraid of terrorists? Why or why not?
7. Is it logical to drive when people are drunk?
8. Are you enthusiastic about anything? What?
9. Are you a tough person?
10. What makes a person tough?

Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
2. There's a new building in my city for the elderly people.
3. Are the young people in your town polite to elderly people?
4. It's logical for children to cross the street with an adult.
5. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much.

Page 65

[1. A person is not allowed to drive | when he is drunk.]

[2. There's a new building in my city | for the elderly people.]

[3. Are the young people in your town polite | to elderly people? ↗]

[4. It's logical for children to cross the street | with an adult.]

[5. His enthusiasm for teaching | has affected me very much.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 66

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 67

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.
6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
9. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
10. The people in my city are super friendly.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 68

1. beach
2. willing
3. weight
4. weigh
5. unemployed
6. unemployment

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 69

1. I'm sick. Repeat.
2. I'm sick. Add: not. [I'm not sick.]
3. I'm not sick. Add: I'm well. [I'm not sick; I'm well.]
4. I'm not sick; I'm well. Add: my sister. [My sister and I are not sick; we're well.]
5. My sister and I are not sick; we're well. Add: my friend. [My sister, my friend and I are not sick; we're well.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 70

1. Unemployment is common in some countries. Repeat.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries. Change: my. [Unemployment is common in my country.]
3. Unemployment is common in my country. Add: very. [Unemployment is very common in my country.]
4. Unemployment is very common in my country. Change: super. [Unemployment is super common in my country.]
5. My friend is unemployed. Repeat.
6. My friend is unemployed. Add: still. [My friend is still unemployed.]
7. My friend is still unemployed. Add: I. [My friend and I are still unemployed.]
8. My friend and I are still unemployed. Change: have been. [My friend and I have been unemployed.]
9. My friend and I have been unemployed. Add: since last year. [My friend and I have been unemployed since last year.]
10. My friend and I have been unemployed since last year. Change: month. [My friend and I have been unemployed since last month.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 71

1. My sister's weight is 40 kilograms. Repeat.
2. My sister's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: friend. [My friend's weight is 40 kilograms.]
3. My friend's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: daughter. [My daughter's weight is 40 kilograms.]
4. My daughter's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: weighs. [My daughter weighs 40 kilograms.]
5. My daughter weighs 40 kilograms. Change: 35. [My daughter weighs 35 kilograms.]
6. My daughter weighs 35 kilograms. Change: purchases. [My purchases weigh 35 kilograms.]
7. My purchases weigh 35 kilograms. Change: all. [All purchases weigh 35 kilograms.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 72

1. We spent the holiday on the beach. Repeat.
2. We spent the holiday on the beach. Change: they. [They spent the holiday on the beach.]
3. They spent the holiday on the beach. Change: the tourists. [The tourists spent the holiday on the beach.]
4. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach. Add: last week. [The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week.]
5. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: who. [Who spent the holiday on the beach last week?]
6. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: when. [When did the tourists spend the holiday on the beach?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 73

1. The workers are willing to stay. Repeat.
2. The workers are willing to stay. Add: in the office. [The workers are willing to stay in the office.]
3. The workers are willing to stay in the office. Add: for the conference. [The workers are willing to stay in the office for the conference.]
4. The workers are willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: manager. [The manager is willing to stay in the office for the conference.]
5. The manager is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: president. [The president is willing to stay in the office for the conference.]
6. The president is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Transform: who. [Who is willing to stay in the office for the conference?]
7. The president is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Add: super. [The president is super willing to stay in the office for the conference.]
8. The president is super willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: man. [The man is super willing to stay in the office for the conference.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 74

1. Are employees sometimes willing to stay late in the office to finish their tasks? Yes, employees --- [Yes employees are sometimes willing to stay late in the office to finish their tasks.]
2. Do you know an unemployed person? Yes, I know --- [Yes, I know an unemployed person.]
3. Are wild animals dangerous? Yes, wild animals --- [Yes, wild animals are dangerous.]
4. Are you sick today? No, I'm not --- [No, I'm not sick today; I'm well.]
5. What is the most beautiful beach you've been to? The most beautiful --- [The most beautiful beach I've been to is _____.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 75

1. Are there wild animals in your country?
2. Are you always willing to stay late in the office to finish your task?
3. Are there tourists in your country?
4. What are the tourist spots in your country?
5. Do you think unemployment is a problem?
6. Do you like going to beaches? Why?
7. Do you have beautiful beaches in your town?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 76

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 77

1. They felt down because they didn't win the game.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
3. His parents are dead so he just stood on his own feet.
4. She laughed her head off when he said something funny.
5. They have a long-distance relationship.
6. A few pages fell out of the book.
7. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
8. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
9. They usually travel together.
10. Their travel was full of fun.
11. I supported his teaching career.
12. She had a good cry last night.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 78

1. They felt down because they lost the game.
2. We felt down because they lost the game.
3. We felt down because we lost the game.
4. We felt down because we lost the money.
5. We felt down because they lost the money.
6. They felt down because they lost the money.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 79

1. They have a relationship. Repeat.
2. They have a relationship. Add: long-distance. [They have a long distance relationship.]
3. They have a long-distance relationship. Change: we. [We have a long-distance relationship.]
4. We have a long-distance relationship. Change: I. [I have a long-distance relationship.]
5. I have a long distance-relationship. Change: friendship. [I have a long-distance friendship.]
6. I have a long-distance friendship. Add: with him. [I have a long-distance friendship with him.]
7. I have a long-distance friendship with him. Transform: who. [Who has a long-distance friendship with him?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 80

1. We broke up because of distance. Repeat.
2. We broke up because of distance. Change: they. [They broke up because of distance.]
3. They broke up because of distance. Change: problems. [They broke up because of problems.]
4. They broke up because of problems. Change: challenges. [They broke up because of challenges.]
5. They broke up because of challenges. Change: him. [They broke up because of him.]
6. They broke up because of him. Change: them. [They broke up because of them.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 81

1. They travel together. Repeat.
2. They travel together. Add: usually. [They usually travel together.]
3. They usually travel together. Change: sometimes. [They sometimes travel together.]
4. They sometimes travel together. Add: with their friends. [They sometimes travel together with their friends.]
5. Their travel was fun. Repeat.
6. Their travel was fun. Add: full of. [Their travel was full of fun.]
7. Their travel was full of fun. Change: excitement. [Their travel was full of excitement.]
8. Their travel was full of excitement. Change: our. [Our travel was full of excitement.]
9. Our travel was full of excitement. Change: challenges. [Our travel was full of challenges.]
10. Our travel was full of challenges. Add: and fun. [Our travel was full of challenges and fun.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 82

1. A few pages fell out of the book. Repeat.
2. A few pages fell out of the book. Change: my. [A few pages fell out of my book.]
3. A few pages fell out of my book. Change: many. [Many pages fell out of my book.]
4. Many pages fell out of my book. Add: last night. [Many pages fell out of my book last night.]
5. His hair fell out. Repeat.
6. His hair fell out. Add: and teeth. [His hair and teeth fell out.]
7. His hair and teeth fell out. Change: my friend's. [My friend's hair and teeth fell out.]
8. My friend's hair and teeth fell out. Add: because he's sick. [My friend's hair and teeth fell out because he's sick.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 83

1. He stands on his own feet. Repeat.
2. He stands on his own feet. Add: needs to. [He needs to stand on his own feet.]
3. He needs to stand on his own feet. Add: because his parents are dead. [He needs to stand on his own feet because his parents are dead.]
4. He needs to stand on his own feet because his parents are dead. Add: already. [He needs to stand on his own feet because his parents are already dead.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 84

1. She had a good cry last night. Repeat.
2. She had a good cry last night. Change: I. [I had a good cry last night.]
3. I had a good cry last night. Add: because of the movie. [I had a good cry last night because of the movie.]
4. The people heard the mother's cry for help. Repeat.
5. The people heard the mother's cry for help. Change: they. [They heard the mother's cry for help.]
6. They heard the mother's cry for help. Change: man. [They heard the man's cry for help.]
7. "They heard the man's cry for help." What does the word "cry" mean? [The word "cry" means a loud call or shout.]
8. They heard the man's cry for help. Transform: who. [Who heard the man's cry for help?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 85

1. My family supported me in my career. Repeat.
2. My family supported me in my career. Add: always. [My family always supported me in my career.]
3. My family always supported me in my career. Add: teaching. [My family always supported me in my teaching career.]
4. My family always supported me in my teaching career. Transform: who. [Who always supported me in my teaching career?]
5. My family always supported me in my teaching career. Change: they. [They always supported me in my teaching career.]
6. They always supported me in my teaching career. Change: business. [They always supported me in my business.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 86

1. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place. Repeat.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place. Change: went. [I was a fish out of water when I went to their place.]
3. I was a fish out of water when I went to their place. Change: his. [I was a fish out of water when I went to his place.]
4. I was a fish out of water when I went to his place. Change: house. [I was a fish out of water when I went to his house.]
5. I was a fish out of water when I went to his house. Change: she. [She was a fish out of water when she went to his house.]
6. She was a fish out of water when she went to his house. Change: office. [She was a fish out of water when she went to his office.]
7. She was a fish out of water when she went to his office. Change: he. [He was a fish out of water when he went to his office.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 87

1. They get a grip on the challenge. Repeat.
2. They get a grip on the challenge. Change: problem. [They get a grip on the problem.]
3. They get a grip on the problem. Add: business. [They get a grip on the business problem.]
4. They get a grip on the business problem. Change: their. [They get a grip on their business problem.]
5. They get a grip on their business problem. Change: family. [They get a grip on their family problem.]
6. They get a grip on their family problem. Transform: who. [Who gets a grip on their family problem?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 88

1. She laughed her head off when the man said something funny. Repeat.
2. She laughed her head off when the man said something funny. Change: woman. [She laughed her head off when the woman said something funny.]
3. She laughed her head off when the woman said something funny. Change: he. [He laughed his head off when the woman said something funny.]
4. He laughed his head off when the woman said something funny. Change: they. [They laughed their heads off when the woman said something funny.]
5. They laughed their heads off when the woman said something funny. Change: boy. [They laughed their heads off when the boy said something funny.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 89

1. What does the idiom get a grip mean?

The idiom get a grip means --- [The idiom get a grip means to understand how to deal with something.]

2. What does the idiom feel down mean?

The idiom feel down means --- [The idiom feel down means to feel unhappy or depressed.]

3. What does the idiom laugh one's head off mean?

The idiom laugh one's head off means --- [The idiom laugh one's head off means laugh heartily or uncontrollably.]

4. What does the idiom fish out of water mean?

The idiom fish out of water means --- [The idiom fish out of water means someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation.]

5. What does the idiom break up mean?

The idiom break up means --- [The idiom break up means end a relationship.]

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 90

1. Have you ever felt like a fish out of water? When?
2. When was the last time you felt down?
3. Do you always get a grip on your problems? Why or why not?
4. Do you think distance makes a difference in a relationship?
5. What are the usual reasons for relationships to break up?
6. Where do you usually travel?

1. There's a new building in my city for elderly people.
2. He called me madam.
3. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
4. A person's spiritual aspect is important.
5. I supported his teaching career.
6. She had a good cry last night.
7. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
8. The people in my city are super friendly.

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.
6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.

1. They felt down because they didn't win the game.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
3. His parents are dead so he just stood on his own feet.
4. She laughed her head off when he said something funny.
5. They have a long-distance relationship.

6. A few pages fell out of the book.
7. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
8. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
9. They usually travel together.
10. Their travel was full of fun.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 95

1. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
2. She seemed to be enthusiastic about the movie.
3. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life.
4. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
5. He is very polite to their customers.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic.
7. My friend is a tough woman.
8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.
9. Our president has a lot of supporters.
10. Her child was taught not to talk to strangers.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 96

1. He is kind to their customers. Repeat.
2. He is kind to their customers. Change: polite. [He is polite to their customers.]
3. He is polite to their customers. Change: they. [They are polite to their customers.]
4. They are polite to their customers. Change: teachers. [They are polite to their teachers.]
5. They are polite to their teachers. Change: parents. [They are polite to their parents.]
6. They are polite to their parents. Change: manager. [They are polite to their manager.]

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 97

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.
6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
9. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
10. The people in my city are super friendly.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 98

1. Unemployment is common in some countries. Repeat.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries. Change: my. [Unemployment is common in my country.]
3. Unemployment is common in my country. Add: very. [Unemployment is very common in my country.]
4. Unemployment is very common in my country. Change: super. [Unemployment is super common in my country.]
5. My friend is unemployed. Repeat.
6. My friend is unemployed. Add: still. [My friend is still unemployed.]
7. My friend is still unemployed. Add: I. [My friend and I are still unemployed.]
8. My friend and I are still unemployed. Change: have been. [My friend and I have been unemployed.]
9. My friend and I have been unemployed. Add: since last year. [My friend and I have been unemployed since last year.]
10. My friend and I have been unemployed since last year. Change: month. [My friend and I have been unemployed since last month.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 99

1. They have a relationship. Repeat.
2. They have a relationship. Add: long-distance. [They have a long-distance relationship.]
3. They have a long-distance relationship. Change: we. [We have a long-distance relationship.]
4. We have a long-distance relationship. Change: I. [I have a long-distance relationship.]
5. I have a long-distance relationship. Change: friendship. [I have a long-distance friendship.]
6. I have a long-distance friendship. Add: with him. [I have a long-distance friendship with him.]
7. I have a long-distance friendship with him. Transform: who. [Who has a long-distance friendship with him?]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 100

1. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Repeat.
2. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Transform: what. [What does a person's religion focus on?]
3. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Repeat.
4. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Transform: whose. [Whose spiritual life is strong?]
5. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Repeat.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: what. [What is made of tough plastic?]
7. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: whose. [Whose toys are made of tough plastic?]
8. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Repeat.
9. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: who. [Who was killed by his own bomb yesterday?]
10. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: when. [When was a terrorist killed by his own bomb?]
11. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: what. [What killed a terrorist yesterday?]

Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
2. There's a new building in my city for the elderly people.
3. Are the young people in your town polite to elderly people?
4. It's logical for children to cross the street with an adult.
5. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much.

Page 101

[1. A person is not allowed to drive | when he is drunk.]

[2. There's a new building in my city | for the elderly people.]

[3. Are the young people in your town polite | to elderly people? ↗]

[4. It's logical for children to cross the street | with an adult.]

[5. His enthusiasm for teaching | has affected me very much.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 102

1. We spent the holiday on the beach. Repeat.
2. We spent the holiday on the beach. Change: they. [They spent the holiday on the beach.]
3. They spent the holiday on the beach. Change: the tourists. [The tourists spent the holiday on the beach.]
4. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach. Add: last week. [The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week.]
5. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: who. [Who spent the holiday on the beach last week?]
6. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: when. [When did the tourists spend the holiday on the beach?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 103

1. We broke up because of distance. Repeat.
2. We broke up because of distance. Change: they. [They broke up because of distance.]
3. They broke up because of distance. Change: problems. [They broke up because of problems.]
4. They broke up because of problems. Change: challenges. [They broke up because of challenges.]
5. They broke up because of challenges. Change: him. [They broke up because of him.]
6. They broke up because of him. Change: them. [They broke up because of them.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen to the teacher and complete the answers.

Page 104

1. What does the idiom get a grip mean?

The idiom get a grip means --- [The idiom get a grip means to understand how to deal with something.]

2. What does the idiom feel down mean?

The idiom feel down means --- [The idiom feel down means to feel unhappy or depressed.]

3. What does the idiom laugh one's head off mean?

The idiom laugh one's head off means --- [The idiom laugh one's head off means laugh heartily or uncontrollably.]

4. What does the idiom fish out of water mean?

The idiom fish out of water means --- [The idiom fish out of water means someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation.]

5. What does the idiom break up mean?

The idiom break up means --- [The idiom break up means end a relationship.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 105

1. Are there wild animals in your country?
2. Are you always willing to stay late in the office to finish your task?
3. Are there tourists in your country?
4. What are the tourist spots in your country?
5. Do you think unemployment is a problem?
6. Do you like going to beaches? Why?
7. Do you have beautiful beaches in your town?

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 106

1. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
2. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
3. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
4. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
5. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
6. Unemployment is common in some countries.
7. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Page 107

Relative clauses are clauses starting with the relative pronouns who, that and which.

We put the relative clauses right after the noun it describes.

Examples: "The bag that is on the floor is mine", "The man who is wearing glasses is my teacher",

"The apple which I bought is in the fridge", "The activity which we attended was fun", etc.

We use "who" for people, "which" for things and animals, and "that" for people, things and animals.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 108

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
2. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
3. The man who is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
4. The man that is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
5. The dog which is in the room is ours.
6. The dog that is in the room is ours.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 109

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Repeat.
2. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Change: which. [The bag which is on the floor is mine.]
3. The bag which is on the floor is mine. Change: pen. [The pen which is on the floor is mine.]
4. The pen which is on the floor is mine. Change: books. [The books which are on the floor are mine.]
5. The books which are on the floor are mine. Change: shoes. [The shoes which are on the floor are mine.]
6. The shoes which are on the floor are mine. Change: that. [The shoes that are on the floor are mine.]
7. The shoes that are on the floor are mine. Change: yours. [The shoes that are on the floor are yours.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 110

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Repeat.
2. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Change: woman. [The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend.]
3. The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend. Add: white. [The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend.]
4. The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: that. [The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend.]
5. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: sister. [The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.]
6. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister. Change: red. [The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister.]
7. The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: lady. [The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister.]
8. The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: who. [The lady who is wearing a red dress is my sister.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 111

1. The dog which is in the room is ours. Repeat.
2. The dog which is in the room is ours. Change: cat. [The cat which is in the room is ours.]
3. The cat which is in the room is ours. Change: that. [The cat that is in the room is ours.]
4. The cat that is in the room is ours. Change: yours. [The cat that is in the room is yours.]
5. The cat that is in the room is yours. Add: small. [The small cat that is in the room is yours.]
6. The small cat that is in the room is yours. Change: house. [The small cat that is in the house is yours.]
7. The small cat that is in the house is yours. Change: which. [The small cat which is in the house is yours.]
8. The small cat which is in the house is yours. Change: cats. [The small cats which are in the house are yours.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 112

1. He was the man that I talked to last night. Repeat.
2. He was the man that I talked to last night. Change: woman. [She was the woman that I talked to last night.]
3. She was the woman that I talked to last night. Change: week. [She was the woman that I talked to last week.]
4. She was the woman that I talked to last week. Change: who. [She was the woman who I talked to last week.]
5. She was the woman who I talked to last week. Change: teacher. [She was the teacher who I talked to last week.]
6. She was the teacher who I talked to last week. Change: met. [She was the teacher who I met last week.]
7. She was the teacher who I met last week. Change: yesterday. [She was the teacher who I met yesterday.]
8. She was the teacher who I met yesterday. Change: that. [She was the teacher that I met yesterday]

Completion Exercise

Complete the sentences with the appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The apple ___ is on the table is mine.
2. They were the people ___ I wanted to see yesterday.
3. I saw three children ___ were crossing the street this morning.
4. The two red horses ___ are on the farm are owned by my friend.
5. The man ___ is across the building is my father.
6. The red dress ___ my mother bought is in my room.

Page 113

[1. The apple which / that is on the table is mine.]

[2. They were the people who / that I wanted to see yesterday.]

[3. I saw three children who / that were crossing the street this morning.]

[4. The two red horses which / that are on the farm are owned by my friend.]

[5. The man who / that is across the building is my father.]

[6. The red dress which / that my mother bought is in my room.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. the / talked / she / that / was / I / night / last / woman / to.
2. shoes / are / floor / on / the / which / the / mine / are.
3. lady / who / the / wearing / is / dress / sister / a / red / my / is.
4. ours / dog / the / is / which / in / room / the / is.
5. borrowed / I / book / the / on / the / that / my / from / friend / is / table.

Page 114

- [1. The apple which / that is on the table is mine.]
- [2. They were the people who / that I wanted to see yesterday.]
- [3. I saw three children who / that were crossing the street this morning.]
- [4. The two red horses which / that are on the farm are owned by my friend.]
- [5. The man who / that is across the building is my father.]
- [6. The red dress which / that my mother bought is in my room.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. He was the man that I talked to last night.
2. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.
3. The small cats which are in the house are yours.
4. She was the teacher who I met last week.
5. She was the woman that I talked to last week.

Page 115

[1. He was the man that I talked to | last night.]

[2. The woman that is wearing a white dress | is my sister.]

[3. The small cats which are in the house | are yours.]

[4. She was the teacher who I met | last week.]

[5. She was the woman that I talked to | last week.]

Relative Clauses - SUBJECT AND OBJECT RELATIVE CLAUSES

Page 116

The relative pronouns who, which and that can be used as subject and object pronouns.

If the relative pronoun is followed by a verb, the relative pronoun is a subject relative pronoun.

Subject relative pronouns must always be used. For example, “The lady who talked to me yesterday was wearing a red dress”,

“The dog which is lying on the floor is mine”, etc. The relative pronouns in the two sentences cannot be dropped or omitted because they are subject relative pronouns.

If the relative pronoun is not followed by a verb but by a noun or a pronoun, the relative pronoun is an object relative pronoun.

Unlike the subject relative pronouns, the object relative pronouns can be dropped or omitted in sentences.

For example, “The man who I talked to last night is my teacher” or “The man I talked to last night is my teacher”; “The dress which she bought was very nice” or “The dress she bought was very nice”, etc. The sentences above are correct with or without the object relative pronouns.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 117

1. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.
2. The man who was talking to me is my teacher.
3. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
4. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
5. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful.
6. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 118

1. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful. Repeat.
2. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: who. [The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.]
3. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: woman. [The woman who is wearing a dress is beautiful.]
4. The woman who is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: pretty. [The woman who is wearing a dress is pretty.]
5. The woman who is wearing a dress is pretty. Change: girls. [The girls who are wearing dresses are pretty.]
6. The girls who are wearing dresses are pretty. Change: friendly. [The girls who are wearing dresses are friendly.]
7. The girls who are wearing dresses are friendly. Change: polite. [The girls who are wearing dresses are polite.]

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 119

1. The man who I was talking to is my teacher.
2. The man that I was talking to is my teacher.
3. The man I was talking to is my teacher.
4. The dress which I bought is very nice.
5. The dress that I bought is very nice.
6. The dress I bought is very nice.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 120

1. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Repeat.
2. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Change: friend. [The man I was talking to is my friend.]
3. The man I was talking to is my friend. Add: who. [The man who I was talking to is my friend.]
4. The man who I was talking to is my friend. Change: father. [The man who I was talking to is my father.]
5. The man who I was talking to is my father. Change: that. [The man that I was talking to is my father.]
6. The man that I was talking to is my father. Change: brother. [The man that I was talking to is my brother.]
7. The man that I was talking to is my brother. Change: boy. [The boy that I was talking to is my brother.]
8. The boy that I was talking to is my brother. Add: yesterday. [The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 121

1. "The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful." The word "who" is a subject relative pronoun. [correct]
2. "The dress which I bought yesterday is nice." The word "which" is an object relative pronoun. [correct]
3. "The activity which happened last night was enjoyable." The word "which" is an object relative pronoun. [incorrect – subject relative pronoun]
4. "She was the person who I loved before." The word "who" is a subject relative pronoun. [incorrect – object relative pronoun]
5. "The man that was talking to me is my teacher." The word "that" is a subject relative pronoun. [correct]
6. "The man that I was talking to is my teacher." The word "that" is a subject relative pronoun. [incorrect – object relative pronoun]
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours. The word "that" is an object relative pronoun. [incorrect – subject relative pronoun]
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive. The word "which" is an object relative pronoun. [correct]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 122

1. The shoes I am wearing now are new. Repeat.
2. The shoes I am wearing now are new. Add: which. [The shoes which I am wearing now are new.]
3. The shoes which I am wearing now are new. Change: that. [The shoes that I am wearing now are new.]
4. The shoes that I am wearing now are new. Change: old. [The shoes that I am wearing now are old.]
5. The shoes that I am wearing now are old. Identify the relative pronoun. [object relative pronoun]
6. The shoes that were given to me are new. Repeat.
7. The shoes that were given to me are new. Change: which. [The shoes which were given to me are new.]
8. The shoes which were given to me are new. Change: dress. [The dress which was given to me is new.]
9. The dress which was given to me is new. Change: expensive. [The dress which was given to me is expensive.]
10. The dress which was given to me is expensive. Identify the relative pronoun. [subject relative pronoun]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive.
2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.
3. The shoes that I am wearing now are new and expensive.
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.

Page 123

[1. The apples which I put in the fridge | are expensive.]

[2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday | is my brother.]

[3. The shoes that I am wearing now | are new and expensive.]

[4. The activity which happened last night | was enjoyable.]

Identification Drill

Listen and identify whether the relative pronoun is a subject or an object relative pronoun.

Page 124

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful. [subject relative pronoun]
2. The dress which I bought yesterday is nice. [object relative pronoun]
3. She was the person who I loved before. [object relative pronoun]
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable. [subject relative pronoun]
5. The man that was talking to me is my teacher. [subject relative pronoun]
6. The man that I was talking to is my teacher. [object relative pronoun]
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours. [subject relative pronoun]
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive. [object relative pronoun]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 125

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 126

1. She was full of disappointment when her son lost the game.
2. He got his mother down when he failed his exam.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. My friend managed to finish his studies.
5. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up.
6. She cheered up because of the gifts she received.
7. She took medicine to relieve the pain she felt.
8. My mother has always cared about me.
9. He is just a typical student.
10. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.
11. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
12. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 127

1. relieve
2. typical
3. rely
4. cheer up
5. pull oneself together
6. couldn't care less

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 128

1. He is just a typical student. Repeat.
2. He is just a typical student. Change: she. [She is just a typical student.]
3. She is just a typical student. Change: worker. [She is just a typical worker.]
4. She is just a typical worker. Add: in the company. [She is just a typical worker in the company.]
5. She is just a typical worker in the company. Change: woman. [She is just a typical woman in the company.]
6. She is just a typical woman in the company. Change: employee. [She is just a typical employee in the company.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 129

1. My mother has always cared about me. Repeat.
2. My mother has always cared about me. Change: his. [His mother has always cared about me.]
3. His mother has always cared about me. Change: them. [His mother has always cared about them.]
4. His mother has always cared about them. Change: father. [His father has always cared about them.]
5. His father has always cared about them. Change: their business. [His father has always cared about their business.]
6. His father has always cared about their business. Change: work. [His father has always cared about their work.]
7. His father has always cared about their work. Change: career. [His father has always cared about their career.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 130

1. Something happened to my enemy. Repeat.
2. Something happened to my enemy. Add: bad. [Something bad happened to my enemy.]
3. Something bad happened to my enemy. Add: I couldn't care less. [Something bad happened to my enemy; I couldn't care less.]
4. Something bad happened to my enemy; I couldn't care less. Add: and. [Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.]
5. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less. Add: yesterday. [Something bad happened to my enemy yesterday; and I couldn't care less.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 131

1. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Repeat.
2. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Change: chocolates. [The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up.]
3. The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up. Change: him. [The man gave him chocolates to cheer him up.]
4. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Repeat.
5. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Change: flowers. [She cheered up because of the flowers she received.]
6. She cheered up because of the flowers she received. Change: gifts. [She cheered up because of the gifts she received.]
7. She cheered up because of the gifts she received. Change: they. [They cheered up because of the gifts they received.]
8. They cheered up because of the gifts they received. Change: I. [I cheered up because of the gifts I received.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 132

1. My friend managed to finish his studies. Repeat.
2. My friend managed to finish his studies. Change: task. [My friend managed to finish his task.]
3. My friend managed to finish his task. Change: pull himself together. [My friend managed to pull himself together.]
4. My friend managed to pull himself together. Add: when his cousin died. [My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin died.]
5. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin died. Change: left. [My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left.]
6. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left. Add: for England. [My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left for England.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 133

1. Her parents relied on her. Repeat.
2. Her parents relied on her. Add: have always. [Her parents have always relied on her.]
3. Her parents have always relied on her. Add: ability. [Her parents have always relied on her ability.]
4. Her parents have always relied on her ability. Add: to succeed. [Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.]
5. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed. Change: my, my. [My parents have always relied on my ability to succeed.]
6. My parents have always relied on my ability to succeed. Transform: who. [Who has always relied on my ability to succeed?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 134

1. She took medicine. Repeat.
2. She took medicine. Add: some. [She took some medicine.]
3. She took some medicine. Add: to relieve the pain. [She took some medicine to relieve the pain.]
4. She took some medicine to relieve the pain. Add: yesterday. [She took some medicine yesterday to relieve the pain.]
5. She took some medicine yesterday to relieve the pain. Add: in order. [She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain.]
6. She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain. Add: she felt. [She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain she felt.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 135

1. She was full of joy when her son won the game. Repeat.
2. She was full of joy when her son won the game. Change: he. [He was full of joy when his son won the game.]
3. He was full of joy when his son won the game. Change: disappointment, lost. [He was full of disappointment when his son lost the game.]
4. He was full of disappointment when his son lost the game. Change: they. [They were full of disappointment when their son lost the game.]
5. They were full of disappointment when their son lost the game. Change: daughter. [They were full of disappointment when their daughter lost the game.]
6. They were full of disappointment when their daughter lost the game. Change: sister. [They were full of disappointment when their sister lost the game.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 136

1. He got his mother down. Repeat.
2. He got his mother down. Change: I, my. [I got my mother down.]
3. I got my mother down. Add: when I failed the exam. [I got my mother down when I failed the exam.]
4. I got my mother down when I failed the exam. Add: father. [I got my mother and father down when I failed the exam.]
5. I got my mother and father down when I failed the exam. Change: test. [I got my mother and father down when I failed the test.]
6. I got my mother and father down when I failed the test. Change: parents. [I got my parents down when I failed the test.]
7. I got my parents down when I failed the test. Change: friends. [I got my friends down when I failed the test.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 137

1. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Repeat.

2. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: her.

[I told her what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.]

3. I told her what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: them.

[I told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.]

4. I told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: the teacher.

[The teacher told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.]

5. The teacher told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: me.

[The teacher told me what to do but it just went in one and out the other.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear | and out the other.
2. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain she felt.
5. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left for England.

Page 138

- [1. I told him what to do | but it just went in one ear | and out the other.]
- [2. Something bad happened to my enemy | and I couldn't care less.]
- [3. He was able to pull himself together | after the death of his wife.]
- [4. She took some medicine yesterday | in order to relieve the pain she felt.]
- [5. My friend managed to pull himself together | when his cousin left for England.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 139

1. How do you pull yourself together when you have a problem?
2. Who usually cheers you up when you're sad or disappointed?
3. Have you got someone down?
4. What has recently disappointed you?
5. What are the typical problems that young people have these days?

- 1. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.**
- 2. The man who was talking to me is my teacher.**
- 3. The bag that is on the floor is mine.**
- 4. The bag which is on the floor is mine.**
- 5. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful.**
- 6. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.**

1. She was full of disappointment when her son lost the game.
2. He got his mother down when he failed his exam.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. My friend managed to finish his studies.
5. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up.
6. She cheered up because of the gifts she received.

- 1. She took medicine to relieve the pain she felt.**
- 2. My mother has always cared about me.**
- 3. He is just a typical student.**
- 4. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.**
- 5. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.**
- 6. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.**

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 143

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
2. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
3. The man who is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
4. The man that is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
5. The dog which is in the room is ours.
6. The dog that is in the room is ours.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 144

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Repeat.
2. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Change: which. [The bag which is on the floor is mine.]
3. The bag which is on the floor is mine. Change: pen. [The pen which is on the floor is mine.]
4. The pen which is on the floor is mine. Change: books. [The books which are on the floor are mine.]
5. The books which are on the floor are mine. Change: shoes. [The shoes which are on the floor are mine.]
6. The shoes which are on the floor are mine. Change: that. [The shoes that are on the floor are mine.]
7. The shoes that are on the floor are mine. Change: yours. [The shoes that are on the floor are yours.]

Completion Exercise

Complete the sentences with the appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The apple ___ is on the table is mine.
2. They were the people ___ I wanted to see yesterday.
3. I saw three children ___ were crossing the street this morning.
4. The two red horses ___ are on the farm are owned by my friend.
5. The man ___ is across the building is my father.
6. The red dress ___ my mother bought is in my room.

Page 145

[1. The apple which / that is on the table is mine.]

[2. They were the people who / that I wanted to see yesterday.]

[3. I saw three children who / that were crossing the street this morning.]

[4. The two red horses which / that are on the farm are owned by my friend.]

[5. The man who / that is across the building is my father.]

[6. The red dress which / that my mother bought is in my room.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. He was the man that I talked to last night.
2. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.
3. The small cats which are in the house are yours.
4. She was the teacher who I met last week.
5. She was the woman that I talked to last week.

Page 146

- [1. He was the man that I talked to | last night.]
- [2. The woman that is wearing a white dress | is my sister.]
- [3. The small cats which are in the house | are yours.]
- [4. She was the teacher who I met | last week.]
- [5. She was the woman that I talked to | last week.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 147

1. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Repeat.
2. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Change: friend. [The man I was talking to is my friend.]
3. The man I was talking to is my friend. Add: who. [The man who I was talking to is my friend.]
4. The man who I was talking to is my friend. Change: father. [The man who I was talking to is my father.]
5. The man who I was talking to is my father. Change: that. [The man that I was talking to is my father.]
6. The man that I was talking to is my father. Change: brother. [The man that I was talking to is my brother.]
7. The man that I was talking to is my brother. Change: boy. [The boy that I was talking to is my brother.]
8. The boy that I was talking to is my brother. Add: yesterday. [The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.]

Identification Drill

Listen and identify whether the relative pronoun is a subject or an object relative pronoun.

Page 148

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful. [subject relative pronoun]
2. The dress which I bought yesterday is nice. [object relative pronoun]
3. She was the person who I loved before. [object relative pronoun]
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable. [subject relative pronoun]
5. The man that was talking to me is my teacher. [subject relative pronoun]
6. The man that I was talking to is my teacher. [object relative pronoun]
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours. [subject relative pronoun]
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive. [object relative pronoun]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 149

1. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Repeat.
2. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Change: chocolates. [The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up.]
3. The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up. Change: him. [The man gave him chocolates to cheer him up.]
4. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Repeat.
5. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Change: flowers. [She cheered up because of the flowers she received.]
6. She cheered up because of the flowers she received. Change: gifts. [She cheered up because of the gifts she received.]
7. She cheered up because of the gifts she received. Change: they. [They cheered up because of the gifts they received.]
8. They cheered up because of the gifts they received. Change: I. [I cheered up because of the gifts I received.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear | and out the other.
2. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain she felt.
5. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left for England.

Page 150

- [1. I told him what to do | but it just went in one ear | and out the other.]
- [2. Something bad happened to my enemy | and I couldn't care less.]
- [3. He was able to pull himself together | after the death of his wife.]
- [4. She took some medicine yesterday | in order to relieve the pain she felt.]
- [5. My friend managed to pull himself together | when his cousin left for England.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 151

1. How do you pull yourself together when you have a problem?
2. Who usually cheers you up when you're sad or disappointed?
3. Have you got someone down?
4. What has recently disappointed you?
5. What are the typical problems that young people have these days?

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 152

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Repeat.
2. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Change: woman. [The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend.]
3. The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend. Add: white. [The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend.]
4. The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: that. [The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend.]
5. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: sister. [The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.]
6. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister. Change: red. [The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister.]
7. The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: lady. [The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister.]
8. The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: who. [The lady who is wearing a red dress is my sister.]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive.
2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.
3. The shoes that I am wearing now are new and expensive.
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.

Page 153

[1. The apples which I put in the fridge | are expensive.]

[2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday | is my brother.]

[3. The shoes that I am wearing now | are new and expensive.]

[4. The activity which happened last night | was enjoyable.]

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 154

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.

Change: which – [The bag which is on the floor is mine.]

2. The pen which is on the floor is mine.

Change: books – [The books which are on the floor are mine.]

3. The shoes which are on the floor are mine.

Change: that – [The shoes that are on the floor are mine.]

4. The cat that is in the room is ours.

Change: yours – [The cat that is in the room is yours.]

5. She was the woman that I talked to last night.

Change: week – [She was the woman that I talked to last week.]

6. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

Change: her – [I told her what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 155

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 156

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. He is really into music and movies.
4. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.
5. She filled the glass up with water.
6. I can't tell you the problem; my lips are sealed.
7. To know English grammar is important.
8. My friend likes to write poems.
9. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare.
10. He is famous for his love of poetry.
11. My sister likes to write essays.
12. She usually drops off when she listens to music.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music.
4. She filled the glass up with water.
5. He filled the two glasses up with orange juice.
6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.

Page 157

[1. She blacked out | right after the accident.]

[2. We finally had a serious talk last night; | that was a load off my mind.]

[3. She usually drops off | when she listens to music.]

[4. She filled the glass up | with water.]

[5. He filled the two glasses up | with orange juice.]

[6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me | last night.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 158

1. She is interested in reading books. Repeat.
2. She is interested in reading books. Change: my friend. [My friend is interested in reading books.]
3. My friend is interested in reading books. Change: into. [My friend is into reading books.]
4. My friend is into reading books. Change: poems. [My friend is into reading poems.]
5. My friend is into reading poems. Change: writing. [My friend is into writing poems.]
6. My friend is into writing poems. Change: sister. [My sister is into writing poems.]
7. My sister is into writing poems. Change: essays. [My sister is into writing essays.]
8. My sister is into writing essays. Change: daughter. [My daughter is into writing essays.]
9. My daughter is into writing essays. Change: his. [His daughter is into writing essays.]
10. His daughter is into writing essays. Add: poems. [His daughter is into writing essays and poems.]
11. His daughter is into writing essays and poems. Transform: who. [Who is into writing essays and poems?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 159

1. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Repeat.
2. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: his. [His favorite poet is William Shakespeare.]
3. His favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: my. [My favorite poet is William Shakespeare.]
4. My favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: your. [Your favorite poet is William Shakespeare.]
5. He is famous for his love of poetry. Repeat.
6. He is famous for his love of poetry. Add: very. [He is very famous for his love of poetry.]
7. He is very famous for his love of poetry. Transform: who. [Who is very famous for his love of poetry?]
8. He is very famous for his love of poetry. Transform: past tense. [He was very famous for his love of poetry.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 160

1. To know grammar is important. Repeat.
2. To know grammar is important. Add: English. [To know English grammar is important.]
3. To know English grammar is important. Add: very. [To know English grammar is very important.]
4. To know English grammar is very important. Add: for students. [To know English grammar is very important for students.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 161

1. She filled the glass up with water. Repeat.
2. She filled the glass up with water. Change: milk. [She filled the glass up with milk.]
3. She filled the glass up with milk. Change: he. [He filled the glass up with milk.]
4. He filled the glass up with milk. Change: juice. [He filled the glass up with juice.]
5. He filled the glass up with juice. Add: orange. [He filled the glass up with orange juice.]
6. He filled the glass up with orange juice. Add: two. [He filled the two glasses up with orange juice.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 162

1. She blacked out right after the accident. Repeat.
2. She blacked out right after the accident. Change: he. [He blacked out right after the accident.]
3. He blacked out right after the accident. Change: the lady. [The lady blacked out right after the accident.]
4. The lady blacked out right after the accident. Change: man. [The man blacked out right after the accident.]
5. The man blacked out right after the accident. Change: woman. [The woman blacked out right after the accident.]
6. The woman blacked out right after the accident. Change: manager. [The manager blacked out right after the accident.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 163

1. She drops off when she listens to music. Repeat.
2. She drops off when she listens to music. Add: usually. [She usually drops off when she listens to music.]
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music. Change: I. [I usually drop off when I listen to music.]
4. I usually drop off when I listen to music. Change: watch a movie. [I usually drop off when I watch a movie.]
5. I usually drop off when I watch a movie. Change: my sister. [My sister usually drops off when she watches a movie.]
6. My sister usually drops off when she watches a movie. Add: sad. [My sister usually drops off when she watches a sad movie.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 164

1. We had a talk. Repeat.
2. We had a talk. Add: last night. [We had a talk last night.]
3. We had a talk last night. Add: that was a load off my mind. [We had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind.]
4. We had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind. Add: finally. [We finally had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind.]
5. We finally had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind. Add: serious. [We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 165

1. I can't tell you his problem. Repeat.
2. I can't tell you his problem. Add: my lips are sealed. [I can't tell you his problem; my lips are sealed.]
3. I can't tell you his problem; my lips are sealed. Change: their. [I can't tell you their problem; my lips are sealed.]
4. I can't tell you their problem; my lips are sealed. Add: big. [I can't tell you their big problem; my lips are sealed.]
5. I can't tell you their big problem; my lips are sealed. Change: our. [I can't tell you our big problem; my lips are sealed.]
6. I can't tell you our big problem; my lips are sealed. Change: task. [I can't tell you our big task; my lips are sealed.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 166

1. His teaching was not clear. Repeat.
2. His teaching was not clear. Add: I don't understand. [His teaching was not clear; I don't understand.]
3. His teaching was not clear; I don't understand. Change: I can't make head or tail of it. [His teaching was not clear; I can't make head or tail of it.]
4. His teaching was not clear; I can't make head or tail of it. Change: they. [His teaching was not clear; they can't make head or tail of it.]
5. I don't understand what he said to me last night. Repeat.
6. I don't understand what he said to me last night. Change: can't make head or tail of. [I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.]
7. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night. Change: we, us. [We can't make head or tail of what he said to us last night.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 167

1. What are you into?
2. Which do you prefer writing: poems or essays? Why?
3. When do we say “my lips are sealed”?
4. Do you sometimes drop off when you listen to music?
5. Do you consider yourself a poet? Why or why not?
6. Who is your favorite poet? Why?

Freer Exercise

Use the following idioms to make sentences.

1. drop off
2. lips are sealed
3. a load off one's mind
4. can't make head or tail of
5. black out

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 169

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 170

1. His friend spent his vacation in America last year.
2. The novel she bought was expensive.
3. The teacher told us the tale of her life.
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant last week.
5. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.
6. They usually play golf at the weekend.
7. We crossed the highway yesterday.
8. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city.
9. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.
10. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.
11. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind.
12. A friend of mine dropped out of school because of being sick.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 171

1. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Repeat.
2. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Change: theory.
[The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.]
3. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: woman.
[The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
4. The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
teacher. [The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
5. The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
worker. [The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
6. The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
students. [The students have their own theory of the beginning of the world.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 172

1. The book she bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The book she bought was expensive. Change: novel. [The novel she bought was expensive.]
3. The novel she bought was expensive. Change: cheap. [The novel she bought was cheap.]
4. The novel she bought was cheap. Change: I. [The novel I bought was cheap.]
5. The novel I bought was cheap. Add: yesterday. [The novel I bought yesterday was cheap.]
6. The novel I bought yesterday was cheap. Add: that. [The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap.]
7. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap. Change: expensive. [The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive.]
8. The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive. Add: not. [The novel that I bought yesterday was not expensive.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 173

1. My friend dropped out of school. Repeat.
2. My friend dropped out of school. Add: has just. [My friend has just dropped out of school.]
3. My friend has just dropped out of school. Add: and my cousin. [My friend and my cousin have just dropped out of school.]
4. My friend and my cousin have just dropped out of school. Add: because of illness. [My friend and my cousin have just dropped out of school because of illness.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 174

1. We crossed the highway yesterday. Repeat.
2. We crossed the highway yesterday. Change: they. [They crossed the highway yesterday.]
3. They crossed the highway yesterday. Add: to avoid the heavy traffic. [They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic.]
4. They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic. Change: last night. [They crossed the highway last night to avoid the heavy traffic.]
5. They crossed the highway last night to avoid the heavy traffic. Change: week. [They crossed the highway last week to avoid the heavy traffic.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 175

1. She already booked a table. Repeat.
2. She already booked a table. Add: at a restaurant. [She already booked a table at a restaurant.]
3. She already booked a table at a restaurant. Add: famous. [She already booked a table at a famous restaurant.]
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant. Add: yesterday. [She already booked a table at a famous restaurant yesterday.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 176

1. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city. Repeat.
2. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: restaurant. [The restaurant is in a beautiful location in the city.]
3. The restaurant is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: theater. [The theater is in a beautiful location in the city.]
4. The theater is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: good. [The theater is in a good location in the city.]
5. The theater is in a good location in the city. Change: church. [The church is in a good location in the city.]
6. The church is in a good location in the city. Change: village. [The church is in a good location in the village.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 177

1. They checked in at 5 o'clock. Repeat.
2. They checked in at 5 o'clock. Add: in the afternoon. [They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.]
3. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Add: yesterday. [They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.]
4. They will check out of the hotel. Repeat.
5. They will check out of the hotel. Add: tomorrow. [They will check out of the hotel tomorrow.]
6. They will check out of the hotel tomorrow. Add: at noon. [They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.]
7. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow. Change: my friend. [My friend will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.]
8. My friend will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow. Transform: who. [Who will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 178

1. They usually play basketball at the weekend. Repeat.
2. They usually play basketball at the weekend. Change: football. [They usually play football at the weekend.]
3. They usually play football at the weekend. Change: golf. [They usually play golf at the weekend.]
4. They usually play golf at the weekend. Change: we. [We usually play golf at the weekend.]
5. We usually play golf at the weekend. Change: I. [I usually play golf at the weekend.]
6. I usually play golf at the weekend. Change: she. [She usually plays golf at the weekend.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 179

1. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Repeat.
2. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Change: hospital. [I wanted to go to the hospital but it slipped my mind.]
3. I wanted to go to the hospital but it slipped my mind. Change: school. [I wanted to go to the school but it slipped my mind.]
4. I wanted to go to the school but it slipped my mind. Change: their. [I wanted to go to their school but it slipped my mind.]
5. I wanted to go to their school but it slipped my mind. Change: planned. [I planned to go to their school but it slipped my mind.]
6. I planned to go to their school but it slipped my mind. Change: house. [I planned to go to their house but it slipped my mind.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 180

1. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Repeat.
2. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Change: man. [The man told us the tale of his life.]
3. The man told us the tale of his life. Change: woman. [The woman told us the tale of her life.]
4. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Repeat.
5. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Add: in America. [He told us some interesting tales about his life in America.]
6. He told us some interesting tales about his life in America. Change: exciting. [He told us some exciting tales about his life in America.]
7. He told us some exciting tales about his life in America. Change: them. [He told them some exciting tales about his life in America.]
8. He told them some exciting tales about his life in America. Transform: who. [Who told them some exciting tales about his life in America?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 181

1. His friend spent his vacation in America. Repeat.
2. His friend spent his vacation in America. Change: cousin. [His cousin spent his vacation in America.]
3. His cousin spent his vacation in America. Change: Japan. [His cousin spent his vacation in Japan.]
4. His cousin spent his vacation in Japan. Add: last year. [His cousin spent his vacation in Japan last year.]
5. His cousin spent his vacation in Japan last year. Change: employee. [His employee spent his vacation in Japan last year.]
6. His employee spent his vacation in Japan last year. Change: England. [His employee spent his vacation in England last year.]
7. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: who. [Who spent his vacation in England last year?]
8. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: when. [When did his employee spend his vacation in England?]
9. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: where. [Where did his employee spend his vacation last year?]
10. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: negative sentence. [His employee did not spend his vacation in England last year.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 182

1. Have you ever planned to do something but it slipped your mind? What was it?
2. Where do you want to spend your vacation?
3. Do you like reading novels?
4. Do you play golf?
5. Do you know someone who dropped out of school?
6. Have you tried booking a table at a famous restaurant?
7. Is your house in a beautiful location?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **183**

Please refer to the definition file.

Relative Adverb 1 - **WHERE**

Page **184**

A relative adverb introduces a group of words, or a clause, that tells more about a noun.

A relative adverb can be used instead of a relative pronoun plus a preposition.

The three main relative adverbs are where, when, and why.

Examples:

That is the room in which we have our classes.

That is the room where we have our classes.

This is the place at which we met.

This is the place where we met.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 185

1. I usually work out in this room.
2. I hang out with my friends at the weekend.
3. She focuses on studying English.
4. The girl recalled what they did at school last week.
5. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone.
6. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job.
7. Their menu is found on the table.
8. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.
9. The beautiful beaches are one of the attractions in our country.
10. Teaching is her greatest skill.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 186

1. This is the building in which we first met.
2. This is the building where we first met.
3. That is the store in which my sister works.
4. That is the store where my sister works.
5. That is the school in which I studied English.
6. That is the school where I studied English.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 187

1. This is the room in which I usually work out. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which I usually work out. Change: where. [This is the room where I usually work out.]
3. This is the room where I usually work out. Change: building. [This is the building where I usually work out.]
4. This is the building where I usually work out. Change: place. [This is the place where I usually work out.]
5. This is the place where I usually work out. Change: hang out. [This is the place where I usually hang out.]
6. This is the place where I usually hang out. Change: they. [This is the place where they usually hang out.]
7. This is the place where they usually hang out. Change: sometimes. [This is the place where they sometimes hang out.]
8. This is the place where they sometimes hang out. Change: we. [This is the place where we sometimes hang out.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 188

1. This is the place at which tourists always take photos. Repeat.
2. This is the place at which tourists always take photos. Change: beach. [This is the beach at which tourists always take photos.]
3. This is the beach at which tourists always take photos. Change: where. [This is the beach where tourists always take photos.]
4. That beautiful beach is an attraction at which tourists always take photos. Repeat.
5. That beautiful beach is an attraction at which tourists always take photos. Change: where. [That beautiful beach is an attraction where tourists always take photos.]
6. That beautiful beach is an attraction where tourists always take photos. Change: restaurant. [That beautiful restaurant is an attraction where tourists always take photos.]
7. That beautiful restaurant is an attraction where tourists always take photos. Change: city. [That beautiful city is an attraction where tourists always take photos.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 189

1. This is the room in which she can focus on answering the test. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which she can focus on answering the test. Change: they.
[This is the room in which they can focus on answering the test.]
3. This is the room in which they can focus on answering the test. Change:
where. [This is the room where they can focus on answering the test.]
4. This is the room where they can focus on answering the test. Change: exam.
[This is the room where they can focus on answering the exam.]
5. This is the room where they can focus on answering the exam. Change: we.
[This is the room where we can focus on answering the exam.]
6. This is the room where we can focus on answering the exam. Change: I. [This
is the room where I can focus on answering the exam.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 190

1. The girl recalled what they did at school last week. Repeat.
2. The girl recalled what they did at school last week. Change: she. [The girl recalled what she did at school last week.]
3. The girl recalled what she did at school last week. Change: home. [The girl recalled what she did at home last week.]
4. The girl recalled what she did at home last week. Change: woman. [The woman recalled what she did at home last week.]
5. The woman recalled what she did at home last week. Change: office. [The woman recalled what she did in the office last week.]
6. The woman recalled what she did in the office last week. Change: president. [The president recalled what she did in the office last week.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 191

1. Their menu is found on the table. Repeat.
2. Their menu is found on the table. Change: desk. [Their menu is found on the desk.]
3. Their menu is found on the desk. Transform: what. [What is found on the desk?]
4. Their menu is found on the desk. Transform: where. [Where is the menu found?]
5. The menu is placed on the table. Repeat.
6. The menu is placed on the table. Transform: where. [Where is the menu placed?]
7. The menu is placed on the table. Transform: what. [What is placed on the table?]
8. The menu is placed on the table. Add: by the man. [The menu is placed on the table by the man.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 192

1. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone. Repeat.
2. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone. Change: brother. [My brother can afford to buy an expensive phone.]
3. My brother can afford to buy an expensive phone. Change: house. [My brother can afford to buy an expensive house.]
4. My brother can afford to buy an expensive house. Change: friend. [My friend can afford to buy an expensive house.]
5. My friend can afford to buy an expensive house. Change: dress. [My friend can afford to buy an expensive dress.]
6. My friend's skill is teaching. Repeat.
7. My friend's skill is teaching. Add: greatest. [My friend's greatest skill is teaching.]
8. My friend's greatest skill is teaching. Change: mother. [My mother's greatest skill is teaching.]
9. My mother's greatest skill is teaching. Change: cooking. [My mother's greatest skill is cooking.]
10. My mother's greatest skill is cooking. Change: sister. [My sister's greatest skill is cooking.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 193

1. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many people. Repeat.
2. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many people. Change: tourists. [The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.]
3. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists. Change: country. [The beautiful beaches in my country attract many tourists.]
4. The beautiful beaches in my country attract many tourists. Change: our. [The beautiful beaches in our country attract many tourists.]
5. The beautiful beaches in our country attract many tourists. Change: spots. [The beautiful spots in our country attract many tourists.]
6. The beautiful spots in our country attract many tourists. Change: churches. [The beautiful churches in our country attract many tourists.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 194

1. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job. Repeat.
2. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job. Change: a few. [The manager interviewed a few candidates for the job.]
3. The manager interviewed a few candidates for the job. Add: just. [The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the job.]
4. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the job. Change: position. [The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the position.]
5. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the position. Transform: who. [Who interviewed just a few candidates for the position?]
6. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the position. Transform: future tense. [The manager will interview just a few candidates for the position.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 195

1. This is the restaurant in which I usually eat. Repeat.
2. This is the restaurant in which I usually eat. Change: where. [This is the restaurant where I usually eat.]
3. This is the restaurant where I usually eat. Change: tourist attraction, visit. [This is the tourist attraction where I usually visit.]
4. This is the tourist attraction where I usually visit. Change: they. [This is the tourist attraction where they usually visit.]
5. This is the tourist attraction where they usually visit. Change: always. [This is the tourist attraction where they always visit.]
6. This is the tourist attraction where they always visit. Change: place. [This is the place where they always visit.]
7. This is the place where they always visit. Change: we. [This is the place where we always visit.]
8. This is the place where we always visit. Change: hang out. [This is the place where we always hang out.]
9. This is the place where we always hang out. Change: work out. [This is the place where we always work out.]
10. This is the place where we always work out. Add: at the weekend. [This is the place where we always work out at the weekend.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 196

1. Where do you usually hang out with your friends?
2. Do you know somebody who works out?
3. Are there beautiful attractions in your country? What?
4. What are your skills?
5. What is your greatest skill?
6. Can you afford to buy an expensive phone?
7. Can all people in your country afford to buy expensive phones?
8. Can you recall what you did yesterday? What?

1. His friend spent his vacation in America last year.
2. The novel she bought was expensive.
3. The teacher told us the tale of her life.
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant last week.
5. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.
6. They usually play golf at the weekend.
7. We crossed the highway yesterday.
8. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city.

1. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the evening yesterday.
2. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.
3. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind.
4. A friend of mine dropped out of school because of being sick.
5. I usually work out in this room.
6. I hang out with my friends at the weekend.
7. She focuses on studying English.
8. The girl recalled what they did at school last week.

1. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone.
2. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job.
3. Their menu is found on the table.
4. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.
5. The beautiful beaches are one of the attractions in our country.
6. Teaching is her greatest skill.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 200

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. He is really into music and movies.
4. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.
5. She filled the glass up with water.
6. I can't tell you the problem; my lips are sealed.
7. To know English grammar is important.
8. My friend likes to write poems.
9. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare.
10. He is famous for his love of poetry.
11. My sister likes to write essays.
12. She usually drops off when she listens to music.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music.
4. She filled the glass up with water.
5. He filled the two glasses up with orange juice.
6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.

Page 201

[1. She blacked out | right after the accident.]

[2. We finally had a serious talk last night; | that was a load off my mind.]

[3. She usually drops off | when she listens to music.]

[4. She filled the glass up | with water.]

[5. He filled the two glasses up | with orange juice.]

[6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me | last night.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 202

1. She is interested in reading books. Repeat.
2. She is interested in reading books. Change: my friend. [My friend is interested in reading books.]
3. My friend is interested in reading books. Change: into. [My friend is into reading books.]
4. My friend is into reading books. Change: poems. [My friend is into reading poems.]
5. My friend is into reading poems. Change: writing. [My friend is into writing poems.]
6. My friend is into writing poems. Change: sister. [My sister is into writing poems.]
7. My sister is into writing poems. Change: essays. [My sister is into writing essays.]
8. My sister is into writing essays. Change: daughter. [My daughter is into writing essays.]
9. My daughter is into writing essays. Change: his. [His daughter is into writing essays.]
10. His daughter is into writing essays. Add: poems. [His daughter is into writing essays and poems.]
11. His daughter is into writing essays. Transform: who. [Who is into writing essays?]
12. His daughter is into writing essays and poems. Transform: who. [Who is into writing essays and poems?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 203

1. She blacked out right after the accident. Repeat.
2. She blacked out right after the accident. Change: he. [He blacked out right after the accident.]
3. He blacked out right after the accident. Change: the lady. [The lady blacked out right after the accident.]
4. The lady blacked out right after the accident. Change: man. [The man blacked out right after the accident.]
5. The man blacked out right after the accident. Change: woman. [The woman blacked out right after the accident.]
6. The woman blacked out right after the accident. Change: manager. [The manager blacked out right after the accident.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 204

1. To know grammar is important. Repeat.
2. To know grammar is important. Add: English. [To know English grammar is important.]
3. To know English grammar is important. Add: very. [To know English grammar is very important.]
4. To know English grammar is very important. Add: for students. [To know English grammar is very important for students.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 205

1. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Repeat.
2. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Change: man. [The man told us the tale of his life.]
3. The man told us the tale of his life. Change: woman. [The woman told us the tale of her life.]
4. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Repeat.
5. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Add: in America. [He told us some interesting tales about his life in America.]
6. He told us some interesting tales about his life in America. Change: exciting. [He told us some exciting tales about his life in America.]
7. He told us some exciting tales about his life in America. Change: them. [He told them some exciting tales about his life in America.]
8. He told them some exciting tales about his life in America. Transform: who. [Who told them some exciting tales about his life in America?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 206

1. The book she bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The book she bought was expensive. Change: novel. [The novel she bought was expensive.]
3. The novel she bought was expensive. Change: cheap. [The novel she bought was cheap.]
4. The novel she bought was cheap. Change: I. [The novel I bought was cheap.]
5. The novel I bought was cheap. Add: yesterday. [The novel I bought yesterday was cheap.]
6. The novel I bought yesterday was cheap. Add: that. [The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap.]
7. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap. Change: expensive. [The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive.]
8. The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive. Add: not. [The novel that I bought yesterday was not expensive.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 207

1. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Repeat.
2. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Change: theory.
[The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.]
3. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: woman.
[The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
4. The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
teacher. [The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
5. The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
worker. [The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world.]
6. The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change:
students. [The students have their own theory of the beginning of the world.]

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **208**

1. This is the building in which we first met.
2. This is the building where we first met.
3. That is the store in which my sister works.
4. That is the store where my sister works.
5. That is the school in which I studied English.
6. That is the school where I studied English.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 209

1. This is the room in which I usually work out. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which I usually work out. Change: where. [This is the room where I usually work out.]
3. This is the room where I usually work out. Change: building. [This is the building where I usually work out.]
4. This is the building where I usually work out. Change: place. [This is the place where I usually work out.]
5. This is the place where I usually work out. Change: hang out. [This is the place where I usually hang out.]
6. This is the place where I usually hang out. Change: they. [This is the place where they usually hang out.]
7. This is the place where they usually hang out. Change: sometimes. [This is the place where they sometimes hang out.]
8. This is the place where they sometimes hang out. Change: we. [This is the place where we sometimes hang out.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 210

1. Where do you usually hang out with your friends?
2. Do you know somebody who works out?
3. Are there beautiful attractions in your country? Like what?
4. What are your skills?
5. What is your greatest skill?
6. Can you afford to buy an expensive phone?
7. Can all people in your country afford to buy expensive phones?
8. Can you recall what you did yesterday? What did you do?

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 211

1. She is interested in reading books.

Change: my friend – [My friend is interested in reading books.]

2. My daughter is into writing essays.

Change: his – [His daughter is into writing essays.]

3. His favorite poet is William Shakespeare.

Change: my – [My favorite poet is William Shakespeare.]

4. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world.

Change: theory – [The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.]

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 212

5. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap.

Change: expensive – [The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive.]

6. They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic.

Change: last night – [They crossed the highway last night to avoid the heavy traffic.]

7. This is the place where I usually hang out.

Change: they – [This is the place where they usually hang out.]

Relative Adverb 2 - **WHEN**

Page 213

The relative adverb **when** means “in which”, “on which”, or “at which” and is used to refer to a time expression.

Examples:

I remember the day **on which** we first met. / I remember the day **when** we first met.

December is the month **in which** most people in my country gather together. / December is the month **when** most people in my country gather together.

8 a.m. is the time **at which** I get up. / 8 a.m. is the time **when** I get up.

Sometimes, another word such as “time” or “point” needs to be used with “at which” to make “at which time” or “at which point”.

“When” replaces all 3 words in such cases.

I arrived home at 10 o'clock **at which time/point** my parents were already asleep.

I arrived home at 10 o'clock **when** my parents were already asleep.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 214

1. I remember the day on which we first met.
2. I remember the day when we first met.
3. July 21st was the date on which they had an accident.
4. July 21st was the date when they had an accident.
5. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.
6. January is the month when I visit my relatives' place.
7. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which time my parents were already asleep.
8. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when my parents were already asleep.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 215

1. I remember the day on which we first met. Repeat.
2. I remember the day on which we first met. Change: when. [I remember the day when we first met.]
3. I remember the day when we first met. Change: year. [I remember the year when we first met.]
4. I remember the year when we first met. Change: in which. [I remember the year in which we first met.]
5. I remember the year in which we first met. Change: last. [I remember the year in which we last met.]
6. I remember the year in which we last met. Change: when. [I remember the year when we last met.]
7. I remember the year when we last met. Change: talked. [I remember the year when we last talked.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 216

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock. Repeat.
2. I arrived home at 10 o'clock. Add: at which they were asleep. [I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which they were asleep.]
3. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which they were asleep. Change: when. [I arrived home at 10 o'clock when they were asleep.]
4. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when they were asleep. Change: 11. [I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were asleep.]
5. I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were asleep. Add: already. [I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were already asleep.]
6. I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were already asleep. Transform: who. [Who arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were already asleep?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 217

1. July was the month in which they had an accident. Repeat.
2. July was the month in which they had an accident. Change: March. [March was the month in which they had an accident.]
3. March was the month in which they had an accident. Add: 21st; change: date. [March 21st was the date on which they had an accident.]
4. March 21st was the date on which they had an accident. Change: June. [June 21st was the date on which they had an accident.]
5. June 21st was the date on which they had an accident. Change: when. [June 21st was the date when they had an accident.]
6. June 21st was the date when they had an accident. Change: activity. [June 21st was the date when they had an activity.]
7. June 21st was the date when they had an activity. Add: at school. [June 21st was the date when they had an activity at school.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 218

1. There are days on which students are lazy. Repeat.
2. There are days on which students are lazy. Change: when. [There are days when students are lazy.]
3. There are days when students are lazy. Add: my. [There are days when my students are lazy.]
4. There are days when my students are lazy. Change: children. [There are days when my children are lazy.]
5. There are times at which it's safe to walk alone at night in my town. Repeat.
6. There are times at which it's safe to walk alone at night in my town. Change: dangerous. [There are times at which it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.]
7. There are times at which it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town. Change: when. [There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.]
8. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town. Change: city. [There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my city.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 219

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock on which my parents were already asleep.
[incorrect – at which]
2. There are days on which students are lazy. [correct]
3. She arrived home at 11 o'clock at which time her parents were already asleep. [correct]
4. June 21st was the time at which they had an accident. [incorrect – on which]
5. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
[correct]
6. I remember the year on which we last met. [incorrect – in which]
7. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place. [correct]

Freer Exercise

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions
or changing the relative adverbs.

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the date *at which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.

Page 220

[1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which my parents were already asleep.]

[2. June 21st was the time on which they had an accident.]

[3. I remember the year in which we last met.]

[4. There are times at which it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.]

Freer Exercise

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions
or changing the relative adverbs.

5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

Page 221

[5. December is the month when most people in my country gather together.]

[6. December is the month in which most people in my country gather together.]

[7. There are days on which my children are lazy.]

[8. There are times when it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 222

Please refer to the definition file.

Relative Adverb - **WHY**

Page 223

The relative adverb **why** means “for which” and is used to refer to a reason.

Examples:

I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.

I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

The man can't find the reasons for which he loves her.

The man can't find the reasons why he loves her.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 224

1. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.
2. My father gave me a warning about the danger of walking alone in the evening.
3. The manager blamed the worker for the accident.
4. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.
5. The teacher's assumption was wrong.
6. Bad things always disappoint people.
7. She has the tendency to go to work late.
8. I believe in learning by doing.
9. All work and no play is not a good thing for people.
10. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 225

1. She slept early because she has the tendency to wake up late.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
4. Danger is the reason for which my father doesn't want me to go home late.
5. Danger is the reason why my father doesn't want me to go home late.
6. I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.
7. I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 226

1. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Repeat.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: why. [The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.]
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: I. [The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late.]
4. The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late. Change: you. [The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late.]
5. The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late. Change: they. [The reason why they slept early is their tendency to wake up late.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 227

1. I believe in learning by doing. Repeat.
2. I believe in learning by doing. Change: she. [She believes in learning by doing.]
3. She believes in learning by doing. Change: studying. [She believes in learning by studying.]
4. She believes in learning by studying. Change: people. [People believe in learning by studying.]
5. People believe in learning by studying. Change: doing. [People believe in learning by doing.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 228

1. Bad things disappoint people. Repeat.
2. Bad things disappoint people. Add: usually. [Bad things usually disappoint people.]
3. Bad things usually disappoint people. Change: always. [Bad things always disappoint people.]
4. Bad things always disappoint people. Change: us. [Bad things always disappoint us.]
5. Bad things always disappoint us. Change: me. [Bad things always disappoint me.]
6. His son failed the exam and it disappointed him. Repeat.
7. His son failed the exam and it disappointed him. Transform: who. [Who failed in the exam?]
8. His son failed the exam; it disappointed him. Transform: what. [What disappointed him?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 229

1. Danger is the reason for which my father gave me a warning. Repeat.
2. Danger is the reason for which my father gave me a warning. Change: why. [Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning.]
3. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning. Add: about walking alone in the evening. [Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning about walking alone in the evening.]
4. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening. Repeat.
5. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening. Change: mother. [My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.]
6. My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening. Change: brother. [My brother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 230

1. The teacher assumed the student understood the lesson. Repeat.
2. The teacher assumed the student understood the lesson. Add: that. [The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.]
3. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson. Add: didn't. [The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the lesson.]
4. The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the lesson. Add: new. [The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the new lesson.]
5. The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the new lesson. Add: yesterday. [The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the new lesson yesterday.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 231

1. The teacher's assumption was wrong. Repeat.
2. The teacher's assumption was wrong. Change: right. [The teacher's assumption was right.]
3. The teacher's assumption was right. Change: correct. [The teacher's assumption was correct.]
4. The teacher's assumption was correct. Change: my. [My teacher's assumption was correct.]
5. My teacher's assumption was correct. Change: mother. [My mother's assumption was correct.]
6. My mother's assumption was correct. Change: manager. [My manager's assumption was correct.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 232

1. All work and no play is not a good thing. Repeat.
2. All work and no play is not a good thing. Add: for people. [All work and no play is not a good thing for people.]
3. All work and no play is not a good thing for people. Change: you. [All work and no play is not a good thing for you.]
4. All work and no play is not a good thing for you. Change: him. [All work and no play is not a good thing for him.]
5. All work and no play is the reason for which she's now sick. Repeat.
6. All work and no play is the reason for which she's now sick. Change: they. [All work and no play is the reason for which they are now sick.]
7. All work and no play is the reason for which they are now sick. Change: why. [All work and no play is the reason why they are now sick.]
8. All work and no play is the reason why they are now sick. Change: you. [All work and no play is the reason why you are now sick.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 233

1. The manager blamed the worker for the accident. Repeat.
2. The manager blamed the worker for the accident. Change: president. [The president blamed the worker for the accident.]
3. The president blamed the worker for the accident. Change: shop owner. [The shop owner blamed the worker for the accident.]
4. The shop owner blamed the worker for the accident. Change: me. [The shop owner blamed me for the accident.]
5. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason for which he blamed me. Repeat.
6. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason for which he blamed me. Change: why. [An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me.]
7. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me. Change: they. [An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why they blamed me.]
8. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why they blamed me. Change: home. [An accident happened at home; that's the reason why they blamed me.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 234

1. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Repeat.
2. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Change: she. [She gave the competition her best shot in order to win.]
3. She gave the competition her best shot in order to win. Change: the players. [The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win.]
4. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win. Change: it. [The players gave it their best shot in order to win.]
5. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Repeat.
6. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Change: I. [The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot.]
7. The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: why. [The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot.]
8. The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: he. [The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot.]
9. The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot. Change: you. [The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot.]
10. The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot. Change: competition. [The reason why you won the competition was that you gave it your best shot.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 235

1. All work and no play is the reason in which they are now sick. - [incorrect - All work and no play is the reason for which they are now sick.]
2. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning. - [correct]
3. The reason which you won the game was that you gave it your best shot. - [incorrect - The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot.]
4. The man can't find the reasons by which he loves her. - [incorrect - The man can't find the reasons for which he loves her.]
5. The teacher doesn't know the reason why John is not in school today. - [correct]

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning about walking alone in the evening.
2. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win.
3. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me.

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

4. My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.
5. My father gave me a warning of the danger about walking alone in the evening.

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **238**

Please refer to the definition file.

PREPARATORY “IT”

Page 239

An infinitive can be used as the subject of a clause; however, it is not very common.

We usually prefer to start the sentence with an “it” if the subject of a clause is an infinitive .

Examples:

To learn English is fun. / It is fun to learn English.

To go to England is my friend's dream. / It is my friend's dream to go to England.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 240

1. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.
2. The man showed us some card tricks.
3. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.
4. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.
5. She tried to balance the book on her head.
6. She lost her balance and fell over.
7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug.
8. The workers received many benefits from the company.
9. I was born in 1884: you work out my age.
10. I can account for the mistake I made.
11. Her parents found out that she was pregnant.
12. She is checking out the book I gave her.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 241

1. To learn English is fun.
2. It is fun to learn English.
3. To make another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
4. It is a good thing to make another attempt in order to win the game.
5. To account for the mistake I made is not very easy.
6. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I made.
7. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.
8. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 242

1. The man showed us some card tricks. Repeat.
2. The man showed us some card tricks. Change: girl. [The girl showed us some card tricks.]
3. The girl showed us some card tricks. Change: boy. [The boy showed us some card tricks.]
4. The boy showed us some card tricks. Change: woman. [The woman showed us some card tricks.]
5. The woman showed us some card tricks. Change: he. [He showed us some card tricks.]
6. He showed us some card tricks. Change: they. [They showed us some card tricks.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 243

1. The woman was crying in terror. Repeat.
2. The woman was crying in terror. Add: when the accident happened. [The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
3. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: girl. [The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
4. The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: mother. [The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
5. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: who. [Who was crying in terror when the accident happened?]
6. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: when. [When was the mother crying in terror?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 244

1. The teacher checked out my paper. Repeat.
2. The teacher checked out my paper. Add: when I was answering. [The teacher checked out my paper when I was answering.]
3. The teacher checked out my paper when I was answering. Change: writing. [The teacher checked out my paper when I was writing.]
4. The teacher checked out my paper when I was writing. Change: student. [The student checked out my paper when I was writing.]
5. I can account for the mistake I made. Repeat.
6. I can account for the mistake I made. Change: she. [She can account for the mistake she made.]
7. She can account for the mistake she made. Change: had. [She can account for the mistake she had.]
8. She can account for the mistake she had. Add: in the exam. [She can account for the mistake she had in the exam.]

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 245

1. She tried to balance the book on her head. Repeat.
2. She tried to balance the book on her head. Change: pen, hand. [She tried to balance the pen on her hand.]
3. She tried to balance the pen on her hand. Change: he, his. [He tried to balance the pen on his hand.]
4. He tried to balance the pen on his hand. Change: books, arm. [He tried to balance the books on his arm.]
5. She lost her balance and fell over. Repeat.
6. She lost her balance and fell over. Change: he, his. [He lost his balance and fell over.]
7. He lost his balance and fell over. Change: they, their. [They lost their balance and fell over.]
8. They lost their balance and fell over. Change: I, my. [I lost my balance and fell over.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 246

1. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company. Repeat.
2. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company. Change: America. [To go to America is one benefit I have in our company.]
3. To go to America is one benefit I have in our company. Transform: what. [What is one benefit I have in our company?]
4. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England. Repeat.
5. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England. Change: she. [It is one benefit she has in the company to go to England.]
6. It is one benefit she has in the company to go to England. Change: workers. [It is one benefit the workers have in the company to go to England.]
7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug. Repeat.
8. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug. Add: old. [Many sick old people will benefit from the new drug.]
9. Many sick old people will benefit from the new drug. Transform: who. [Who will benefit from the new drug?]
10. Many sick old people will benefit from the new drug. Transform: past. [Many sick old people benefitted from the new drug.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 247

1. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Repeat.
2. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Change: president. [The president attempted to stop the crime in my country.]
3. The president attempted to stop the crime in my country. Transform: who. [Who attempted to stop the crime in my country?]
4. The president attempted to stop the crime in my country. Transform: what. [What did the president attempt to stop in my country?]
5. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Repeat.
6. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Change: president. [The president made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.]
7. The president made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Transform: who. [Who made an attempt to stop the crime in my country?]
8. The president made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Transform: where. [Where did the president make an attempt to stop the crime?]

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 248

1. I was born in 1884; you work out my age. Repeat.
2. I was born in 1884; you work out my age. Change: she, her. [She was born in 1884; you work out her age.]
3. She was born in 1884; you work out her age. Change: he, his. [He was born in 1884; you work out his age.]
4. He was born in 1884; you work out his age. Change: they, their. [They were born in 1884; you work out their age.]
5. They were able to work out their family problem. Repeat.
6. They were able to work out their family problem. Change: we, our. [We were able to work out our family problem.]
7. We were able to work out our family problem. Change: she, her. [She was able to work out her family problem.]
8. She was able to work out her family problem. Change: you, your. [You were able to work out your family problem.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 249

1. Her parents found out that she was pregnant. Repeat.
2. Her parents found out that she was pregnant. Add: and her brother. [Her parents and her brother found out that she was pregnant.]
3. Her parents and her brother found out that she was pregnant. Change: sick. [Her parents and her brother found out that she was sick.]
4. Her parents and her brother found out that she was sick. Change: lying. [Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying.]
5. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying. Add: to them. [Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying to them.]
6. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying to them. Transform: who. [Who found out that she was lying to them?]
7. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying to them. Add: did not. [Her parents and her brother did not find out that she was lying to them.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 250

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little. [To find out his problem is a little difficult.]
3. To find out his problem is a little difficult. Transform: preparatory it. [It is a little difficult to find out his problem.]
4. It is a little difficult to find out his problem. Change: very. [It is very difficult to find out his problem.]
5. It is very difficult to find out his problem. Transform: whose. [Whose problem is very difficult to find out?]
6. To go to England is my friend's dream. Repeat.
7. To go to England is my friend's dream. Transform: preparatory it. [It is my friend's dream to go to England.]
8. It is my friend's dream to go to England. Change: sister. [It is my sister's dream to go to England.]
9. It is my sister's dream to go to England. Change: America. [It is my sister's dream to go to America.]
10. It is my sister's dream to go to America. Transform: what. [What is my sister's dream?]

Freer Exercise

Transform the sentences below by making use of the preparatory "it".

1. *To study* English is fun.
2. *To go* to England is my sister's dream.
3. His problem is difficult *to find out*.
4. *To account for* the mistake I made is not very easy.
5. *To go* to England is one benefit I have in our company.
6. *To give* another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
7. *To balance* the book on my head is easy for me.

Page 251

[1. It is fun to study English.]

[2. It is my sister's dream to go to England.]

[3. It is difficult to find out his problem.]

[4. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I did.]

[5. It is one benefit I have in the company to go England.]

[6. It is a good thing to give another attempt in order to win the game.]

[7. It is easy for me to balance the book on my head.]

- 1. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.**
- 2. My father gave me a warning of the danger of walking alone in the evening.**
- 3. The manager blamed the worker for the accident.**
- 4. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.**
- 5. The teacher's assumption was wrong.**

6. Bad things always disappoint people.
7. She has the tendency to go to work late.
8. I believe in learning by doing.
9. All work and no play is not a good thing for people.
10. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win.

1. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.
2. The man showed us some card tricks.
3. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.
4. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.
5. She tried to balance the book on her head.

6. She lost her balance and fell over.
7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug.
8. The workers received many benefits from the company.
9. I was born in 1884: you work out my age.
10. I can account for the mistake I made.

1. To learn English is fun.
2. It is fun to learn English.
3. To make another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
4. It is a good thing to make another attempt in order to win the game.
5. To account for the mistake I made is not very easy.
6. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I made.
7. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.
8. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 257

1. I remember the day on which we first met.
2. I remember the day when we first met.
3. July 21st was the date on which they had an accident.
4. July 21st was the date when they had an accident.
5. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.
6. January is the month when I visit my relatives' place.
7. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which time my parents were already asleep.
8. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when my parents were already asleep.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 258

1. I remember the day on which we first met. Repeat.
2. I remember the day on which we first met. Change: when. [I remember the day when we first met.]
3. I remember the day when we first met. Change: year. [I remember the year when we first met.]
4. I remember the year when we first met. Change: in which. [I remember the year in which we first met.]
5. I remember the year in which we first met. Change: last. [I remember the year in which we last met.]
6. I remember the year in which we last met. Change: when. [I remember the year when we last met.]
7. I remember the year when we last met. Change: talked. [I remember the year when we last talked.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 259

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock on which my parents were already asleep.
[incorrect – at which]
2. There are days on which students are lazy. [correct]
3. She arrived home at 11 o'clock at which time her parents were already asleep. [correct]
4. June 21st was the time at which they had an accident. [incorrect – on which]
5. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
[correct]
6. I remember the year on which we last met. [incorrect – in which]
7. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place. [correct]

Freer Exercise

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions
or changing the relative adverbs.

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents
were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the date *at which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone
at night in my town.

Page 260

[1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which my parents were already asleep.]

[2. June 21st was the time on which they had an accident.]

[3. I remember the year in which we last met.]

[4. There are times at which it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.]

Freer Exercise

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions
or changing the relative adverbs.

5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

Page 261

[5. December is the month when most people in my country gather together.]

[6. December is the month in which most people in my country gather together.]

[7. There are days on which my children are lazy.]

[8. There are times when it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.]

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 262

1. She slept early because she has the tendency to wake up late.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
4. Danger is the reason for which my father doesn't want me to go home late.
5. Danger is the reason why my father doesn't want me to go home late.
6. I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.
7. I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 263

1. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Repeat.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: why. [The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.]
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: I. [The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late.]
4. The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late. Change: you. [The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late.]
5. The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late. Change: they. [The reason why they slept early is their tendency to wake up late.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 264

1. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Repeat.
2. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Change: she. [She gave the competition her best shot in order to win.]
3. She gave the competition her best shot in order to win. Change: the players. [The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win.]
4. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win. Change: it. [The players gave it their best shot in order to win.]
5. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Repeat.
6. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Change: I. [The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot.]
7. The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: why. [The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot.]
8. The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: he. [The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot.]
9. The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot. Change: you. [The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot.]
10. The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot. Change: competition. [The reason why you won the competition was that you gave it your best shot.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 265

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little. [To find out his problem is a little difficult.]
3. To find out his problem is a little difficult. Transform: preparatory it. [It is a little difficult to find out his problem.]
4. It is a little difficult to find out his problem. Change: very. [It is very difficult to find out his problem.]
5. It is very difficult to find out his problem. Transform: whose. [Whose problem is very difficult to find out?]
6. To go to England is my friend's dream. Repeat.
7. To go to England is my friend's dream. Transform: preparatory it. [It is my friend's dream to go to England.]
8. It is my friend's dream to go to England. Change: sister. [It is my sister's dream to go to England.]
9. It is my sister's dream to go to England. Change: America. [It is my sister's dream to go to America.]
10. It is my sister's dream to go to America. Transform: what. [What is my sister's dream?]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 266

1. The woman was crying in terror. Repeat.
2. The woman was crying in terror. Add: when the accident happened. [The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
3. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: girl. [The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
4. The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: mother. [The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened.]
5. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: who. [Who was crying in terror when the accident happened?]
6. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: when. [When was the mother crying in terror?]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 267

1. The man showed us some card tricks. Repeat.
2. The man showed us some card tricks. Change: girl. [The girl showed us some card tricks.]
3. The girl showed us some card tricks. Change: boy. [The boy showed us some card tricks.]
4. The boy showed us some card tricks. Change: woman. [The woman showed us some card tricks.]
5. The woman showed us some card tricks. Change: he. [He showed us some card tricks.]
6. He showed us some card tricks. Change: they. [They showed us some card tricks.]

Freer Exercise

Transform the sentences below by making use of the preparatory "it".

1. *To study* English is fun.
2. *To go* to England is my sister's dream.
3. His problem is difficult *to find out*.
4. *To account for* the mistake I made is not very easy.
5. *To go* to England is one benefit I have in our company.
6. *To give* another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
7. *To balance* the book on my head is easy for me.

Page 268

[1. It is fun to study English.]

[2. It is my sister's dream to go to England.]

[3. It is difficult to find out his problem.]

[4. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I did.]

[5. It is one benefit I have in the company to go England.]

[6. It is a good thing to give another attempt in order to win the game.]

[7. It is easy for me to balance the book on my head.]

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 269

1. There are days on which students are lazy.

Change: when – [There are days when students are lazy.]

2. July was the month in which they had an accident.

Change: March – [March was the month in which they had an accident.]

3. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.

Change: why – [The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.]

4. She believes in learning by doing.

Change: studying – [She believes in learning by studying.]

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 270

5. Bad things usually disappoint people.

Change: always - [Bad things always disappoint people.]

6. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.

Change: America – [To go to America is one benefit I have in our company.]

7. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.

Change: president – [The president attempted to stop the crime in my country.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 271

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 272

1. The man assured the lady that he was going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 273

- 9. Children tend to be like their parents.
- 10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
- 11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
- 12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
- 13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
- 14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
- 15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 274

1. I suppose she's now happy. Repeat.
2. I suppose she's now happy. Add: with her life. [I suppose she's now happy with her life.]
3. I suppose she's now happy with her life. Add: very. [I suppose she's now very happy with her life.]
4. I suppose she's now very happy with her life. Add: married. [I suppose she's now very happy with her married life.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 275

1. There's a small drawer beneath the table. Repeat.
2. There's a small drawer beneath the table. Change: bed. [There's a small drawer beneath the bed.]
3. There's a small drawer beneath the bed. Change: two. [There are two drawers beneath the bed.]
4. There are two drawers beneath the bed. Change: table. [There are two drawers beneath the table.]
5. There are two drawers beneath the table. Change: boxes. [There are two boxes beneath the table.]
6. There are two boxes beneath the table. Change: three. [There are three boxes beneath the table.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 276

1. The man assured her that he was going to her party. Repeat.
2. The man assured her that he was going to her party. Change: woman. [The woman assured her that she was going to her party.]
3. The woman assured her that she was going to her party. Change: wedding. [The woman assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
4. The woman assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change: manager. [The manager assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
5. The manager assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change: lady. [The lady assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
6. The lady assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change: him. [The lady assured him that she was going to his wedding.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 277

1. I will dare to walk home alone. Repeat.
2. I will dare to walk home alone. Add: in the evening. [I will dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
3. I will dare to walk home alone in the evening. Change: she. [She will dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
4. She will dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: negative. [She will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
5. She will not dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: past. [She did not dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
6. She did not dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: who. [Who did not dare to walk home alone in the evening?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 278

1. His interest declined. Repeat.
2. His interest declined. Add: father's. [His father's interest declined.]
3. His father's interest declined. Add: in the project. [His father's interest in the project declined.]
4. His father's interest in the project declined. Add: when his mother died. [His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.]
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died. Add: last year. [His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died last year.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 279

1. She declined the company's job offer. Repeat.
2. She declined the company's job offer. Change: I. [I declined the company's job offer.]
3. I declined the company's job offer. Change: we. [We declined the company's job offer.]
4. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Repeat.
5. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Add: our company's. [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month.]
6. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month. Change: year. [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year.]
7. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year. Change: little. [There's a little decline in our company's sales this year.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 280

1. My sister tends her garden. Repeat.
2. My sister tends her garden. Add: carefully. [My sister carefully tends her garden.]
3. My sister carefully tends her garden. Add: and my mother. [My sister and my mother carefully tend their garden.]
4. My sister and my mother carefully tend their garden. Add: younger. [My younger sister and my mother carefully tend their garden.]
5. Children tend to be like their parents. Repeat.
6. Children tend to be like their parents. Add: really. [Children tend to be really like their parents.]
7. Children tend to be really like their parents. Add: young. [Young children tend to be really like their parents.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 281

1. The man persuaded the lady. Repeat.
2. The man persuaded the lady. Add: to leave. [The man persuaded the lady to leave.]
3. The man persuaded the lady to leave. Add: the country. [The man persuaded the lady to leave the country.]
4. The man persuaded the lady to leave the country. Add: tried. [The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.]
5. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country. Add: and go to America. [The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country and go to America.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 282

1. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Repeat.
2. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Change: my friend. [My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice.]
3. My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice. Change: called him. [My friend called him but he didn't notice.]
4. My friend called him but he didn't notice. Add: waved her hand. [My friend waved her hand and called him but he didn't notice.]
5. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Repeat.
6. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Transform: what. [What is a notice?]
7. What is a notice? [A notice is a written or printed announcement.]
8. Are there any notices on the walls of that building? [Yes, there are some notices on the walls of this building.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 283

1. He had a really good deal on his new car. Repeat.
2. He had a really good deal on his new car. Change: house. [He had a really good deal on his new house.]
3. He had a really good deal on his new house. Change: their family. [Their family had a really good deal on their new house.]
4. Their family had a really good deal on their new house. Change: computers. [Their family had a really good deal on their new computers.]
5. We deal with companies which have a good record. Repeat.
6. We deal with companies which have a good record. Add: only. [We only deal with companies which have a good record.]
7. We only deal with companies which have a good record. Change: they. [They only deal with companies which have a good record.]
8. They only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: what. [What companies do they only deal with?]
9. They only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: future tense. [They will only deal with companies which have a good record.]
10. They will only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: past tense. [They only dealt with companies which had a good record.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 284

1. What can you see beneath your table?
2. Do you agree that children tend to be like their parents? Why or why not?
3. Have you ever tried to decline a job offer?
4. What do you suppose will happen to you 4 years from now?
5. Does your mother tend a garden at home?
6. Would you dare to walk home alone in the evening in my country?
7. Have you tried persuading people to do something?

Relative Clauses – **DEFINING AND NON DEFINING**

Page 285

Relative clauses add extra information to a sentence by defining a noun.

They are usually divided into two types – defining relative clauses and non-defining relative clauses.

1. Relative clauses with commas provide additional information which can be omitted; they are called “non-defining relative clauses”.

For example, “My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day”.

“Who is 45 years old” is a non-defining relative clause in this sentence. It adds extra information to the sentence.

2. Relative clauses without commas provide important information about the subject or object; they are

called “defining relative clauses”. For example, “The bag which she gave me was very old”.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 286

****NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The lady, who is wearing a red blouse, is my friend.
2. My sister's bag, which I don't like, is very old.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday.
4. The book, which is thick, is expensive.
5. The house, which is across from our house, is very big.
6. That man, who is in their house, is my teacher.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 287

****DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The bag which she gave me was very old.
2. The book that he is reading is mine.
3. The lady who is wearing a red dress is my friend.
4. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
5. The task which they did was difficult.
6. My sister who helped me with my task got sick.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 288

****NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. My father goes swimming. Repeat.
2. My father goes swimming. Add: who is 45 years old. [My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming.]
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming. Change: mother. [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming.]
4. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming. Add: every day. [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.]
5. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day. Change: running. [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes running every day.]
6. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes running every day. Change: sister. [My sister, who is 45 years old, goes running every day.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 289

****DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The bag she gave me was very old. Repeat.
2. The bag she gave me was very old. Add: which. [The bag which she gave me was very old.]
3. The bag which she gave me was very old. Change: that. [The bag that she gave me was very old.]
4. The bag that she gave me was very old. Change: blouse. [The blouse that she gave me was very old.]
5. The blouse that she gave me was very old. Change: nice. [The blouse that she gave me was very nice.]
6. The blouse that she gave me was very nice. Change: dress. [The dress that she gave me was very nice.]

Identification Exercise

Identify whether a sentence has a defining or non-defining relative clause.

1. I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday.
2. The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice.
3. The bag which she gave me was very big.
4. The bag, which she gave me, was very big.
5. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday.
6. The man who is 45 years old goes swimming everyday.

Page 290

[1. defining relative clause]

[2. non-defining relative clause]

[3. defining relative clause]

[4. non-defining relative clause]

[5. non-defining relative clause]

[6. defining relative clause]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 291

1. My brother goes swimming. Repeat.
2. My brother goes swimming. Add: who is 30 years old. - [My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming.]
3. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming. Add: every Friday. - [My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday.]
4. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday. Transform: who. - [Who goes swimming every Friday?]
5. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday. Transform: defining relative clause. - [My brother who is 30 years old goes swimming every Friday.]
6. My brother who is 30 years old goes swimming every Friday. Change: running. - [My brother who is 30 years old goes running every Friday.]
7. My brother who is 30 years old goes running every Friday. Question: Defining or non-defining? - [Defining relative clause.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 292

1. The house which my father bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: what. [What did my father buy which was expensive?]
3. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: who. [Who bought the house which was expensive?]
4. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Repeat.
5. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: who. [Who uses the computer that is heavy?]
6. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: what. [What does my sister use that is heavy?]
7. The house, which is across from our house, is very big. Repeat.
8. The house, which is across from our house, is very big. Transform: defining relative clause. [The house which is across our house is very big.]
9. The house which is across from our house is very big. Transform: where. [Where is the house which is very big?]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 293

1. "I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday." has a non-defining relative clause. [incorrect – defining relative clause]
2. "The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice." has a defining relative clause. [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
3. "The bag which she gave me was very big." has a defining relative clause. [correct]
4. "The bag, which she gave me, was very big." has a defining relative clause. [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
5. "My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day." has a non-defining relative clause. [correct]
6. "The man who is 45 years old goes swimming every day." has a defining relative clause. [correct]

Freer Exercise

Combine the two sentences to make one sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause.

1. I broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*
2. The fruit is on the table. *The fruit isn't fresh.*
3. She loves reading books. *The books which have happy endings.*
4. I live in a big house. *The house across from the green building.*
5. I will wear the red dress tomorrow. *The dress is very nice.*

Page 294

[1. I broke the computer that belonged to my father.]

[2. The fruit that isn't fresh is on the table.]

[3. She loves reading books which have happy endings.]

[4. I live in a big house which is across from the green building.] [5. I will wear the red dress which is very nice tomorrow.]

Freer Exercise

Make 2 sentences with defining relative clauses and
2 sentences with non-defining relative clauses.

Page 295

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 296

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 298

1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do well.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 299

8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up.
11. The criminal decided to spare her.
12. He knows the method inside out.
13. The student has learned the poem by heart.
14. The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 300

1. There's a risk of an accident happening in that place.
2. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
3. There's a risk of an accident happening in my place.
4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my town.
5. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.
6. There's a risk of an accident happening in this village.
7. There's a risk of an accident happening in this city.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 301

1. My sister likes eating biscuits. Repeat.
2. My sister likes eating biscuits. Change: friend. [My friend likes eating biscuits.]
3. My friend likes eating biscuits. Change: salad. [My friend likes eating salad.]
4. My friend likes eating salad. Add: fruit. [My friend likes eating fruit salad.]
5. My friend likes eating fruit salad. Change: potato. [My friend likes eating potato salad.]
6. My friend likes eating potato salad. Change: mother. [My mother likes eating potato salad.]
7. My mother likes eating potato salad. Add: father. [My mother and father like eating potato salad.]
8. My mother and father like eating potato salad. Change: mushroom. [My mother and father like eating mushroom salad.]
9. My mother and father like eating mushroom salad. Change: love. [My mother and father love eating mushroom salad.]
10. My mother and father love eating mushroom salad. Transform: who. [Who loves eating mushroom salad?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 302

1. It was a shock they broke up. Repeat.
2. It was a shock they broke up. Add: last year. [It was a shock they broke up last year.]
3. It was a shock they broke up last year. Add: already. [It was a shock they already broke up last year.]
4. It was a shock they already broke up last year. Add: that. [It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
5. The criminal spared her. Repeat.
6. The criminal spared her. Add: decided to. [The criminal decided to spare her.]
7. The criminal decided to spare her. Add: and the boy. [The criminal decided to spare her and the boy.]
8. The criminal decided to spare her and the boy. Add: little. [The criminal decided to spare her and the little boy.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 303

1. The manager can rely on her secretary. Repeat.
2. The manager can rely on her secretary. Change: I, my. [I can rely on my secretary.]
3. I can rely on my secretary. Change: employees. [I can rely on my employees.]
4. I can rely on my employees. Add: for good marketing. [I can rely on my employees for good marketing.]
5. I can rely on my employees for good marketing. Add: always. [I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
6. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Repeat.
7. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Transform: present perfect. [I have always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
8. I have always relied on my employees for good marketing. Transform: past tense. [I always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
9. I always relied on my employees for good marketing. Change: friend. [I always relied on my friend for good marketing.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 304

1. The storm was predicted to reach our country tomorrow. Repeat.
2. The storm was predicted to reach our country tomorrow. Change: tonight. [The storm was predicted to reach our country tonight.]
3. The storm was predicted to reach our country tonight. Change: today. [The storm was predicted to reach our country today.]
4. The storm was predicted to reach our country today. Change: enter. [The storm was predicted to enter our country today.]
5. The storm was predicted to enter our country today. Change: tomorrow. [The storm was predicted to enter our country tomorrow.]
6. The storm was predicted to enter our country tomorrow. Change: your. [The storm was predicted to enter your country tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 305

1. The teacher carried on talking. Repeat.
2. The teacher carried on talking. Change: woman. [The woman carried on talking.]
3. The woman carried on talking. Add: when the visitor arrived. [The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived.]
4. The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived. Transform: who. [Who carried on talking when the visitor arrived?]
5. The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived. Change: working. [The woman carried on working when the visitor arrived.]
6. The woman carried on working when the visitor arrived. Change: came. [The woman carried on working when the visitor came.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 306

1. She thought that he was going to attend the party. Repeat.
2. She thought that he was going to attend the party. Change: believed. [She believed that he was going to attend the party.]
3. She believed that he was going to attend the party. Change: reckoned. [She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.]
4. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party. Change: conference. [She reckoned that he was going to attend the conference.]
5. She reckoned that he was going to attend the conference. Change: meeting. [She reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting.]
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting. Change: he. [He reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 307

1. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year. Repeat.
2. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year. Change: cousin's. [My cousin's parents already approved their wedding next year.]
3. My cousin's parents already approved their wedding next year. Change: vacation. [My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next year.]
4. My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next year. Change: month. [My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next month.]
5. They needed their parents' approval. Repeat.
6. They needed their parents' approval. Change: we, our. [We needed our parents' approval.]
7. We needed our parents' approval. Add: for our wedding. [We needed our parents' approval for our wedding.]
8. We needed our parents' approval for our wedding. Transform: present tense. [We need our parents' approval for our wedding.]
9. We need our parents' approval for our wedding. Add: next year. [We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year.]
10. We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year. Change: December. [We need our parents' approval for our wedding next December.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 308

1. The student has learned the poem by heart. Repeat.
2. The student has learned the poem by heart. Change: children. [The children have learned the poem by heart.]
3. The children have learned the poem by heart. Add: clever. [The clever children have learned the poem by heart.]
4. The clever children have learned the poem by heart. Change: brilliant. [The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart.]
5. The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart. Change: story. [The brilliant children have learned the story by heart.]
6. He knows the method inside out. Repeat.
7. He knows the method inside out. Change: subject. [He knows the subject inside out.]
8. He knows the subject inside out. Change: teacher. [The teacher knows the subject inside out.]
9. The teacher knows the subject inside out. Change: topic. [The teacher knows the topic inside out.]
10. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: who. [Who knows the topic inside out?]
11. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: negative. [The teacher does not know the topic inside out.]
12. The teacher does not know the topic inside out. Change: student. [The student does not know the topic inside out.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 309

1. What do you predict will happen to the world 20 years from now?
2. Do you reckon that the world will end?
3. Do you need other people's approval for everything that you do? Explain.
4. Is there any poem you learned by heart? Which one?
5. Who do you most rely on in your life?
6. Can you be relied on in times of difficulty?
7. Do you know the English language inside out?

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. approval / parents' / our / we / for / need / wedding / year / our / next.
2. always / rely / can / my / good / employees / marketing / for / I / on.
3. shock / was / it / a / they / broke / last / up / year / that / already.
4. village / there's / an / risk / a / happening / accident / my / of / in.
5. salad / potato / mother / like / father / eating / my / and.

Page 310

- [1. We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year.]
- [2. I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
- [3. It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
- [4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.]
- [5. My mother and father like eating potato salad.]

1. The lady, who is wearing a red blouse, is my friend.
2. My sister's bag, which I don't like, is very old.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.
4. The book, which is thick, is expensive.
5. The house, which is across from our house, is very big.
6. That man, who is in their house, is my teacher.

1. The bag which she gave me was very old.
2. The book that he is reading is mine.
3. The lady who is wearing a red dress is my friend.
4. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
5. The task which they did was difficult.
6. My sister who helped me with my task got sick.

1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do great.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.

6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 315

1. The man assured the lady that he was going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 316

9. Children tend to be like their parents.
10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 317

1. There's a risk of an accident happening in that place.
2. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
3. There's a risk of an accident happening in my place.
4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my town.
5. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.
6. There's a risk of an accident happening in this village.
7. There's a risk of an accident happening in this city.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 318

1. She declined the company's job offer. Repeat.
2. She declined the company's job offer. Change: I. [I declined the company's job offer.]
3. I declined the company's job offer. Change: we. [We declined the company's job offer.]
4. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Repeat.
5. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Add: our company's. [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month.]
6. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month. Change: year. [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year.]
7. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year. Change: little. [There's a little decline in our company's sales this year.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 319

1. It was a shock they broke up. Repeat.
2. It was a shock they broke up. Add: last year. [It was a shock they broke up last year.]
3. It was a shock they broke up last year. Add: already. [It was a shock they already broke up last year.]
4. It was a shock they already broke up last year. Add: that. [It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
5. The criminal spared her. Repeat.
6. The criminal spared her. Add: decided to. [The criminal decided to spare her.]
7. The criminal decided to spare her. Add: and the boy. [The criminal decided to spare her and the boy.]
8. The criminal decided to spare her and the boy. Add: little. [The criminal decided to spare her and the little boy.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 320

1. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Repeat.
2. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Change: my friend. [My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice.]
3. My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice. Change: called him. [My friend called him but he didn't notice.]
4. My friend called him but he didn't notice. Add: waved her hand. [My friend waved her hand and called him but he didn't notice.]
5. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Repeat.
6. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Transform: what. [What is a notice?]
7. What is a notice? [A notice is a written or printed announcement.]
8. Are there any notices on the walls of that building? [Yes, there are some notices on the walls of this building.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 321

1. What can you see beneath your table?
2. Do you agree that children tend to be like their parents? Why or why not?
3. Have you ever tried to decline a job offer?
4. What do you suppose will happen to you 4 years from now?
5. Does your mother tend a garden at home?
6. Would you dare to walk home alone in the evening in my country?
7. Have you tried persuading people to do something?

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 322

1. "I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday." has a non-defining relative clause. [incorrect – defining relative clause]
2. "The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice." has a defining relative clause. [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
3. "The bag which she gave me was very big." has a defining relative clause. [correct]
4. "The bag, which she gave me, was very big." has a defining relative clause. [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
5. "My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day." has a non-defining relative clause. [correct]
6. "The man who is 45 years old goes swimming every day." has a defining relative clause. [correct]

Freer Exercise

Combine the two sentences to make one sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause.

1. I broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*
2. The fruit is on the table. *The fruit isn't fresh.*
3. She loves reading books. *The books which have happy endings.*
4. I live in a big house. *The house across from the green building.*
5. I will wear the red dress tomorrow. *The dress is very nice.*

Page 323

[1. I broke the computer that belonged to my father.]

[2. The fruit that isn't fresh is on the table.]

[3. She loves reading books which have happy endings.]

[4. I live in a big house which is across from the green building.] [5. I will wear the red dress which is very nice tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 324

1. The manager can rely on her secretary. Repeat.
2. The manager can rely on her secretary. Change: I, my. [I can rely on my secretary.]
3. I can rely on my secretary. Change: employees. [I can rely on my employees.]
4. I can rely on my employees. Add: for good marketing. [I can rely on my employees for good marketing.]
5. I can rely on my employees for good marketing. Add: always. [I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
6. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Repeat.
7. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Transform: present perfect. [I have always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
8. I have always relied on my employees for good marketing. Transform: past tense. [I always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
9. I always relied on my employees for good marketing. Change: friend. [I always relied on my friend for good marketing.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 325

1. The student has learned the poem by heart. Repeat.
2. The student has learned the poem by heart. Change: children. [The children have learned the poem by heart.]
3. The children have learned the poem by heart. Add: clever. [The clever children have learned the poem by heart.]
4. The clever children have learned the poem by heart. Change: brilliant. [The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart.]
5. The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart. Change: story. [The brilliant children have learned the story by heart.]
6. He knows the method inside out. Repeat.
7. He knows the method inside out. Change: subject. [He knows the subject inside out.]
8. He knows the subject inside out. Change: teacher. [The teacher knows the subject inside out.]
9. The teacher knows the subject inside out. Change: topic. [The teacher knows the topic inside out.]
10. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: who. [Who knows the topic inside out?]
11. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: negative. [The teacher does not know the topic inside out.]
12. The teacher does not know the topic inside out. Change: student. [The student does not know the topic inside out.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 326

1. What do you predict will happen to the world 20 years from now?
2. Do you reckon that the world will end?
3. Do you need other people's approval for everything that you do? Explain.
4. Is there a poem you have learned by heart? Which one?
5. Who do you rely on most in your life?
6. Can you be relied on in times of difficulty?
7. Do you know the English language inside out?

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 327

1. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
2. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.
4. The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.
5. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
6. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.
7. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.