

Comparatives with Modifiers

Degree Modifiers

Page 1

Adjectives in their comparative forms can be modified by certain words to deepen their degree.

Examples: My little brother is slightly shorter than me.

The cakes in this shop are much better than the other one.

Some of these words that can be used to modify comparative adjectives are: much, a little, a lot, any, far, very much, a bit, even, no, and slightly.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 2

1. The northern town is far colder than the southern town.
2. She comes to school much earlier than I do.
3. We are very much happier with more people in the house.
4. He was a lot heavier when he was a teenager.
5. Flowers this spring are a lot prettier than the previous ones.
6. The bullied boy was not any bigger than a five-year-old.
7. I was no better at fixing the drainage.
8. Work is rather more important than food to him.
9. They were a little noisier than usual.
10. The food was a bit tastier when we cooked it again.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 3

1. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Repeat.
2. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Change: she, a lot. -- [She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size.]
3. She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size. Change: wanted, smaller. -- [She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size.]
4. She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size. Change: much, shorter. -- [She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size.]
5. She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size. Change: shirt, very much. -- [She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size.]
6. She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size. Change: I, saw. -- [I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size.]
7. I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size. Change: far, larger. -- [I saw a shirt that is far larger than my size.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 4

1. The baby is much cuter now that it is a bit older.
2. The puppy is much heavier now that it is a little older.
3. The kitten is much more active now that it is much older.
4. The girl is much funnier now that she is older.
5. The tree is much taller now that it is more mature.
6. The tree is a lot taller now that it is more slender.
7. The flower is a lot prettier now that it is more slender.
8. The house is a lot prettier now that it is less gloomy.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 5

1. We don't think that the new computer is any faster than the old one.
2. We don't think that the new computer is any better than the old one.
3. We think that the new computer is no better than the old one.
4. We think that the new computer is no cheaper than the old one.
5. They think that the new computer is no cheaper than the old one.
6. They think that the new office is no cheaper than the old one.
7. They think that the renovated office is no cheaper than the old one.
8. They think that the renovated flat is no cheaper than the old one.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 6

1. She is less nervous.
2. She is a little less nervous.
3. She is a little less nervous than yesterday.
4. She is a little less nervous than yesterday about her studio opening.
5. She is a little less nervous than yesterday about her art studio opening.

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 7

1. How much better is the food now compared to the past? What kind of food do you eat? Do you cook? If so, what do you usually cook? Do you go to an open market?
2. How much faster is a train compared to a bus? Do you commute to work? What do you usually ride? How far is your workplace from your house?
3. Is a BMW no fancier than a Mercedes? Are you into cars? Do you think it is worth buying a luxury car? Aside from cars, what other things are worth buying?

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 8

1. It is slightly colder in November than in October. -- [correct]
2. I'm a bit more older than my cousin. -- [incorrect – I'm a bit older than my cousin.]
3. It is a lot safe to use a car than a bike. -- [incorrect – It is a lot safer to use a car than a bike.]
4. Sara was even more upset when she saw the accident. -- [correct]
5. A turtle is any slower than a car. -- [incorrect – A turtle is much/a lot, etc. slower than a car.]
6. The small boy is much braver than his much older brother. -- [correct]
7. I am rather most excited for Halloween than Christmas. -- [incorrect – I am rather more excited for Halloween than Christmas.]
8. Countries with oil are much richer compared to those without it. -- [correct]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 9

Please refer to the definition file.



CRITERIA	
Fluency and Coherence	25%
Grammar	25%
Lexical Resource	25%
Pronunciation	25%
	100%

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 11

1. There are certain limitations you need to follow.
2. The movie's plot was great.
3. I only have a vague notion of what my job is.
4. There is a big possibility that I won't be able to join the party.
5. The statue is a representation of the accident.
6. My teacher remarked that our project did very well.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 12

7. I need my mother's signature on my test paper.
8. His first impression of me wasn't good.
9. There is an indication of entry by force.
10. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster.
11. Jane's conduct caused concern.
12. There was a particular criterion for the contest.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 13

1. There is a criterion.
2. There is a criterion for your conduct.
3. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a representation.
4. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation.
5. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation of the company.

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 14

1. Do you have to follow a contest's criteria for judging? -- [Yes, I have to follow a contest's criteria for judging.]
2. Do you have to have good conduct in school? -- [Yes, I have to have good conduct in school.]
3. Do you have to make a good impression? -- [Yes, I have to make a good impression.]
4. Do you always make a remark about the food you have ordered? -- [No, I don't always make a remark about the food I have ordered.]
5. Is snow a symbolic representation of winter? -- [Yes, snow is a symbolic representation of winter.]
6. Is there a possibility of cold weather in November? -- [Yes, there's a possibility of cold weather in November.]
7. Do you usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it? -- [Yes, I usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it.]
8. Are blooming flowers an indication of spring? -- [Yes, blooming flowers are an indication of spring.]

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 15

1. I like a book that has an exciting plot. Change: mysterious. -- [I like a book that has a mysterious plot.]
2. He sets a limitation to his gaming. Change: shopping. -- [He sets a limitation to his shopping.]
3. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Change: bullet train. -- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]
4. My father made an indication to buy a new car. Change: brother. -- [My brother made an indication to buy a new car.]
5. Sara made a good impression because of her report. Change: research. -- [Sara made a good impression because of her research.]
6. Her remark made me feel sad. Change: opinion. -- [Her opinion made me feel sad.]
7. The possibility of rain today is low. Change: tomorrow. -- [The possibility of rain tomorrow is low.]
8. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Change: Asia. -- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 16

1. The actor made a remark that angered people.
2. The actor made an impression that angered people.
3. The actor had an impression that angered people.
4. The actor had a notion that angered people.
5. The producer had a notion that angered people.
6. The producer had a criterion that angered people.
7. The producer used a criterion that angered people.
8. The director used a criterion that angered people.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 17

1. There is a possibility of some limitations in the company.
2. There is an indication of some limitations in the account.
3. There was an indication of some limitations in the bar.
4. There was an indication of bad conduct in the bar.
5. There was an instance of poor conduct in the bar.
6. We had an instance of poor conduct in the bar.
7. They had instances of poor conduct in the bar.

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 18

1. Was the plot of the last book you read good?
2. Is a lion a good representation of courage?
3. Do they need your signature at the bank?
4. Is there a possibility of a storm next week?
5. Are you careful with your remarks to children?
6. Do you want to make a good impression in a new job?
7. Do you believe that not fighting back is an indication of cowardice?
8. Do you have good conduct when you are with friends?

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 19

1. How many glasses of beer is your usual limitation?
2. What notions do you have about society?
3. Did you ever had an instance of regret after buying something?
4. Did you ever apply for a job where you were not qualified in a particular criterion?
5. Can you choose a representation of yourself?
6. Do you like complicated movie plots?
7. Did you ever copy somebody's signature?
8. Is there a possibility that you will change your job?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 20

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 21

1. I am attending a school in Ireland virtually.
2. I practically just ate noodles all my college years.
3. Presumably, she got lost in the city.
4. When my sister doesn't call, I automatically think she is in trouble.
5. I only occasionally drink.
6. His train was late, and hence we were too.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 22

7. Notably, the pub has good food.
8. He obviously doesn't know what he is talking about.
9. Annie personally won't recommend the book she is reading.
10. They can't possibly be in the same hotel as we are.
11. Dom frankly cares too much about his reputation.
12. Nina has to gradually learn about her new assignment.

Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 23

1. She will personally buy herself a new bag. Repeat.
2. Change: possibly. -- [She will possibly buy herself a new bag.]
3. Change: bags. -- [She will possibly buy herself new bags.]
4. Change: gradually. -- [She will gradually buy herself new bags.]
5. Change: occasionally. -- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]
6. Change: mother. -- [She will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
7. Change: he. -- [He will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
8. Change: would. -- [He would occasionally buy her mother new bags.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 24

1. Ciara gradually developed a fear of heights.
2. Ciara automatically developed a fear of heights.
3. Ciara practically developed a fear of heights.
4. Ciara virtually developed a fear of heights.
5. Ciara presumably developed a fear of heights.
6. He presumably developed a fear of heights.
7. He obviously developed a fear of heights.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 25

1. Their grandfather is virtually a stranger to them.
2. Their grandmother is practically a stranger to them.
3. Our grandmother is frankly a stranger to us.
4. Our grandmother is presumably unknown to us.
5. Our stepbrother was presumably unknown to us.
6. Our stepsister was obviously unknown to us.
7. Our stepmother was notably horrible to us.
8. His stepmother was possibly horrible to him.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 26

1. The mother was sick.
2. The mother was sick for days.
3. The mother was very sick for days.
4. The mother was very sick for days, and hence the baby was too.
5. The mother was very sick for days, and hence the baby was sick too.

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. yesterday / presumably / left / work / he / late.
2. have / catch / I / practically / run / to / the / train / to / home / last.
3. dinner / occasionally / we / order / to / food / have / for.
4. him / obviously / Johnny / sister / for / doesn't / his / like.

Page 27

[1. He presumably left work late yesterday.]

[2. I practically have to run to catch the last train home.]

[3. We occasionally have to order food for dinner.]

[4. Johnny obviously doesn't like him for his sister.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. holiday / she / this / come / want / to / doesn't / personally.
6. history / teacher / replaced / their / boring / frankly / want / to / they / be.
7. swim / learned / Fanny / gradually / how / to. /
8. porch / step / lights / the / automatically / on / when / turn / the / you / on.

Page 28

[5. She personally doesn't want to come this holiday.]

[6. Frankly, they want their boring history teacher to be replaced.]

[7. Fanny gradually learned how to swim.]

[8. The lights automatically turn on when you step on the porch.]

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 29

1. moved to a far country
2. they moved to a far country
3. when they moved to a far country
4. with everyone when they moved to a far country
5. communication with everyone when they moved to a far country
6. cut communication with everyone when they moved to a far country
7. They virtually cut communication with everyone when they moved to a far country.

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Can you possibly meet me at a mall?
2. Do you personally think learning a language is good?
3. Is mathematics notably hated by many students?
4. Do they automatically ask for your name when you book a room?
5. Do you only occasionally trim your hair?

Page 30

- 1. The northern town is far colder than the southern town.**
- 2. She comes to school much earlier than I do.**
- 3. We are much happier with more people in the house.**
- 4. He was a lot heavier when he was a teenager.**
- 5. Flowers this spring are a lot prettier than the previous ones.**

6. The bullied boy was not any bigger than a five-year-old.
7. I was no better at fixing the drainage.
8. Work is rather more important than food to him.
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10. The food was a bit tastier when we cooked it again.

- 1. There are certain limitations you need to follow.**
- 2. The movie's plot was great.**
- 3. I only have a vague notion of what my job is.**
- 4. There is a big possibility that I won't be able to join the party.**
- 5. The statue is a representation of the accident.**
- 6. My teacher remarked that our project did very well.**

- 7. I need my mother's signature on my test paper.**
- 8. His first impression of me wasn't good.**
- 9. There is an indication of entry by force.**
- 10. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster.**
- 11. Jane's conduct caused concern.**
- 12. There was a particular criterion for the contest.**

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5. I only occasionally drink.
6. His train was late, and hence we were too.

- 7. Notably, the pub has good food.**
- 8. He obviously doesn't know what he is talking about.**
- 9. Annie personally won't recommend the book she is reading.**
- 10. They can't possibly be in the same hotel as we are.**
- 11. Dom frankly cares too much about his reputation.**
- 12. Nina has to gradually learn about her new assignment.**

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 37

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3. Ciara practically developed a fear of heights.
4. Ciara virtually developed a fear of heights.
5. Ciara presumably developed a fear of heights.
6. He presumably developed a fear of heights.
7. He obviously developed a fear of heights.

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 38

1. I like a book that has an exciting plot. Change: mysterious. -- [I like a book that has a mysterious plot.]
2. He sets a limitation to his gaming. Change: shopping. -- [He sets a limitation to his shopping.]
3. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Change: bullet train. -- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]
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7. The possibility of rain today is low. Change: tomorrow. -- [The possibility of rain tomorrow is low.]
8. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Change: Asia. -- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 39

1. The baby is much cuter now that it is a bit older.
2. The puppy is much heavier now that it is a little older.
3. The kitten is much more active now that it is much older.
4. The girl is much funnier now that she is older.
5. The tree is much taller now that it is more mature.
6. The tree is a lot taller now that it is more slender.
7. The flower is a lot prettier now that it is more slender.
8. The house is a lot prettier now that it is less gloomy.

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 40

1. It is slightly colder in November than in October. -- [correct]
2. I'm a bit more older than my cousin. -- [incorrect – I'm a bit older than my cousin.]
3. It is a lot safe to use a car than a bike. -- [incorrect – It is a lot safer to use a car than a bike.]
4. Sara was even more upset when she saw the accident. -- [correct]
5. A turtle is any slower than a car. -- [incorrect – A turtle is much/a lot, etc. slower than a car.]
6. The small boy is much braver than his much older brother. -- [correct]
7. I am rather most excited for Halloween than Christmas. -- [incorrect – I am rather more excited for Halloween than Christmas.]
8. Countries with oil are much richer compared to those without it. -- [correct]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 41

1. There is a criterion.
2. There is a criterion for your conduct.
3. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a representation.
4. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation.
5. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation of the company.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 42

1. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Repeat.
2. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Change: she, a lot. -- [She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size.]
3. She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size. Change: wanted, smaller. -- [She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size.]
4. She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size. Change: much, shorter. -- [She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size.]
5. She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size. Change: shirt, very much. -- [She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size.]
6. She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size. Change: I, saw. -- [I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size.]
7. I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size. Change: far, larger. -- [I saw a shirt that is far larger than my size.]

Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 43

1. She will personally buy herself a new bag. Repeat.
2. Change: possibly. -- [She will possibly buy herself a new bag.]
3. Change: bags. -- [She will possibly buy herself new bags.]
4. Change: gradually. -- [She will gradually buy herself new bags.]
5. Change: occasionally. -- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]
6. Change: mother. -- [She will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
7. Change: he. -- [He will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
8. Change: would. -- [He would occasionally buy her mother new bags.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 44

1. Do you have to follow a contest's criteria for judging? -- [Yes, I have to follow a contest's criteria for judging.]
2. Do you have to have good conduct in school? -- [Yes, I have to have good conduct in school.]
3. Do you have to make a good impression? -- [Yes, I have to make a good impression.]
4. Do you always make a remark about the food you have ordered? -- [No, I don't always make a remark about the food I have ordered.]
5. Is snow a symbolic representation of winter? -- [Yes, snow is a symbolic representation of winter.]
6. Is there a possibility of cold weather in November? -- [Yes, there's a possibility of cold weather in November.]
7. Do you usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it? -- [Yes, I usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it.]
8. Are blooming flowers an indication of spring? -- [Yes, blooming flowers are an indication of spring.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. yesterday / presumably / left / work / he / late.
2. have / catch / I / practically / run / to / the / train / to / home / last.
3. dinner / occasionally / we / order / to / food / have / for.
4. him / obviously / Johnny / sister / for / doesn't / his / like.

Page 45

[1. He presumably left work late yesterday.]

[2. I practically have to run to catch the last train home.]

[3. We occasionally have to order food for dinner.]

[4. Johnny obviously doesn't like him for his sister.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. holiday / she / this / come / want / to / doesn't / personally.
6. history / teacher / replaced / their / boring / frankly / want / to / they / be.
7. swim / learned / Fanny / gradually / how / to. /
8. porch / step / lights / the / automatically / on / when / turn / the / you / on.

Page 46

[5. She personally doesn't want to come this holiday.]

[6. Frankly, they want their boring history teacher to be replaced.]

[7. Fanny gradually learned how to swim.]

[8. The lights automatically turn on when you step on the porch.]

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 47

1. How much better is the food now compared to the past? What kind of food do you eat? Do you cook? If so, what do you usually cook? Do you go to an open market?
2. How much faster is a train compared to a bus? Do you commute to work? What do you usually ride? How far is your workplace from your house?
3. Is a BMW no fancier than a Mercedes? Are you into cars? Do you think it is worth buying a luxury car? Aside from cars, what other things are worth buying?

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 48

1. How many glasses of beer is your usual limitation?
2. What notions do you have about society?
3. Did you ever had an instance of regret after buying something?
4. Did you ever apply for a job where you were not qualified in a particular criterion?
5. Can you choose a representation of yourself?
6. Do you like complicated movie plots?
7. Did you ever copy somebody's signature?
8. Is there a possibility that you will change your job?

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 49

1. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Write.

Change: bullet train -- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]

2. She comes to school much earlier than me. Write.

Change : work -- [She comes to work much earlier than me.]

3. She will gradually buy herself new bags. Write.

Change: occasionally -- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]

4. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Write.

Change: Asia -- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

5. Sara made a good impression because of her report. Write.

Change: research -- [Sara made a good impression because of her research.]

The Former and The Latter

Page 50

The word former means the first of two things or people and the latter means the second of the two things or people.

Example: I have a pen and a pencil in my pocket. The former is old and useless, the latter is new and hasn't been used.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 51

1. I use both paper and computer, with the latter allowing me to save more time.
2. Suzy and Andrea do not get along, with the former being so bossy.
3. The house and the car are old, but the latter is older.
4. I like both gin and vodka, but I am allergic to the former.
5. Pear and apple taste similar, but the latter is more preferred.
6. Tina and Anthony went to town, with the former driving their car.
7. I bring my laptop and cellphone with me, the latter being used the whole day.
8. Writing and reading are enjoyable activities, but Suzy prefers the former.
9. Most people need pillows and blankets when they sleep, but I don't use the latter.
10. We drink tea and coffee at home, but my father only drinks the former.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 52

1. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking more importance.
Repeat.
2. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking more importance.
Change: less. -- [Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
3. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: studied. -- [Jen studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
4. Jen studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: he. -- [He studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
5. He studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: plants. -- [He studied plants and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
6. He studied plants and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: former. -- [He studied plants and animals, with the former taking less importance.]
7. He studied plants and animals with the former taking less importance.
Change: time. -- [He studied plants and animals, with the former taking less time.]
8. He studied plants and animals with the former taking less time. Change: we. -
- [We studied plants and animals, with the former taking less time.]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 53

1. People need food.
2. People need food and a home.
3. People need food and a home to live.
4. People need food and a home to live, the former is essential.
5. People need food and a home to live, the former is essential, the latter is optional.

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 54

1. Jude and Matt were arrested, the former being so drunk. Change: fighting. -- [Jude and Matt were fighting, the former being so drunk.]
2. Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just wear the latter. Change: use. -- [Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just use the latter.]
3. Jamie hates pickles and onions, although he sometimes eats the former. Change: tomato. -- [Jamie hates pickles and tomatoes, although he sometimes eats the former.]
4. I swim and run, but I often do the latter rather than the former. Change: jog. -- [I swim and jog, but I often do the latter than the former.]
5. My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the former by herself. Change: latter. -- [My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the latter by herself.]
6. My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of time. Change: money. -- [My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of money.]
7. Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not being practiced. Change: active. -- [Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not active.]
8. Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too keen on the latter. Change: interested. -- [Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too interested on the latter.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 55

1. I had a car and a motorbike, but the former was stolen.
2. I had a car and a motorbike, but the latter was stolen.
3. She had a car and a motorbike, but the latter was stolen.
4. She had a car and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
5. He had a car and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
6. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
7. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the former was stolen.
8. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the former was taken away.

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 56

1. nervous
2. conduct
3. criterion
4. statue
5. indication
6. representation
7. presumably
8. automatically
9. virtually
10. gradually

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 57

1. John and Dave went to France using the former's money. -- [correct]
2. It is a three-meal course, the former is soup and the latter is fish. -- [incorrect – It is a three-meal course, the first dish is soup and the next is fish.]
3. The beach and the lighthouse are covered with fog, but we can see the latter's light. -- [correct]
4. I broke a glass and a plate, and the former gave me a cut. -- [correct]
5. These shelves are for books. The latter for big ones, the other for small ones. -- [incorrect – These shelves are for books. These are for big ones, the other for small ones.]
6. My mother and father are talking, the former is eating, the latter is drinking. -- [correct]
7. The curtain, carpet, and rug are of the same shade but the latter is darker. -- [incorrect – The curtain, carpet, and rug are of the same shade but the carpet is the darkest.]
8. His shoes and slippers are dirty, the former covered with mud. -- [incorrect – His shoes and slippers are dirty, the former is covered with mud.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 58

1. I was accepted at Oxford and Cambridge, the former being my dream university.
2. I have been accepted at Oxford and Cambridge, the latter being my dream university.
3. I had been rejected from Oxford and Cambridge, the latter being my dream university.
4. I had been rejected from Harvard and Yale, the latter being my dream university.
5. He had been rejected from Harvard and Yale, the latter being his dream university.
6. He had been turned down by Harvard and Yale, the latter being his dream university.
7. She had been turned down by Arts and Education, the latter being her dream department.

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Chocolate and candy are both sweet, but which one is also considered healthy?
2. Vegetables and fruits are healthy, but which of the two do you like?
3. It's windy in the mountains and on the beach, but which is more enjoyable?
4. Where would you go on holiday if Scotland and France were your choices?
5. Swimming and jogging are good exercises, but which do you prefer?

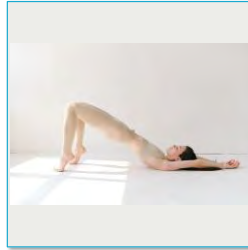
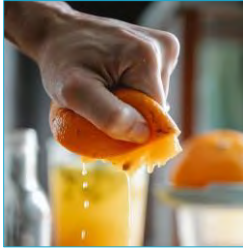
Page **59**

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 60

Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 63

1. Lemons need to be squeezed to get the juices out.
2. You are not supposed to shove people into the train.
3. He ripped the paper in two.
4. I bumped into my high school classmate at the airport.
5. He was sent to the office for striking a student.
6. Pencils don't bend.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 64

7. Danny chucked away the pen to the bin.
8. You need to seal the envelope before sending it.
9. The worker undertook the job his boss gave him.
10. She gets out of participating in class by faking a fever.
11. My grandmother got rid of our old clothes.
12. We want a prison where prisoners can't break out.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 65

1. Strike the iron.
2. Strike the iron while it is hot.
3. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom.
4. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity.
5. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity before you lose it.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 66

1. Get rid of the building. Repeat.
2. Get rid of the building. Add: old. -- [Get rid of the old building.]
3. Get rid of the old building. Add: you own. -- [Get rid of the old building you own.]
4. Get rid of the old building you own. Add: near the city. -- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city.]
5. Get rid of the old building you own near the city. Add: before July. -- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city before July.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 67

1. Squeeze the ball and chuck it into the net.
2. Squeeze the orange and chuck it into the bin.
3. Bend the wire and chuck it into the bin.
4. Bend the wire and shove it into the drawer.
5. Seal the box and shove it into the drawer.
6. Rip the envelope and shove it into the drawer.
7. Rip the envelope and shove it under the table.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 68

1. He undertakes the task he is given.
2. He gets out of the task he is given.
3. He gets rid of the task he is given.
4. He gets rid of the food he is given.
5. He seals the food he is given.
6. We seal the food we are given.
7. We chuck away the food we are given.
8. We chuck away the food they are given.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 69

1. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Repeat.
2. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Transform: who. -- [Who bumped his bike into a bush?]
3. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Repeat.
4. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Transform: when. -- [When did the prisoner break out of jail?]
5. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Repeat.
6. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Transform: what. -- [What did the girl squeeze?]
7. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Repeat.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 70

8. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Transform: where. -- [Where was the old woman shoved to the ground?]
9. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Repeat.
10. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Transform: why. -- [Why do we need to change the shower curtain?]
11. Children love this pencil that bends. Repeat.
12. Children love this pencil that bends. Transform: what. -- [What do children love?]
13. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Repeat.
14. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Transform: who. -- [Who doesn't want to undertake the new project?]
15. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Repeat.
16. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Transform: when. -- [When do you have to get out of doing the research?]

Why and Because Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 71

1. Why do we squeeze fruits? [We squeeze fruits because]
2. Why do we chuck things away? [We chuck things away because]
3. Why do we seal documents? [We seal documents because]
4. Why do we get rid of unwanted plants in our garden? [We get rid of unwanted plants in our garden because]
5. Why can some clothes be easily ripped? [Some clothes can be easily ripped because]
6. Why is it not allowed to shove people? [It is not allowed to shove people because]
7. Why do blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer? [Blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer because]
8. Why do animals break out of their cages? [Animals break out of their cages because]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 72

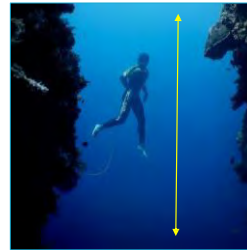
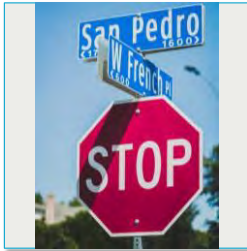
1. What would you do if you bumped into an old enemy?
2. Can phones be bent? Why or why not?
3. What would you do to get out of an activity you hate doing?
4. Would you undertake a big project at work as a team leader?
5. What would you want to chuck away?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 73

Please refer to the definition file.





1 ton = about 907 kg

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 76

1. The dog never showed signs of aging.
2. He owns a chain of stores.
3. He regularly drinks a pint of beer.
4. We don't know the extent of the damage of the car yet.
5. They remove tons of garbage from the dumping site.
6. Feet and meters are units of length.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 77

7. A section of the air conditioner is not working.
8. The police wants to know the sequence of events.
9. We are watching a show about a series of crimes.
10. I have to finish the remaining chapters of this book.
11. You have to wear layers of clothes when it is cold.
12. He has to know the depth of the hole before he goes down to it.

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 78

1. to act quickly
2. have to act quickly
3. but they have to act quickly
4. crisis but they have to act quickly
5. depth of the crisis but they have to act quickly
6. the depth of the crisis but they have to act quickly
7. They don't know the depth of the crisis but they have to act quickly.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 79

1. A unit of the town's fire station was at the big public meeting.
2. A section of the town's fire station was at the big public meeting.
3. A section of the town's police station was at the big public meeting.
4. A section of the town's hospital was at the big public meeting.
5. A section of the town's hospital was at the big public rally.
6. Two sections of the town's hospital were at the big public rally.
7. Two sections of the town's school were at the big public rally.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 80

1. Scientists found signs of life on Mars.
2. Scientists found tons of animals on Mars.
3. Scientists found tons of rock in the volcano.
4. Researchers found layers of rock in the volcano.
5. Researchers found a series of hot springs in the volcano.
6. Adventurers discovered a series of hot springs in the volcano.
7. Adventurers discovered a chain of hot springs near the volcano.

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 81

1. How many signs and symptoms of fever can you list?
2. Can you drink a pint of wine?
3. Can you see the full extent of your city?
4. Do you keep a ton of food at home?
5. Can you read a whole chapter in an hour?

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 82

1. He can finish a pint.
2. He can finish half a pint.
3. He can finish half a pint of beer.
4. He can finish half a pint of beer while reading.
5. He can finish half a pint of beer while reading a chapter of the book.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 83

1. We were telling our mum the chain of events. Repeat.
2. We were telling our mum the chain of events. Change: sister. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events.]
3. We were telling our sister the chain of events. Add: at the party. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events at the party.]
4. We were telling our sister the chain of events at the party. Change: holiday. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events at the holiday.]
5. We were telling our sister the chain of events at the holiday. Change: performance. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday.]
6. We were telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday. Transform: present progressive. -- [We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday.]
7. We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday. Change: concert. -- [We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the concert.]
8. We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the concert. Transform: what. -- [What are we telling our sister?]

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 84

1. Can you bake a cake? How many layers of cake do you like? If you can buy two layers of cake, do you want them to be of different flavors? What do you eat with your coffee or tea?
2. Can you tell me the sequence of instructions on how to make coffee? Do you always follow instructions from the instruction manual? Are you good at putting furniture together? Have you tried repairing an electronic device by yourself?
3. Do you put up a series of lights at Christmas time? What other decorations do people put up during Christmas? What traditions do you have in your family?

- 1. I use both paper and computer, with the latter allowing me to save more time.**
- 2. Suzy and Andrea do not get along, with the former being so bossy.**
- 3. The house and the car are old, but the latter is older.**
- 4. I like both gin and vodka, but I am allergic to the former.**
- 5. Pear and apple taste similar, but the latter is preferred.**

6. Tina and Anthony went to town, with the former driving their car.
7. I bring my laptop and cellphone with me, the latter being used the whole day.
8. Writing and reading are enjoyable activities, but Suzy prefers the former.
9. Most people need pillows and blankets when they sleep, but I don't use the latter.
10. We drink tea and coffee at home, but my father only drinks the former.

- 1. Lemons need to be squeezed to get the juice out.**
- 2. You are not supposed to shove people in the train.**
- 3. He ripped the paper in two.**
- 4. I bumped into my high school classmate at the airport.**
- 5. He was sent to the office for striking a student.**
- 6. Pencils don't bend.**

- 7. Danny chucked away the pen to the bin.**
- 8. You need to seal the envelope before sending it.**
- 9. The worker undertook the job his boss gave him.**
- 10. She gets out of participating in class by faking a fever.**
- 11. My grandmother got rid of our old clothes.**
- 12. We want a prison where prisoners can't break out.**

- 1. The dog never showed signs of aging.**
- 2. He owns a chain of stores.**
- 3. He regularly drinks a pint of beer.**
- 4. We don't know the extent of the damage of the car yet.**
- 5. They remove tons of garbage from the dumping site.**
- 6. Feet and meters are units of length.**

- 7. A section of the air conditioner is not working.**
- 8. The police want to know the sequence of events.**
- 9. We are watching a show about a series of crimes.**
- 10. I have to finish the remaining chapters of this book.**
- 11. You have to wear layers of clothes when it is cold.**
- 12. He has to know the depth of the hole before he goes
down to it.**

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 91

1. A unit of the town's fire station was at the big public meeting.
2. A section of the town's fire station was at the big public meeting.
3. A section of the town's police station was at the big public meeting.
4. A section of the town's hospital was at the big public meeting.
5. A section of the town's hospital was at the big public rally.
6. Two sections of the town's hospital were at the big public rally.
7. Two sections of the town's school were at the big public rally.

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 92

1. nervous
2. conduct
3. criterion
4. statue
5. indication
6. representation
7. presumably
8. automatically
9. virtually
10. gradually

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 93

1. Jude and Matt were arrested, the former being so drunk. Change: fighting. -- [Jude and Matt were fighting, the former being so drunk.]
2. Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just wear the latter. Change: use. -- [Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just use the latter.]
3. Jamie hates pickles and onions, although he sometimes eats the former. Change: tomato. -- [Jamie hates pickles and tomatoes, although he sometimes eats the former.]
4. I swim and run, but I often do the latter rather than the former. Change: jog. -- [I swim and jog, but I often do the latter than the former.]
5. My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the former by herself. Change: latter. -- [My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the latter by herself.]
6. My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of time. Change: money. -- [My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of money.]
7. Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not being practiced. Change: active. -- [Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not active.]
8. Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too keen on the latter. Change: interested. -- [Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too interested on the latter.]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 94

1. Strike the iron.
2. Strike the iron while it is hot.
3. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom.
4. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity.
5. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity before you lose it.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 95

1. Get rid of the building. Repeat.
2. Get rid of the building. Add: old. -- [Get rid of the old building.]
3. Get rid of the old building. Add: you own. -- [Get rid of the old building you own.]
4. Get rid of the old building you own. Add: near the city. -- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city.]
5. Get rid of the old building you own near the city. Add: before July. -- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city before July.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 96

1. I had a car and a motorbike but the former was stolen.
2. I had a car and a motorbike but the latter was stolen.
3. She had a car and a motorbike but the latter was stolen.
4. She had a car and a bicycle but the latter was stolen.
5. He had a car and a bicycle but the latter was stolen.
6. He had a truck and a bicycle but the latter was stolen.
7. He had a truck and a bicycle but the former was stolen.
8. He had a truck and a bicycle but the former was taken away.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 97

1. We were telling our mum the chain of events. Repeat.
2. We were telling our mum the chain of events. Change: sister. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events.]
3. We were telling our sister the chain of events. Add: at the party. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events at the party.]
4. We were telling our sister the chain of events at the party. Change: holiday. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events at the holiday.]
5. We were telling our sister the chain of events at the holiday. Change: performance. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday.]
6. We were telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday. Transform: present progressive. -- [We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday.]
7. We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the holiday. Change: concert. -- [We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the concert.]
8. We are telling our sister the chain of performances at the concert. Transform: what. -- [What are we telling our sister?]

Why and Because Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 98

1. Why do we squeeze fruits? -- [We squeeze fruits because]
2. Why do we chuck things away? -- [We chuck things away because]
3. Why do we seal documents? -- [We seal documents because]
4. Why do we get rid of unwanted plants in our garden? -- [We get rid of unwanted plants in our garden because]
5. Why can some clothes be easily ripped? -- [Some clothes can be easily ripped because]
6. Why is it not allowed to shove people? -- [It is not allowed to shove people because]
7. Why do blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer? -- [Blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer because]
8. Why do animals break out of their cages? -- [Animals break out of their cages because]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 99

1. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Repeat.
2. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Transform: who. -- [Who bumped his bike into a bush?]
3. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Repeat.
4. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Transform: when. -- [When did the prisoner break out of jail?]
5. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Repeat.
6. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Transform: what. -- [What did the girl squeeze?]
7. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Repeat.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 100

8. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Transform: where. -- [Where was the old woman shoved to the ground?]
9. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Repeat.
10. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Transform: why. -- [Why do we need to change the shower curtain?]
11. Children love this pencil that bends. Repeat.
12. Children love this pencil that bends. Transform: what. -- [What do children love?]
13. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Repeat.
14. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Transform: who. -- [Who doesn't want to undertake the new project?]
15. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Repeat.
16. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Transform: when. -- [When do you have to get out of doing the research?]

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 101

1. How many signs and symptoms of fever can you list?
2. Can you drink a pint of wine?
3. Can you see the full extent of your city?
4. Do you keep a ton of food at home?
5. Can you read a whole chapter in an hour?

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Chocolate and candy are both sweet, but which one is also considered healthy?
2. Vegetables and fruits are healthy, but which of the two do you like?
3. It's windy in the mountains and on the beach, but which is more enjoyable?
4. Where would you go on holiday if Scotland and France were your choices?
5. Swimming and jogging are good exercises, but which do you prefer?

Page **102**

Mixed Writing Exercise

Listen, follow the instructions, and write the sentences.

Page 103

1. I use both paper and computer, with the latter allowing me to save more time. Write. -- [I use both paper and computer, with the latter allowing me to save more time.]
2. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Transform: when. -- [When did the report say a prisoner broke out of jail?]
3. We were telling our sister about the chain of events at the party. Change: holiday. -- [We were telling our sister the chain of events at the holiday.]
4. Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too keen on the latter. Change: interested. -- [Mia takes baking and cooking lessons but she isn't too interested on the latter.]
5. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Transform: who. -- [Who bumped his bike into a bush?]

'Since' as a Conjunction

Page 104

Since can be used to introduce a clause. The since-clause can either be the past tense or perfect. Present, past, and present perfect tenses are all possible for the main clause depending on what you mean in the sentence.

Examples: I feel a lot better since I went to the doctor last week.

It has been a year since I have seen my niece.

She improved a lot since she started taking English lessons.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 105

1. It has been quite a long time since we went to a theme park.
2. She has been writing books since she was eleven.
3. We have been selling our furniture since we moved to a smaller house.
4. It has only been a week since my sister gave birth.
5. He has gone to the grocery store since he ran out of food in the fridge.
6. Tina is a lot worse since she stopped receiving therapy.
7. They've been shopping in that supermarket since they were children.
8. She hasn't stopped playing with that doll since it was given to her.
9. Erika is drinking more water since she got dehydrated last month.
10. I have been eating regularly since I recovered from an illness.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 106

1. I am a lot taller since the last time you saw me.
2. I am a lot thinner since the last time you saw me.
3. She is a lot thinner since the last time you saw her.
4. She is a lot happier since the last time you saw her.
5. She is a lot worse since the last time you saw her.
6. He is a lot worse since the last time you saw him.
7. He is a lot worse since the last time you talked to him.
8. He is a lot better since the last time you talked to him.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 107

1. My mother has been cleaning since I left this morning. Repeat.
2. Change: grandmother, cooking. -- [My grandmother has been cooking since I left this morning.]
3. Change: her, cleaning. -- [Her grandmother has been cleaning since she left this morning.]
4. Change: brother, complaining. -- [Her brother has been complaining since she left this morning.]
5. Change: playing, arrived. -- [Her brother has been playing since she arrived this morning.]
6. Change: sleeping, afternoon. -- [Her brother has been sleeping since she arrived this afternoon.]
7. Change: father, reading. -- [Her father has been reading since she arrived this afternoon.]
8. Change: sister, singing. -- [Her sister has been singing since she arrived this afternoon.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 108

1. The plant has grown taller since the last time I watered it. Repeat.
2. The plant has grown taller since the last time I watered it. Change: looked at. -
- [The plant has grown taller since the last time I looked at it.]
3. The plant has grown taller since the last time I looked at it. Change: tree. --
[The tree has grown taller since the last time I looked at it.]
4. The tree has grown taller since the last time I looked at it. Change: bigger. --
[The tree has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
5. The tree has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: hill. --
[The hill has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
6. The hill has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: bird. --
[The bird has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
7. The bird has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: fed. --
[The bird has grown bigger since the last time I fed it.]
8. The bird has grown bigger since the last time I fed it. Change: dog. -- [The
dog has grown bigger since the last time I fed it.]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 109

1. I am still looking for a place.
2. I am still looking for a place to stay.
3. I am still looking for a place to stay since I was thrown out.
4. I am still looking for a place to stay since I was thrown out by my landlord.
5. I am still looking for a place to stay since I was thrown out by my landlord last week.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 110

1. We have been arguing since we came home from our vacation.
2. They have been arguing since they came back from their vacation.
3. They have been debating since they came back from their holiday.
4. They have been fighting since they returned from their holiday.
5. They have been quarreling since they got back from their holiday.
6. They have been disagreeing since they got back from their holiday.

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. Eve / Keith / her / since / better / feeling / left / is.
2. have / morning / driving / town / next / they / been / to /
since / left / this / the.
3. since / guitar / been / I / got / new / I / have / practicing / my.
4. twelve / she / was / hair / own / her / she / has / cutting /
been / since.

Page **111**

- [1. Eve is feeling better since Keith left her.]
- [2. They have been driving to the next town since they left this morning.]
- [3. I have been practicing since I got my new guitar.]
- [4. She has been cutting her own hair since she was twelve.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. since / they / married / celebrating / gotten / have / every /
been / they / have / anniversary.
6. moved / three / department / months / to / since / I / has / it /
this / been.
7. abroad / been / decade / since / have / we / has / it / been / a.
8. family / days / visited / since / it / two / my / has / I / been.

Page 112

[5. They have been celebrating every anniversary since they have gotten married.]

[6. It has been three months since I moved to this department.]

[7. It has been a decade since we have been abroad.]

[8. It has been two days since I visited my family.]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 113

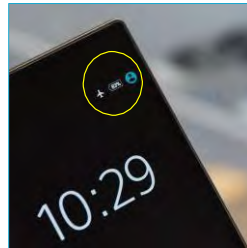
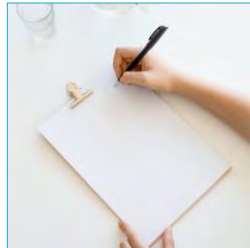
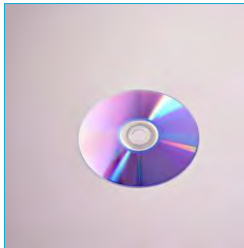
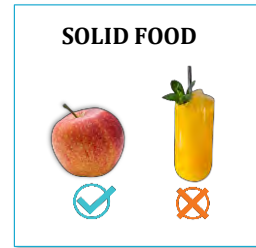
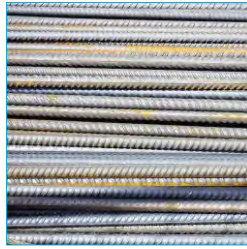
1. How long has it been since you last drank alcohol?
2. Have you been feeling ill since you had your last class?
3. How long has it been since you changed your computer?
4. Do you feel better since you have eaten your lunch?
5. Which places have you visited since you moved to that city?

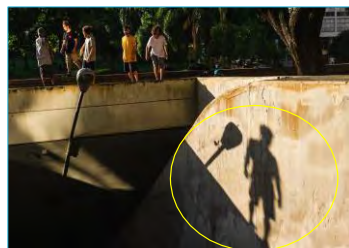
VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **114**

Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 117

1. Many coins around the world are flat silver discs.
2. He keeps a pad of paper with him.
3. The secretary checked the calendar for the schedule.
4. I need to ask a favor from my mum.
5. The builders request the owner to buy more materials.
6. They ask for more steel sheets.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 118

7. A 4-month-old baby can already eat solids.
8. You have to switch your phone to airplane mode.
9. Children just want to watch the cartoon channel.
10. My cousins want to play on the slide.
11. A billionaire has much wealth.
12. Your shadow appears when you stand in front of a light.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 119

1. He has problems.
2. He has problems with people.
3. He has problems with people because of his wealth.
4. He has problems with people because of his wealth and popularity.
5. He has problems with people because of his wealth and lack of popularity.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 120

1. The employees ask a favor to improve their mode of transportation.
2. The workers asked a favor to improve their mode of transportation.
3. The workers will ask a favor to improve their mode of communication.
4. The manager will ask a favor to change his mode of communication.
5. The manager should ask a favor to enhance his mode of communication.
6. I should ask a favor to enhance their mode of operation.
7. We should ask a favor to upgrade their mode of operation.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 121

1. Jenna has a calendar at home.
2. Jenna has a pad at home.
3. Jenna has some materials at home.
4. Jenna has some steel at home.
5. We have some steel at home.
6. We have some steel at the office.
7. We had some steel at the office.
8. We had some steel at the park.
9. We had a slide at the park.

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 122

1. She bought a pad of paper. Change: three. -- [She bought three pads of paper.]
2. Toby ran out of favor due to his tardiness. Change: laziness. -- [Toby ran out of favor due to his laziness.]
3. They use steel for buildings. Change: houses. -- [They use steel for houses.]
4. We often do channel surfing when we are bored. Change: free. -- [We often do channel surfing when we are free.]
5. My nieces love playing on their slide. Change: nephews. -- [My nephews love playing on their slide.]
6. Damian's wealth grew because of his international investment. Change: due to. -- [Damian's wealth grew due to his international investment.]
7. The shadow of the building gave us shade. Change: them. -- [The shadow of the building gave them shade.]
8. A child saw a small flat disc on the ground. Change: sees. -- [A child sees a small flat disc on the ground.]

Teacher-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Identify whether each word being read by the teacher is from column A or column B.

A

1. mode
2. ton
3. steal
4. bump
5. rip
6. rid

B

- mood
- tone
- still
- bomb
- reap
- red

Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 124

1. I need some materials. Repeat.
2. Add: like steel. -- [I need some materials like steel.]
3. Add: and a pad of cloth. -- [I need some materials like steel and a pad of cloth.]
4. Add: a metal disc. -- [I need some materials like steel, a metal disc, and a pad of cloth.]
5. Add: for my school project. -- [I need some materials like steel, a metal disc, and a pad of cloth for my school project.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 125

1. We look at a calendar for dates. -- [correct]
2. He wouldn't just give anyone a favor. -- [correct]
3. Don't disturb the manager when he is in that mode. -- [incorrect – Don't disturb the manager when he is in that mood.]
4. We watch the news channel every night. -- [correct]
5. We eat solid. -- [incorrect – We eat solid.]
6. Kids likes the big slide in the park. -- [incorrect – Kids like the big slide in the park.]
7. Great wealth make people happy. -- [incorrect – Great wealth makes people happy.]
8. Your shadow goes with you everywhere. -- [correct]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 126

1. What kind of material do you need to make a warm blanket?
2. What do you use a calendar for?
3. What mode of transportation do you use to go home?
4. Do you think the shape of the compact disc is practical? Why or why not?
5. Are solids better than liquids as food?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **127**

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 128

1. The new law excludes retirees from paying the additional tax.
2. They dismissed the report as unimportant.
3. The dish she cooked consisted of carrots, potatoes, and beans.
4. The bath and the bedroom constitute my flat.
5. The athletes represented the country well.
6. A private business funded the show.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 129

7. Being a citizen of a country entitles you to certain rights.
8. She deserves to win an award for being a great actress.
9. He proposes that we change some rules at work.
10. The officials rank the players to know who is the best.
11. I got up to the part of the movie where it got boring.
12. My mother told me to go after my dreams.

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 130

1. in my report
2. basketball team in my report
3. local basketball team in my report
4. fund a local basketball team in my report
5. request to fund a local basketball team in my report
6. excluded the request to fund a local basketball team in my report
7. I have excluded the request to fund a local basketball team in my report.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 131

1. He deserves to know his personal information.
2. He deserved to know important information.
3. I deserved to ask for important information.
4. I am entitled to get important information.
5. I was entitled to learn important information.
6. She was entitled to see important information.
7. They were entitled to dismiss important information.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 132

1. Jonathan proposed to rank the students.
2. Jonathan proposed to go after the students.
3. Jonathan proposed to go after the thieves.
4. Jonathan suggested going after the thieves.
5. Jonathan wanted to go after the thieves.
6. Jonathan wanted to go after the killers.
7. David wanted to go after the killers.
8. David wished to go after the killers.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 133

1. She represents us.
2. She represents us and our business.
3. She represents us and our business as our lawyer.
4. She has represented us and our business as our lawyer from the beginning.
5. She has represented us and our business as our lawyer from the beginning until now.

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 134

1. Can a sandwich just consist of bread and butter? -- Yes, a sandwich can just consist ... [Yes, a sandwich can just consist of bread and butter.]
2. Does a hard-working man deserve a good rest? -- Yes, a hard-working man ... [Yes, a hard-working man deserves a good rest.]
3. Have you gotten up to the end of the book you are reading? -- Yes, I have ... [Yes, I have gotten up to the end of the book I am reading.]
4. Do policemen go after criminals? -- Yes, policemen ... [Yes, policemen go after criminals.]

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 135

1. Do private organizations sometimes fund charities? Do you know of any charitable organizations? Have you visited one before? Do you think charities are useful?
2. Who represented your country in a popular sport? Do you watch sports competitions? Do you play any sports? What sport? Why do people enjoy sports?
3. What constitutes a good breakfast? Do you eat breakfast? Why is breakfast considered the most important meal of the day? What do you drink with your breakfast?

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Would you exclude reporting your friend if he was involved in a crime?
2. What kind of news would you dismiss as unimportant?
3. Are you entitled to vote in a national election? Why or why not?
4. Can you rank three actresses according to beauty?
5. What can you propose I do after work?

Page **136**

- 1. It has been quite a long time since we went to a theme park.**
- 2. She has been writing books since she was eleven.**
- 3. We have been selling our furniture since we moved to a smaller house.**
- 4. It has only been a week since my sister gave birth.**
- 5. He has gone to the grocery store since he ran out of food in the fridge.**

6. Tina is a lot worse since she stopped receiving therapy.
7. They've been shopping in that supermarket since they were children.
8. She hasn't stopped playing with that doll since it was given to her.
9. Erika is drinking more water since she got dehydrated last month.
10. I have been eating regularly since I recovered from an illness.

- 1. Many coins around the world are flat silver discs.**
- 2. He keeps a pad of paper with him.**
- 3. The secretary checked the calendar for the schedule.**
- 4. I need to ask a favor from my mum.**
- 5. The builders request the owner to buy more materials.**
- 6. They ask for more steel sheets.**

- 7. A 4-month-old baby can already eat solids.**
- 8. You have to switch your phone to airplane mode.**
- 9. Children just want to watch the cartoon channel.**
- 10. My cousins want to play on the slide.**
- 11. A billionaire has much wealth.**
- 12. Your shadow appears when you stand in front of a light.**

1. The new law excludes retirees from paying the additional tax.
2. They dismissed the report as unimportant.
3. The dish she cooked consisted of carrots, potatoes, and beans.
4. The bath and the bedroom constitute my flat.
5. The athletes represented the country well.
6. A private business funded the show.

7. Being a citizen of a country entitles you to certain rights.
8. She deserves to win an award for being a great actress.
9. He proposes that we change some rules at work.
10. The officials rank the players to know who is the best.
11. I got up to the part of the movie where it got boring.
12. My mother told me to go after my dreams.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 143

1. I am a lot taller since the last time you saw me.
2. I am a lot thinner since the last time you saw me.
3. She is a lot thinner since the last time you saw her.
4. She is a lot happier since the last time you saw her.
5. She is a lot worse since the last time you saw her.
6. He is a lot worse since the last time you saw him.
7. He is a lot worse since the last time you talked to him.
8. He is a lot better since the last time you talked to him.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 144

1. He has problems.
2. He has problems with people.
3. He has problems with people because of his wealth.
4. He has problems with people because of his wealth and popularity.
5. He has problems with people because of his wealth and lack of popularity.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 145

1. My mother has been cleaning since I left this morning. Repeat.
2. Change: grandmother, cooking. --- My grandmother has been cooking since I left this morning.]
3. Change: her, cleaning. -- [Her grandmother has been cleaning since she left this morning.]
4. Change: brother, complaining. -- [Her brother has been complaining since she left this morning.]
5. Change: playing, arrived. -- [Her brother has been playing since she arrived this morning.]
6. Change: sleeping, afternoon. -- [Her brother has been sleeping since she arrived this afternoon.]
7. Change: father, reading. -- [Her father has been reading since she arrived this afternoon.]
8. Change: sister, singing. -- [Her sister has been singing since she arrived this afternoon.]

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 146

1. Can a sandwich just consist of bread and butter? Yes, a sandwich can just consist ... [Yes, a sandwich can just consist of bread and butter.]
2. Does a hard-working man deserve a good rest? Yes, a hard-working man ... [Yes, a hard-working man deserves a good rest.]
3. Have you gotten up to the end of the book you are reading? Yes, I have ... [Yes, I have gotten up to the end of the book I am reading.]
4. Do policemen go after criminals? Yes, policemen ... [Yes, policemen go after criminals.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 147

1. He deserves to know his personal information.
2. He deserved to know important information.
3. I deserved to ask for important information.
4. I am entitled to get important information.
5. I was entitled to learn important information.
6. She was entitled to see important information.
7. They were entitled to dismiss important information.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 148

1. The plant has grown taller since the last time I watered it. Repeat.
2. The plant has grown taller since the last time I watered it. Change: looked at. -
- [The plant has grown taller since the last time I looked at it.]
3. The plant has grown taller since the last time I looked at it. Change: tree. --
[The tree has grown taller since the last time I looked at it.]
4. The tree has grown taller since the last time I looked at it. Change: bigger. --
[The tree has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
5. The tree has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: hill. --
[The hill has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
6. The hill has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: bird. --
[The bird has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it.]
7. The bird has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: fed. --
[The bird has grown bigger since the last time I fed it.]
8. The bird has grown bigger since the last time I fed it. Change: dog. -- [The
dog has grown bigger since the last time I fed it.]

Teacher-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Identify whether each word being read by the teacher is from column A or column B.

A

1. mode
2. ton
3. steal
4. bump
5. rip
6. rid

B

- mood
- tone
- still
- bomb
- reap
- red

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 150

1. She bought a pad of paper. Change: three. -- [She bought three pads of paper.]
2. Toby ran out of favor due to his tardiness. Change: laziness. -- [Toby ran out of favor due to his laziness.]
3. They use steel for buildings. Change: houses. -- [They use steel for houses.]
4. We often do channel surfing when we are bored. Change: free. -- [We often do channel surfing when we are free.]
5. My nieces love playing on their slide. Change: nephews. -- [My nephews love playing on their slide.]
6. Damian's wealth grew because of his international investment. Change: due to. -- [Damian's wealth grew due to his international investment.]
7. The shadow of the building gave us shade. Change: them. -- [The shadow of the building gave them shade.]
8. A child saw a small flat disc on the ground. Change: sees. -- [A child sees a small flat disc on the ground.]

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 151

1. in my report
2. basketball team in my report
3. local basketball team in my report
4. fund a local basketball team in my report
5. request to fund a local basketball team in my report
6. excluded the request to fund a local basketball team in my report
7. I have excluded the request to fund a local basketball team in my report.

Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 152

1. I need some materials. Repeat.
2. Add: like steel. -- [I need some materials like steel.]
3. Add: and a pad of cloth. -- [I need some materials like steel and a pad of cloth.]
4. Add: a metal disc. -- [I need some materials like steel, a metal disc, and a pad of cloth.]
5. Add: for my school project. -- [I need some materials like steel, a metal disc, and a pad of cloth for my school project.]

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Would you exclude reporting your friend if he was involved in a crime?
2. What kind of news would you dismiss as unimportant?
3. Are you entitled to vote in a national election? Why or why not?
4. Can you rank three actresses according to beauty?
5. What can you propose I do after work?

Page **153**

Mixed Writing Exercise

Listen, follow the instructions, and write the sentences.

Page 154

1. It has been quite a long time since we went to a theme park. Write. -- [It has been quite a long time since we went to a theme park.]
2. I need some materials like steel. Add: and a pad of cloth. -- [I need some materials like steel and a pad of cloth.]
3. Jonathan proposed to rank the students. Change: teachers. -- [Jonathan proposed to rank the teachers.]
4. The bird has grown bigger since the last time I looked at it. Change: fed. -- [The bird has grown bigger since the last time I fed it.]
5. I need some materials like steel, a metal disc and a pad of cloth. Add: for my school project. -- [I need some materials like steel, a metal disc, and a pad of cloth for my school project.]

Communicating General Beliefs

It is known that...

Page 155

We commonly use the phrases “it is known that..”, “it is said that...”, “it is believed that...” and “it is commonly known that ...” to communicate common beliefs and knowledge.

Examples: It is known that exercise helps your body get stronger.

It is said that chocolate can cause happiness.

It is believed that tobacco causes cancer.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 156

1. It is known that the Philippines has beautiful beaches.
2. It is said that cold weather can get you sick.
3. It is commonly known that cockroaches are dirty.
4. It is believed that you shouldn't eat the food you dropped.
5. It is known that water is healthy.
6. It is said that oceans have many animals.
7. It is believed that wood is a tough material.
8. It is commonly known that London is the capital of England.
9. It is known that Greeks used to believe in gods.
10. It is said that humans cannot live alone.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 157

1. It is said that vegetables are good for the body.
2. It is known that vegetables are good for the body.
3. It is believed that vegetables are good for the body.
4. It is believed that bread is good for the body.
5. It is believed that nuts are good for the body.
6. It is believed that bananas are good for the brain.
7. It is believed that carrots are good for the brain.
8. It is believed that carrots are good for the skin.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 158

1. It is commonly known that it is not very easy to drive.
2. It is commonly known that it is not very hard to walk.
3. It is commonly known that it is very hard to do nothing.
4. It is commonly known that it is hard to paint.
5. It is commonly known that it is easy to boil an egg.
6. It is commonly known that it is easy to cook a potato.
7. It is commonly known that it is not easy to cook chicken.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 159

1. It is known that Canada is a cold country. Repeat.
2. It is known that Canada is a cold country. Change: Scotland. -- [It is known that Scotland is a cold country.]
3. It is known that Scotland is a cold country. Change: beautiful. -- [It is known that Scotland is a beautiful country.]
4. It is known that Scotland is a beautiful country. Change: Spain. -- [It is known that Spain is a beautiful country.]
5. It is known that Spain is a beautiful country. Change: European. -- [It is known that Spain is a European country.]
6. It is known that Spain is a European country. Change: England. -- [It is known that England is a European country.]
7. It is known that England is a European country. Change: rainy. -- [It is known that England is a rainy country.]
8. It is known that England is a rainy country. Change: place. -- [It is known that England is a rainy place.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 160

1. It is believed that medicine helps you feel better. Repeat.
2. It is believed that medicine helps you feel better. Change: food. -- [It is believed that food helps you feel better.]
3. It is believed that food helps you feel better. Change: drinks. -- [It is believed that drinks help you feel better.]
4. It is believed that drinks help you feel better. Change: soup. -- [It is believed that soup helps you feel better.]
5. It is believed that soup helps you feel better. Change: resting. -- [It is believed that resting helps you feel better.]
6. It is believed that resting helps you feel better. Change: alcohol. -- [It is believed that alcohol helps you feel better.]
7. It is believed that alcohol helps you feel better. Change: makes. -- [It is believed that alcohol makes you feel better.]
8. It is believed that alcohol makes you feel better. Change: worse. -- [It is believed that alcohol makes you feel worse.]

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 161

1. It is said that food is hard to find in some countries. Repeat.
2. Change: water, places. -- [It is said that water is hard to find in some places.]
3. Change: animals, cities. -- [It is said that animals are hard to find in some cities.]
4. Change: easy, catch. -- [It is said that animals are easy to catch in some cities.]
5. Change: monkeys, forests. -- [It is said that monkeys are easy to catch in some forests.]
6. Change: birds, see. -- [It is said that birds are easy to see in some forests.]
7. Change: gold, discover. -- [It is said that gold is easy to discover in some forests.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. believed / save / it / that / is / computers / information.
2. it / known / some / cure / commonly / that / plants / can / sickness / is.
3. is / coffee / known / that / it / up / wakes / you.
4. body / needed / it / vitamins / is / said / that / in / are /the.

Page **162**

[1. It is believed that computers save information.]

[2. It is commonly known that some plants can cure sickness.]

[3. It is known that coffee wakes you up.]

[4. It is said that vitamins are needed in the body.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. body / it / needs / hot / water / more / is / the / when / it / that / believed / is.
6. made / paper / commonly / from / is / known / it / wood / that / is.
7. plastic / it / for / environment / bad / is / that / known / is / the.
8. world / the / said / mountain / Nepal / highest / is / in / it / that / the / has.

Page **163**

[5. It is believed that the body needs more water when it is hot.]

[6. It is commonly known that paper is made from wood.]

[7. It is known that plastic is bad for the environment.]

[8. It is said that Nepal has the highest mountain in the world.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 164

1. It is commonly known that China has the biggest population in the world. -- [correct]
2. It is believed that night is for sleeping. -- [incorrect – It is believed that the night is for sleeping.]
3. It is said that cell phones is used to calling. -- [incorrect – It is said that cell phones are used for calling.]
4. It is known that Japanese has their own language. -- [incorrect – It is known that Japan has their own language.]
5. It is said that thieves come at night. -- [correct]
6. It is believed that fruits are good sources of vitamin C. -- [correct]
7. It is commonly known that village streets are smaller. -- [correct]
8. It is known that city life can busy. -- [incorrect – It is known that city life can be busy.]

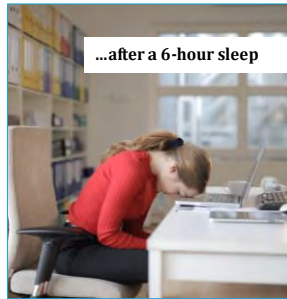
VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **165**

Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 168

1. The truck carries a heavy load to the village.
2. We have a transportation problem because of the strike.
3. There was a pop when the balloon burst.
4. There was a bang on the door.
5. We met him before his departure for Madrid.
6. His absence is obvious to everyone.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 169

7. He has no regard for his parents' feelings.
8. The flow of traffic was smooth this morning.
9. A person cannot work well when he lacks sleep.
10. The new intern has a lot of potentials to be a good engineer.
11. We have to solve the dispute between countries to achieve peace.
12. The magician's escape from the box was awesome.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 170

1. There was a pop outside the house.
2. There was a bang outside the house.
3. There was a strike outside the house.
4. There was an accident outside the house.
5. There is an accident outside the house.
6. There is a rally outside the house.
7. There is a rally outside the building.
8. There is a festival outside the building.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 171

1. They recorded the absences last month. Repeat.
2. They recorded the absences last month. Change: departures. -- [They recorded the departures last month.]
3. They recorded the departures last month. Change: disputes. -- [They recorded the disputes last month.]
4. They recorded the disputes last month. Change: escapes. -- [They recorded the escapes last month.]
5. They recorded the escapes last month. Change: Jenna. -- [Jenna recorded the escapes last month.]
6. Jenna recorded the escapes last month. Change: year. -- [Jenna recorded the escapes last year.]
7. Jenna recorded the escapes last year. Change: reported. -- [Jenna reported the escapes last year.]
8. Jenna reported the escapes last year. Change: listed. -- [Jenna listed the escapes last year.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 172

1. We can see a lack of potential in him to get promoted.
2. We can see potential in him to get good grades.
3. We can find potential in her to get good grades.
4. She can find potential in me to get good grades.
5. She can find potential in me to get good marks.
6. She can't find potential in them to get good marks.
7. They can't find potential in them to get good work.
8. They couldn't find potential in her to get good work.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 173

1. Joe gives no regard.
2. Joe gives no regard to how they work.
3. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport.
4. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport to direct people.
5. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport to direct the flow of people.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 174

1. shove
2. seal
3. pint
4. present
5. represent
6. departure
7. dispute
8. escape

Grammar Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 175

1. He struggled to climb the stairs with his load. Repeat.
2. He struggled to climb the stairs with his load. Transform: future simple. -- [He will struggle to climb the stairs with his load.]
3. The strike made the traffic even worse. Repeat.
4. The strike made the traffic even worse. Transform: present simple. -- [The strike makes the traffic even worse.]
5. The pop shocked me. Repeat.
6. The pop shocked me. Transform: passive voice. -- [I was shocked by the pop.]
7. A door upstairs made a bang. Repeat.
8. A door upstairs made a bang. Transform: present simple. -- [A door upstairs makes a bang.]
9. I tell my manager about my absences. Repeat.

Grammar Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 176

10. I tell my manager about my absences. Transform: past simple. -- [I told my manager about my absences.]

11. The departure of the delivery truck has been delayed for an hour now. Repeat.

12. The departure of the delivery truck has been delayed for an hour now. Transform: past perfect. -- [The departure of the delivery truck had been delayed for an hour.]

13. Do you have any regard for what people feel about you? Repeat.

14. Do you have any regard for what people feel about you? Transform: past simple. -- [Did you have any regard for what people felt about you?]

15. Did you notice the flow of the river? Repeat.

16. Did you notice the flow of the river? Transform: future simple. -- [Will you notice the flow of the river?]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 177

1. What sign could it be if you heard a pop and the lights went out?
2. Do you have an escape activity when you're not working?
3. What would you do if you heard a bang?
4. Do you give any regard to how you dress?
5. What potential do you have?

Why and Because Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 178

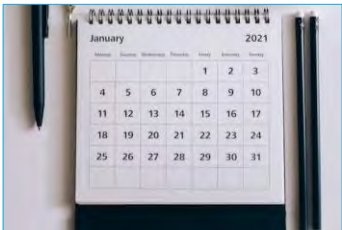
1. Why is there usually a lack of cheering in a chess game? -- [There is usually a lack of cheering in a chess game because . . .]
2. Why do companies always look for people with potential? -- [Companies always look for people with potential . . .]
3. Why are there disputes in the workplace? -- [There are disputes in the workplace because . . .]
4. Why do delivery vehicles carry a full load before they leave? -- [Delivery vehicles carry a full load before they leave because . . .]
5. Why do strikes occur? -- [Strikes occur because . . .]
6. Why should student absences be noted? -- [Student absences should be noted because . . .]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **179**

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **181**

1. I called my mother in advance to greet her.
2. She didn't have any prior experience as a waitress.
3. The democratic election was a success.
4. I ate instant noodles.
5. My grandmother is very old and has conventional views.
6. The ancient temple is not safe to visit.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 182

7. I have to wait for a maximum of fifteen minutes for the food to come.
8. It is not possible for me to go out today.
9. I met a potential buyer for my car.
10. Lisa has to buy additional meat for dinner.
11. A tribe lives in a remote area in the mountains.
12. Eli is a frequent visitor to Lisa.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 183

1. He found a possible solution to their problem.
2. He found a potential solution to their problem.
3. He found an additional solution to their problem.
4. He found a conventional solution to their problem.
5. He found a democratic solution to their problem.
6. He found an instant solution to their problem.
7. He found an advanced solution to their problem.
8. He found an advanced solution to their crisis.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 184

1. The boy made frequent requests to go to a remote island.
2. The boy made frequent demands to go to an ancient island.
3. The man had frequent demands to go to an ancient island.
4. The man had constant appeals to go to an ancient island.
5. The family had constant trips to go to a remote island.
6. The family has an additional trip to go to a remote island.
7. The family has a prior trip to go to a democratic island.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 185

1. We need sleep.
2. We need a good sleep.
3. We need a good sleep for eight hours.
4. We need a good sleep for a maximum of eight hours.
5. We need a good sleep for a maximum of eight hours to function well.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 186

1. Tom only believes in conventional explanations about life. Repeat.
2. Change: instant, solutions. -- [Tom only believes in instant solutions about life.]
3. Change: at, work. -- [Tom only believes in instant solutions at work.]
4. Change: listens to, quick. -- [Tom only listens to quick solutions at work.]
5. Change: wants, possible. -- [Tom only wants possible solutions at work.]
6. Change: potential, shortcuts. -- [Tom only wants potential shortcuts at work.]
7. Change: Emily, possible. -- [Emily only wants possible shortcuts at work.]

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 187

2. palace in a remote country
3. ancient palace in a remote country
4. living in an ancient palace in a remote country
5. I dream of living in an ancient palace in a remote country.

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. it / has / Sheena / cannot / prior / make / meeting / a / and.
2. for / brought / the / additional / guests / chairs / he.
3. mother / me / food / when / get / visits / instant / I / my.
4. birthdays / maximum / presents / twenty / we / on / of / get
/ our / a.

Page **188**

[1. Sheena has a prior meeting and cannot make it.]

[2. He brought additional chairs for the guests.]

[3. I get instant food when my mother visits me.]

[4. We get a maximum of twenty presents on our birthdays.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. shopping / is / sick / she / possible / instead / it / that /
is / of / being.
6. father / Gary / client / is / potential / a / my / of.
7. remote / went / hiking / they / in / place / in / a / Asia.
8. pass / did / knowledge / about / had / exam / I /
because / prior / no / I / cars / that / not.

Page 189

[5. It is possible that she is shopping instead of being sick.]

[6. Gary is a potential client of my father.]

[7. They went hiking in a remote place in Asia.]

[8. I did not pass that exam because I had no prior knowledge about cars.]

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 190

1. Do you think about what to cook in advance? Who usually cooks in your house? What kind of food does your family prefer? Who goes to the market to buy ingredients?
2. Can you tell me a conventional belief of yours? What do you think of people who are different? Do you think that conventional ways are better? Do you know of any ancient beliefs?
3. Do you think a democratic government is effective? What kind of government do you have? Did you vote for your country's leader? Is there a frequent change of leadership in your country?

- 1. It is known that the Philippines has beautiful beaches.**
- 2. It is said that cold weather can get you sick.**
- 3. It is commonly known that cockroaches are dirty.**
- 4. It is believed that you shouldn't eat the food you dropped.**
- 5. It is known that water is healthy.**

- 6. It is said that oceans have many animals.**
- 7. It is believed that wood is a tough material.**
- 8. It is commonly known that London is the capital of England.**
- 9. It is known that Greeks used to believe in gods.**
- 10. It is said that humans cannot live alone.**

- 1. The truck carries a heavy load to the village.**
- 2. We have a transportation problem because of the strike.**
- 3. There was a pop when the balloon burst.**
- 4. There was a bang on the door.**
- 5. We met him before his departure for Madrid.**
- 6. His absence is obvious to everyone.**

7. He has no regard for his parents' feelings.
8. The flow of traffic was smooth this morning.
9. A person cannot work well when he lacks sleep.
10. The new intern has a lot of potential to be a good engineer.
11. We have to solve the dispute between countries to achieve peace.
12. The magician's escape from the box was awesome.

- 1. I called my mother in advance to greet her.**
- 2. She didn't have any prior experience as a waitress.**
- 3. The democratic election was a success.**
- 4. I ate instant noodles.**
- 5. My grandmother is very old and has conventional views.**
- 6. The ancient temple is not safe to visit.**

- 7. I have to wait for a maximum of fifteen minutes for the food to come.**
- 8. It is not possible for me to go out today.**
- 9. I met a potential buyer for my car.**
- 10. Lisa has to buy additional meat for dinner.**
- 11. A tribe lives in a remote area in the mountains.**
- 12. Eli is a frequent visitor of Lisa.**

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 197

1. He found a possible solution to their problem.
2. He found a potential solution to their problem.
3. He found an additional solution to their problem.
4. He found a conventional solution to their problem.
5. He found a democratic solution to their problem.
6. He found an instant solution to their problem.
7. He found an advanced solution to their problem.
8. He found an advanced solution to their crisis.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 198

1. shove
2. seal
3. pint
4. present
5. represent
6. departure
7. dispute
8. escape

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 199

1. It is said that vegetables are good for the body.
2. It is known that vegetables are good for the body.
3. It is believed that vegetables are good for the body.
4. It is believed that bread is good for the body.
5. It is believed that nuts are good for the body.
6. It is believed that bananas are good for the brain.
7. It is believed that carrots are good for the brain.
8. It is believed that carrots are good for the skin.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 200

1. Tom only believes in conventional explanations about life. Repeat.
2. Change: instant, solutions. -- [Tom only believes in instant solutions about life.]
3. Change: at, work. -- [Tom only believes in instant solutions at work.]
4. Change: listens to, quick. -- [Tom only listens to quick solutions at work.]
5. Change: wants, possible. -- [Tom only wants possible solutions at work.]
6. Change: potential, shortcuts. -- [Tom only wants potential shortcuts at work.]
7. Change: Emily, possible. -- [Emily only wants possible shortcuts at work.]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 201

1. Joe gives no regard.
2. Joe gives no regard to how they work.
3. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport.
4. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport to direct people.
5. Joe gives no regard to how they work at the airport to direct the flow of people.

Grammar Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 202

1. He struggled to climb the stairs with his load. Repeat.
2. He struggled to climb the stairs with his load. Transform: future simple. -- [He will struggle to climb the stairs with his load.]
3. The strike made the traffic even worse. Repeat.
4. The strike made the traffic even worse. Transform: present simple. -- [The strike makes the traffic even worse.]
5. The pop shocked me. Repeat.
6. The pop shocked me. Transform: passive voice. -- [I was shocked by the pop.]
7. A door upstairs made a bang. Repeat.
8. A door upstairs made a bang. Transform: present simple. -- [A door upstairs makes a bang.]
9. I tell my manager about my absences. Repeat.

Grammar Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 203

10. I tell my manager about my absences. Transform: past simple. -- [I told my manager about my absences.]
11. The departure of the delivery truck has been delayed for an hour now. Repeat.
12. The departure of the delivery truck has been delayed for an hour now. Transform: past perfect. -- [The departure of the delivery truck had been delayed for an hour.]
13. Do you have any regard for what people feel about you? Repeat.
14. Do you have any regard for what people feel about you? Transform: past simple. -- [Did you have any regard for what people felt about you?]
15. Did you notice the flow of the river? Repeat.
16. Did you notice the flow of the river? Transform: future simple. -- [Will you notice the flow of the river?]

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 204

1. It is said that food is hard to find in some countries. Repeat.
2. Change: water, places. -- [It is said that water is hard to find in some places.]
3. Change: animals, cities. -- [It is said that animals are hard to find in some cities.]
4. Change: easy, catch. -- [It is said that animals are easy to catch in some cities.]
5. Change: monkeys, forests. -- [It is said that monkeys are easy to catch in some forests.]
6. Change: birds, see. -- [It is said that birds are easy to see in some forests.]
7. Change: gold, discover. -- [It is said that gold is easy to discover in some forests.]

Why and Because Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 205

1. Why is there usually a lack of cheering in a chess game? -- [There is usually a lack of cheering in a chess game because . . .]
2. Why do companies always look for people with potential? -- [Companies always look for people with potential . . .]
3. Why are there disputes in the workplace? -- [There are disputes in the workplace because . . .]
4. Why do delivery vehicles carry a full load before they leave? -- [Delivery vehicles carry a full load before they leave because . . .]
5. Why do strikes occur? -- [Strikes occur because . . .]
6. Why should student absences be noted? -- [Student absences should be noted because . . .]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. it / has / Sheena / cannot / prior / make / meeting / a / and.
2. for / brought / the / additional / guests / chairs / he.
3. mother / me / food / when / get / visits / instant / I / my.
4. birthdays / maximum / presents / twenty / we / on / of / get
/ our / a.

Page 206

[1. Sheena has a prior meeting and cannot make it.]

[2. He brought additional chairs for the guests.]

[3. I get instant food when my mother visits me.]

[4. We get a maximum of twenty presents on our birthdays.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. shopping / is / sick / she / possible / instead / it / that /
is / of / being.
6. father / Gary / client / is / potential / a / my / of.
7. remote / went / hiking / they / in / place / in / a / Asia.
8. pass / did / knowledge / about / had / exam / I /
because / prior / no / I / cars / that / not.

Page 207

[5. It is possible that she is shopping instead of being sick.]

[6. Gary is a potential client of my father.]

[7. They went hiking in a remote place in Asia.]

[8. I did not pass that exam because I had no prior knowledge about cars.]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 208

1. It is commonly known that China has the biggest population in the world. -- [correct]
2. It is believed that night is for sleeping. -- [incorrect – It is believed that the night is for sleeping.]
3. It is said that cell phones is used to calling. -- [incorrect – It is said that cell phones are used for calling.]
4. It is known that Japanese has their own language. -- [incorrect – It is known that Japan has their own language.]
5. It is said that thieves come at night. -- [correct]
6. It is believed that fruits are good sources of vitamin C. -- [correct]
7. It is commonly known that village streets are smaller. -- [correct]
8. It is known that city life can busy. -- [incorrect – It is known that city life can be busy.]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 209

1. What sign could it be if you heard a pop and the lights went out?
2. Do you have an escape activity when you're not working?
3. What would you do if you heard a bang?
4. Do you give any regard to how you dress?
5. What potential do you have?

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 210

1. It is believed that medicine helps you feel better. Write.

Change: food -- [It is believed that food helps you feel better.]

2. They recorded the absences last month. Write.

Change: departures -- [They recorded the departures last month.]

3. Tom only wants potential shortcuts at work. Write.

Change : possible -- [Tom only wants possible shortcuts at work.]

4. It is believed that alcohol makes you feel better. Write.

Change: worse -- [It is believed that alcohol makes you feel worse.]

5. Jenna recorded the escapes last month. Write.

Change: year -- [Jenna recorded the escapes last year.]

Mixed Conditionals

Page 211

1. Mixed conditionals refer to conditional sentences formed by combining two conditional sentence patterns. The most common pattern is a mix of third and second conditional. With this, we refer to an unreal past action and its probable result in the present. e.g. If he had gone to law school, he would be a lawyer by now.
2. Another pattern is a combination of second and third conditional where the if-clause refers to an untrue present situation and the main clause is the related past event. e.g. If she wasn't so greedy, she would have inherited the old house.
3. The other one is a second conditional and future probability combination. This refers to an imagined situation in the present and its probable consequence in the future. e.g. If my Dad didn't have to go on a business trip, we would be on a holiday trip this next weekend.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 212

1. If Tomoyo had worked hard, she would be a manager now.
2. If John had taken his studies seriously, he would have had better job opportunities.
3. I would not have to buy food all the time if I had studied how to cook.
4. If I lived near you, I would have visited you more often.
5. If she ran fast, she would have seen the parade.
6. They would have gone out if she lived nearby.
7. If he wasn't so rude, I would invite him to my party.
8. If it wasn't expensive, I would buy those shoes.
9. We would buy additional utensils if I hadn't changed my mind.
10. If I had drunk more, I would be sick this morning.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 213

1. If Sheila had eaten those pancakes, she would be in the hospital.
2. If Dom had eaten those pancakes, she would be in the hospital.
3. If Dom had eaten those hot dogs, she would be in the hospital.
4. If Dom had eaten those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
5. If Dom had cooked those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
6. If he had cooked those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
7. If he had cooked those eggs, she would be in the clinic.
8. If she had cooked those eggs, she would be in the clinic.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 214

1. If Rose had been born in Spain, she would speak Spanish. Repeat.
2. If Rose had been born in Spain, she would speak Spanish. Change: England, English. -- [If Rose had been born in England, she would speak English.]
3. If Rose had been born in England, she would speak English. Change: lived, know. -- [If Rose had lived in England, she would know English.]
4. If Rose had lived in England, she would know English. Change: Scotland, Scottish. -- [If Rose had lived in Scotland, she would know Scottish.]
5. If Rose had lived in Scotland, she would know Scottish. Change: Japan, Japanese. -- [If Rose had lived in Japan, she would know Japanese.]
6. If Rose had lived in Japan, she would know Japanese. Change: been to, recognize. -- [If Rose had been to Japan, she would recognize Japanese.]
7. If Rose had been to Japan, she would recognize Japanese. Change: Germany, German. -- [If Rose had been to Germany, she would recognize German.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 215

1. If I hadn't agreed to do his homework, he wouldn't be treating me to lunch.
2. If I hadn't agreed to do his project, he wouldn't be treating me to dinner.
3. If she hadn't agreed to do my project, I wouldn't be treating her to dinner.
4. If she hadn't agreed to do my hair, I wouldn't be cooking her dinner.
5. If she hadn't agreed to cut my hair, I wouldn't be buying her dinner.
6. If he hadn't agreed to cut her hair, she wouldn't be buying him dinner.
7. If he hadn't agreed to color her hair, she wouldn't be buying him shoes.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 216

1. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge house. Repeat.
2. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge house. Change: car. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought a huge car.]
3. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge car. Change: boat. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought a huge boat.]
4. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge boat. Change: expensive. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought an expensive boat.]
5. If she were rich, she would have bought an expensive boat. Change: oven. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought an expensive oven.]
6. If she were rich, she would have bought an expensive oven. Change: shoes. - - [If she were rich, she would have bought expensive shoes.]
7. If she were rich, she would have bought expensive shoes. Change: they. -- [If they were rich, they would have bought expensive shoes.]
8. If they were rich, they would have bought expensive shoes. Change: TV. -- [If they were rich, they would have bought an expensive TV.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 217

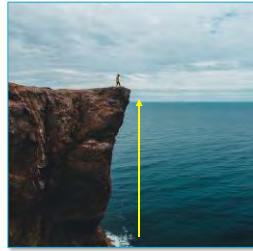
1. If we were hungry, we would have bought instant food. Repeat.
2. If we were hungry, we would have bought instant food. Transform: mixed second conditional and future probability. -- [If we were hungry, we would buy instant food.]
3. If the dog were violent, the child wouldn't be able to come close. Transform: mixed second and third conditional. -- [If the dog were violent, the child wouldn't have come close.]
4. I would be happy if I was chosen for the contest. Add: in England. -- [I would be happy if I was chosen for the contest in England.]
5. She would have given her name if she wasn't shy. Change: number. -- [She would have given her number if she wasn't shy.]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **218**

Please refer to the definition file.



2 feet = 24 inches



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 220

1. My students can draw animals.
2. She is concerned about nature.
3. Her account of the events did not fit.
4. The church said we should pray.
5. The shopper's lane was big.
6. He put his bet on the white horse.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 221

1. My students can draw animals.
2. She is concerned about nature.
3. Her account of the events did not fit.
4. The church said we should pray.
5. The shopper's lane was big.
6. He put his bet on the white horse.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 222

1. Anthony is concerned about the proposed lane.
2. Anthony is concerned about the steep lane.
3. Anthony is concerned about the steep road.
4. Anthony is concerned about the steep climb.
5. Anthony is worried about the steep climb.
6. Janice is worried about the big climb.
7. Janice is worried about the big bet.
8. Janice is interested in the big bet.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 223

1. Dan can account for the location of the nuclear laboratory.
2. Dan can account for the identity of the nuclear physicist.
3. Dan cannot account for the identity of the nuclear bomber.
4. Dan cannot account for the origin of the suicide bomber.
5. They cannot account for the nationality of the suicide bomber.
6. They cannot account for the nationality of the champion racer.
7. We cannot tell the nationality of the champion racer.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 224

1. Nope.
2. Nope. They don't pray.
3. Nope. They don't pray to anybody.
4. Nope. They don't pray to anybody equivalent to the god.
5. Nope. They don't pray to anybody equivalent to the god in the Christian religion.

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 225

1. Can a child draw a tree? -- Yes, a child ... [Yes, a child can draw a tree.]
2. Are you concerned about your family? -- Yes, I am ... [Yes, I am concerned about my family.]
3. Can you count yourself fortunate? -- Yes/ No, ... [Yes, I count/ No, I don't count myself fortunate.]
4. Do you pray every day? Yes/ No, ... [Yes, I pray/ No, I don't pray every day.]
5. Do you think you have a special identity? -- Yes, I think ... [Yes, I think I have a special identity.]
6. Do you have millions in the bank? -- Yes/No, ... [Yes, I have/No, I don't have millions in the bank.]
7. Have you heard of any news about nuclear bombs? -- Yes, I have ... [Yes, I have heard of some news about nuclear bombs.]
8. Do you have a proposed activity for me? -- Yes, ... [Yes, I have a proposed activity for you.]

Verb-based Question Exercise

Give the three simple tenses of the given verb, and then ask your teacher a question about the future using that verb.

1. draw
2. concern
3. account
4. pray
5. propose

Page 226

[1. draw – drew – will draw]

[2. concern – concerned – will concern]

[3. account – accounted – will account]

[4. pray – prayed – will pray]

[5. propose – proposed – will propose]

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Can you draw people?
2. Is there a lane you are familiar with? Where can you find it?
3. What is the equivalent of 1 pound in yen?
4. Why do some hikers like steep slopes?
5. Do you bet?

Page 227

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 228

1. The problem is the lack of support from the government.
2. I pitched the ball into the back of the car.
3. Our grandfather clearly favors our youngest sister.
4. She needs more money for the sake of buying books.
5. We say a prayer every day.
6. Moreover, we also go to church twice a week.
7. He wants a gold watch.
8. He is a native of this country.
9. Their sole purpose is to help the homeless.
10. The game lacked excitement.

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 229

1. went to a farm
2. when we went to a farm
3. cages when we went to a farm
4. in the cages when we went to a farm
5. native chickens in the cages when we went to a farm
6. brown native chickens in the cages when we went to a farm
7. Shin saw some brown native chickens in the cages when we went to a farm.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 230

1. You are the only owner of this bar.
2. You are the sole owner of this bar.
3. You are the sole owner of this hotel.
4. I am the sole owner of this hotel.
5. I am the sole manager of this hotel.
6. I am the sole manager of this restaurant.
7. He is the sole manager of this restaurant.
8. He is the sole supervisor of this restaurant.

Teacher-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Identify whether each word being read by the teacher is from column A or column B.

A

1. steep

2. beat

3. lack

4. pitch

B

step

bet

lock

peach

Page **231**

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 232

1. He lacks honor.
2. He lacks honor. Moreover, he favors some people.
3. He lacks honor. Moreover, he favors some people over others.
4. He lacks honor. Moreover, he favors some people over others in business.
5. He lacks honor. Moreover, he favors some people over others in their business.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 233

1. ancient
2. conventional
3. frequent
4. prior
5. maximum
6. account
7. equivalent

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 234

1. Do you like reading a book that lacks adventure?
2. How often do you pitch ideas at work?
3. Is it okay to favor one child over another?
4. Will you give up an argument for the sake of keeping the peace?
5. Do you say a prayer?
6. How many gold jewelry pieces do you have?
7. Do you know of any native English speakers?
8. Do you think there is a lack of support from the government for the poor?

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 235

1. She was asked to pitch the leftovers from the gathering. -- [correct]
2. Are you sole son? -- [incorrect – Are you a sole son?]
3. He lack skill for the job. -- [incorrect – He lacks skills for the job.]
4. Stop arguing, for the sake of your mother. -- [correct]
5. I have to go shopping, moreover. -- [incorrect – Moreover, I have to go shopping.]
6. You don't have to favor anyone. -- [correct]
7. Say a little for him. -- [correct]
8. Do you want gold room? -- [incorrect – Do you want a gold room?]

1. If Tomoyo had worked hard, she would be a manager now.
2. If John had taken his studies seriously, he would have had better job opportunities.
3. I would not have to buy food all the time if I had studied how to cook.
4. If I lived near you, I would have visited you more often.
5. If she ran fast, she would have seen the parade.

6. They would have gone out if she lived nearby.
7. If he wasn't so rude, I would invite him to my party.
8. If it wasn't expensive, I would buy those shoes.
9. We would buy additional utensils if I hadn't changed my mind.
10. If I had drunk more, I would be sick this morning.

- 1. My students can draw animals.**
- 2. She is concerned about nature.**
- 3. Her account of the events did not fit.**
- 4. The church said we should pray.**
- 5. The shopper's lane was big.**
- 6. He put his bet on the white horse.**

- 7. The identity of the killer is unknown.**
- 8. One kilogram is equivalent to 2.2 pounds**
- 9. Nope, I didn't watch TV today.**
- 10. A nuclear weapon is dangerous.**
- 11. The proposed plan for the renovation was approved.**
- 12. It is hard to climb a steep hill.**

- 1. The problem is the lack of support from the government.**
- 2. I pitched the ball into the back of the car.**
- 3. Our grandfather clearly favors our youngest sister.**
- 4. She needs more money for the sake of buying books.**
- 5. We say a prayer every day.**

6. Moreover, we also go to church twice a week.

7. He wants a gold watch.

8. He is a native of this country.

9. Their sole purpose is to help the homeless.

10. The game lacked excitement.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 242

1. You are the only owner of this bar.
2. You are the sole owner of this bar.
3. You are the sole owner of this hotel.
4. I am the sole owner of this hotel.
5. I am the sole manager of this hotel.
6. I am the sole manager of this restaurant.
7. He is the sole manager of this restaurant.
8. He is the sole supervisor of this restaurant.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 243

1. ancient
2. conventional
3. frequent
4. prior
5. maximum
6. account
7. equivalent

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 244

1. If Rose had been born in Spain, she would speak Spanish. Repeat.
2. If Rose had been born in Spain, she would speak Spanish. Change: England, English. -- [If Rose had been born in England, she would speak English.]
3. If Rose had been born in England, she would speak English. Change: lived, know. -- [If Rose had lived in England, she would know English.]
4. If Rose had lived in England, she would know English. Change: Scotland, Scottish. -- [If Rose had lived in Scotland, she would know Scottish.]
5. If Rose had lived in Scotland, she would know Scottish. Change: Japan, Japanese. -- [If Rose had lived in Japan, she would know Japanese.]
6. If Rose had lived in Japan, she would know Japanese. Change: been to, recognize. -- [If Rose had been to Japan, she would recognize Japanese.]
7. If Rose had been to Japan, she would recognize Japanese. Change: Germany, German. -- [If Rose had been to Germany, she would recognize German.]

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 245

1. Dan can account for the location of the nuclear laboratory.
2. Dan can account for the identity of the nuclear physicist.
3. Dan cannot account for the identity of the nuclear bomber.
4. Dan cannot account for the origin of the suicide bomber.
5. They cannot account for the nationality of the suicide bomber.
6. They cannot account for the nationality of the champion racer.
7. We cannot tell the nationality of the champion racer.

Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 246

1. Can a child draw a tree? -- Yes, a child ... [Yes, a child can draw a tree.]
2. Are you concerned about your family? -- Yes, I am ... [Yes, I am concerned about my family.]
3. Can you count yourself fortunate? -- Yes/ No, ... [Yes, I count/ No, I don't count myself fortunate.]
4. Do you pray every day? Yes/ No, ... [Yes, I pray/ No, I don't pray every day.]
5. Do you think you have a special identity? -- Yes, I think ... [Yes, I think I have a special identity.]
6. Do you have millions in the bank? -- Yes/No, ... [Yes, I have/No, I don't have millions in the bank.]
7. Have you heard of any news about nuclear bombs? -- Yes, I have ... [Yes, I have heard of some news about nuclear bombs.]
8. Do you have a proposed activity for me? -- Yes, ... [Yes, I have a proposed activity for you.]

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 247

1. If Sheila had eaten those pancakes, she would be in the hospital.
2. If Dom had eaten those pancakes, she would be in the hospital.
3. If Dom had eaten those hot dogs, she would be in the hospital.
4. If Dom had eaten those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
5. If Dom had cooked those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
6. If he had cooked those hot dogs, she would be in the clinic.
7. If he had cooked those eggs, she would be in the clinic.
8. If she had cooked those eggs, she would be in the clinic.

Teacher-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Identify whether each word being read by the teacher is from column A or column B.

A

1. steep
2. beat
3. lack
4. pitch

B

- step
- bet
- lock
- peach

Page **248**

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 249

1. If we were hungry, we would have bought instant food. Repeat.
2. If we were hungry, we would have bought instant food. Transform: mixed second conditional and future probability. -- [If we were hungry, we would buy instant food.]
3. If the dog were violent, the child wouldn't be able to come close. Transform: mixed second and third conditional. -- [If the dog were violent, the child wouldn't have come close.]
4. I would be happy if I was chosen for the contest. Add: in England. -- [I would be happy if I was chosen for the contest in England.]
5. She would have given her name if she wasn't shy. Change: number. -- [She would have given her number if she wasn't shy.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 250

1. Can a child draw a tree? -- [Yes, a child can draw a tree.]
2. Are you concerned about your family? -- [Yes, I am concerned about my family.]
3. Can you count yourself fortunate? -- [Yes, I count myself fortunate. / No, I can't count myself fortunate.]
4. Do you pray everyday? -- [Yes, / No, I pray everyday.]
5. Do you think you have a special identity? -- [Yes, I think I have a special identity.]
6. Do you have millions in the bank? -- [Nope, I don't have millions in the bank.]
7. Have you heard of any news about nuclear bombs? -- [Yes, I have heard of some news about nuclear bombs.]
8. Do you have a proposed activity for me? -- [Yes, I have a proposed activity for you.]

Verb-based Question Exercise

Give the three simple tenses of the given verb, and then ask your teacher a question about the future using that verb.

1. draw
2. concern
3. account
4. pray
5. propose

Page **251**

[1. draw – drew – will draw]

[2. concern – concerned – will concern]

[3. account – accounted – will account]

[4. pray – prayed – will pray]

[5. propose – proposed – will propose]

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Can you draw people?
2. Is there a lane you are familiar with? Where can you find it?
3. What is the equivalent of 1 pound in yen?
4. Why do some hikers like steep slopes?
5. Do you bet?

Page **252**

Mixed Writing Exercise

Listen, follow the instructions, and write the sentences.

Page 253

1. Dan can account for the location of the nuclear laboratory. Write. -- [Dan can account for the location of the nuclear laboratory.]
2. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge house. Change: car. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought a huge car.]
3. You are the only owner of this bar. Change: school. -- [You are the only owner of this school.]
4. He wants a gold watch. Add: new. -- [He wants a new gold watch.]
5. She can draw people. Transform: who. -- [Who can draw people?]
6. If she were rich, she would have bought a huge boat. Change: expensive. -- [If she were rich, she would have bought an expensive boat.]