

VOCABULARY

mark
cross

lock
arrive

nod
roll

mix
spill

organize
wander

fish
visit

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking Further About Events 1
verb + infinitive

We can combine two verbs together to give more information about an event. One combination of verbs in English uses this structure: verb + infinitive.

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

For example:

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

John wants a cake > John wants to eat a cake.

EXERCISE 11.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE 11.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 11.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 11.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 11.5



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I1.6



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I1.7



Transformation Drill

1. He needs to wander in the street today. Repeat.
2. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: what.
3. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: who.
4. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: when.
5. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: where.
6. He needs to wander in the street today. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I1.8



Transformation Drill

1. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Repeat.
2. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: what.
3. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: who.
4. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: how.
5. She wants to mark the floor with a pen. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I1.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. lock
2. cross
3. visit
4. fish
5. arrive
6. roll
7. mark
8. nod

EXERCISE I1.P2



Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. mark
2. spill
3. lock
4. nod
5. mix

EXERCISE I1.9



Transformation Drill

1. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Repeat.
2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: what.
3. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: who.
4. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: when.
5. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I1.10



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I1.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE 11.11



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

EXERCISE 11.12



Open Questions Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>

Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>

Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>

Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>

GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>

写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>

イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>

Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>

Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

midnight
forever

nowadays
previous

period
previously

final (adj)
recent

final (n) finally
recently

schedule

EXERCISE I2.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I2.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I2.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 12.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 12.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 12.6



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 12.7



Transformation Drill

1. The students are having an exam in this period. Repeat.
2. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: who.
3. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: what.
4. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: when.
5. The students are having an exam in this period. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 12.8



Transformation Drill

1. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Repeat.
2. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: what.
3. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: who.
4. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: where.
5. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 12.9



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE 12.10



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking About Past Events 2
when (e.g. when A, B happened)

In this lesson, we describe a past event happening during another past event. The black event is already happening in the past and then the blue event happens.



For example:
I was cooking dinner when **my brother called**.
Sue was lying in bed when **the rain started**.

The structure to express this sequence of events is:

past continuous + when + past simple

You may also hear the following order:

My brother called when I was cooking dinner.
The rain started when Sue was lying in bed.

This order is not such "textbook English", but it is commonly used. You can replace the word 'when' with the word 'while' when using this order, e.g.

My brother called while I was cooking dinner.
The rain started while Sue was lying in bed.

EXERCISE 13.1



Repetition Drill

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

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

EXERCISE 13.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 13.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 13.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 13.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 13.6



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 13.7



Transformation Drill

1. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Repeat.
2. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: who.
3. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: what.
4. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: when.
5. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 13.8



Transformation Drill

1. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Repeat.
2. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: what.
3. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: who.
4. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: when.
5. She was cooking dinner when the door opened last night. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I3.9



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I3.10



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I3.P1



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

EXERCISE I REV1.1



Reading Exercise

1. He forgot to lock his door this morning.
2. To nod your head means you agree.
3. It took me so long to arrive in the office.
4. It's hard to roll this paper.
5. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table.
6. We finally got home at 10 o'clock.
7. She wants to live forever.
8. He didn't like the previous teacher.
9. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England.
10. This is our recent photo.

EXERCISE I REV1.2



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV1.3



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV1.4



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. lock
2. cross
3. visit
4. fish
5. arrive
6. roll
7. mark
8. nod

EXERCISE I REV1.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.8



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.9



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.10



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.11



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV1.12



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Does she want to mark the floor with a pen?
Yes, she wants ... to mark the floor with a pen.
2. Do they want to organize a simple dinner?
Yes, they want ... to organize a simple dinner.

3. Does she like to fish in the afternoon?
Yes, she likes ... to fish in the afternoon.
4. Did he forget to lock his door this morning?
Yes, he forgot ... to lock his door this morning.
5. Is it hard to roll this paper?
Yes, it's ... hard to roll this paper.

EXERCISE I REV1.13



Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV1.14



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I REV1.15



Mixed Writing Exercise

1. She was sad to spill some sugar on the table. Write.
She was sad to spill some sugar on the table.
2. She likes to fish in the afternoon. Write.
Change: run - She likes to run in the afternoon.

3. We have a good schedule today. Write.
Change: bad - We have a bad schedule today.
4. The people are busy nowadays. Write.
Add: kind - The kind people are busy nowadays.
5. They previously had a beautiful holiday in England. Write.
Transform: what - What did they previously have in England?
6. He didn't like the previous teacher. Write.
Add: English - He didn't like the previous English teacher.
7. He was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight. Write.
Transform: who - Who was reading a book when his father arrived at midnight?

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

wipe

improve

measure

improvement

measurement

increase (n)

heat (n)

increase (v)

heat (v)

hid

EXERCISE I4.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.4



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. measure
2. measurement
3. improve

EXERCISE I4.P2



Consonant Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I4.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.6



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.7



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I4.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I4.P4



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

1. measurement
2. improvement
3. increase

EXERCISE I4.8



Transformation Drill

1. The price is going to increase on Monday. Repeat.
2. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: what.
3. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: when.
4. The price is going to increase on Monday. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I4.9



Transformation Drill

1. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Repeat.
2. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: what.
3. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: who.
4. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: when.
5. He is going to get the measurement of the room tomorrow. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I4.10



Question and Answer Drill

1. Is the price going to increase on Monday?
2. When are we going to receive the increase of our pay?
3. Are they going to measure the room?
4. Who is going to hide around the house?
5. Is the heat going to increase tomorrow?

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

increasingly
disappear

connect
discover

connection
extend

cool
bite (v) bite (n)

correct

wipe off
borrow

EXERCISE I5.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.5



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.6



Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.7



Transformation Drill

1. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Repeat.
2. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: who.
3. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: where.
4. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: when.
5. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: what.
6. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I5.8



Transformation Drill

1. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Repeat.
2. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: what.
3. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: who.
4. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: when.
5. We are going to connect these two rooms tomorrow afternoon. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I5.9



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I5.10



Question and Answer Drill

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | ガラ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

neighborhood
address

path
back

forward (adj)
forward (adv) below

backwards

direction
beyond

surface
apart

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Comparing Things 1

comparative constructions – as ... as, not as ... as, not so ... as

We can use the following three constructions to compare to objects or events:

X is as + adjective + as Y (= X is the same level of adjective as Y)

X is not as + adjective + as Y (= X is not the same level of adjective as Y)

X is not so + adjective + as Y (= X is not the same level of adjective as Y)

Examples:

- (1) ●● The blue circle is as big as the green circle.
- (2) ●● The blue circle is not as big as the green circle.
- (3) ●● The blue circle is not so big as the green circle.

EXERCISE I6.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.6



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. direction
2. surface
3. forward
4. below
5. neighborhood

EXERCISE I6.P2



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I6.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I6.9



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Is my neighborhood as quiet as yours?
No, your neighborhood ...
2. Is his address as near as mine?
No, his address ...
3. Is this direction as long as the one in the north?
Yes, this direction ...
4. Is that surface as clean as the floor in my room?
Yes, that surface ...
5. Are the trees below the mountain as healthy as the trees above it?
No, the trees ...

EXERCISE I6.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. His address is not so near as mine.
2. She walks beyond us and she is as beautiful as the stars.
3. That surface is as clean as the floor in my room.
4. They are apart from each other and it is not as good as being together.
5. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.

EXERCISE 16.10



Open Questions Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>

Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>

Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>

Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>

GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>

写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>

イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>

Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>

Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

EXERCISE I REV2.1



Reading Exercise

1. The price is increasingly going up.
2. We are going to connect these two rooms.
3. We are having a bad TV connection.
4. I need to correct the mistake in my pay.
5. She was cleaning her room when her sister wiped the food off the table.
6. We are going to improve our teaching.
7. They are going to see the improvement of this country.
8. The price is going to increase on Monday.
9. We are going to receive an increase in our pay next month.
10. She is going to hide around the house.

EXERCISE I REV2.2



Reading Exercise

1. My neighborhood is not as quiet as yours.
2. This path is as short as the path in the next street.
3. His address is not so near as mine.
4. She moved forward; she is not as nice as the other people in the line.
5. This direction is as long as the one in the north.
6. This direction is as fast as the other one.
7. She walks beyond us and she is as beautiful as the stars.
8. The trees below the mountain are not as healthy as the trees above it.
9. That surface is as clean as the floor in my room.
10. The back part of his house is not so lovely as the front part.

EXERCISE I REV2.3



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV2.4



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV2.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.8



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.9



Transformation Drill

1. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Repeat.
2. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: who.
Who borrowed some money at the bank yesterday?

3. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: where.
Where did he borrow some money yesterday?
4. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: when.
When did he borrow some money at the bank?
5. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: what.
What did he do at the bank yesterday?
6. He borrowed some money at the bank yesterday. Transform: not.
He didn't borrow some money at the bank yesterday.

EXERCISE I REV2.10



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.11



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV2.12



Consonant Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. wipe (w)
2. measurement (m)
3. heat (h)
4. hide (h)

EXERCISE I REV2.13



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I REV2.14



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. He is going to get | the measurement of the room. ↘
2. They are going to see | the improvement of this country. ↘
3. The price is going to increase | on Monday. ↘
4. They are apart from each other | and it is not as good | as being together. ↘
5. She moved forward; | she is not as nice | as the other people in the line. ↘

EXERCISE I REV2.15



Writing Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | ガラ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

turn off
fruit

region
goods

regional
disgusting

mixed
ice cream

onion
diet

nut
ice

EXERCISE I7.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I7.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I7.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 17.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 17.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 17.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 17.7



Transformation Drill

1. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Repeat.
2. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: what.
3. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: who.
4. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: when.
5. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: where.
6. We are going to buy some goods at the supermarket next week. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 17.8



Transformation Drill

1. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Repeat.
2. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: who.
3. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: when.
4. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: what.
5. They are going to play football in the regional competition next month. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 17.9



Mixed Drill

1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts.
3. She likes to eat nuts after lunch. Add: fruits.
4. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch. Change: dinner.
5. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after dinner. Add: lunch.
6. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: who.
7. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: what.
8. She likes to eat nuts and fruits after lunch and dinner. Transform: when.

EXERCISE 17.10



Jumbled Sentences Exercises

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
 Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
 Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
 Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
 GATAG / ガラ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
 写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
 イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
 Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
 Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

apple	bean	beer	bread	butter	cake
cheese	chocolate	eat out	raw	whiskey	take(food)out

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Comparing Things 2

comparative constructions – as many as, as much as nouns

We use “as many as” and “as much as” with nouns. We use “as many ... as” with things we can count and “as much ... as” with things we cannot count. For example, “I’ve got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right.” Another example, “I eat as much bread as meat.” We can use both structures to show that things are the same.

EXERCISE I8.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I don't eat as much bread as meat.
2. I don't eat as much bread as chocolate.
3. I don't eat as much cheese as chocolate.

4. I don't buy as much cheese as chocolate.
5. I don't buy as much cheese as butter.
6. I don't buy as much cake as butter.
7. He doesn't buy as much cake as butter.

EXERCISE I8.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.4



Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce these words.

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

EXERCISE I8.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.6



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.P2



Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. apple
2. beer
3. bean
4. cheese
5. whiskey

EXERCISE I8.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I8.7



Transformation Drill

1. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Repeat.
2. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: who.
3. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: when.
4. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: what.
5. My mother ordered as much cheese as chocolate two days ago. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I8.8



Transformation Drill

1. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Repeat.
2. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: who.
3. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: when.
4. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: what.
5. We have to take out as much food as drinks for our dinner this evening. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I8.9



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

EXERCISE I8.10



Open Questions Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

strengthen
attach

suit
separate

supply
waste

lift
drag

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking Further About Events 2
preposition + gerund

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters -ing at the end of a verb. For example, "speaking", "eating", "listening", "buying", etc.

In English, after a preposition we use a noun. For example, "in the building", "on the wall", "after the class", etc. If we want to say an action after a preposition, we use the gerund not the infinitive. For example, we say "at working", "about reading", "before running", "after eating", etc.

EXERCISE I9.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I9.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 19.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE 19.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE 19.5



Transformation Drill

1. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Repeat.
2. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: who.
3. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: what.
4. We have to clean this room before lifting those things. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 19.6



Transformation Drill

1. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Repeat.
2. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: who.
3. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: where.
4. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: when.
5. We went to the supermarket after eating out in the restaurant yesterday. Transform: what.

EXERCISE 19.7



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE 19.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE 19.9



Questions and Answer Drill

1. Who went to the supermarket after eating out?
2. Is he good at attaching photos on the wall of his room?
3. Do we have to clean this room before lifting those things?
4. Was my sister happy after separating our rooms at home?
5. Who cried after spilling his milk on the table?

EXERCISE 19.10



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. competition / students / about / the / supplying / materials / the / for / the / talked /.
2. lifting / have / clean / room / those / this / we / things / to / before /.
3. eating / we / supermarket / went / the / after / to / out.
4. food / water / hopeless / wasting / we / as / much / were / as / after /.
5. people / town / discussed / the / strengthening / about / condition / the / their / of /.

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
 Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
 Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
 Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
 GATAG | 写真素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
 写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
 イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
 Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
 Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

EXERCISE I REV3.1



Reading Exercise

1. I eat as many apples as my mother.
2. He doesn't eat as many beans as his friend.
3. My brother drinks as much beer as our father.
4. I don't eat as much bread as meat.
5. She puts as much butter on her bread as her sister.
6. He likes to eat nuts in the evening.
7. She was eating some fruits when he called.
8. We are going to buy some goods for our holiday next week.
9. She likes her juice with ice.
10. He is selling ice cream in the street.

EXERCISE I REV3.2



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV3.3



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV3.4



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV3.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I ate as many apples as my mother. Repeat.
2. I ate as many apples as my mother. Change: she.
She ate as many apples as her mother.
3. She ate as many apples as her mother. Change: oranges.
She ate as many oranges as her mother.
4. She ate as many oranges as her mother. Change: bananas.
She ate as many bananas as her mother.

5. She ate as many bananas as her mother. Change: friend.

She ate as many bananas as her friend.

6. She ate as many bananas as her friend. Change: he.

He ate as many bananas as his friend.

EXERCISE I REV3.7



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.8



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.9



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.10



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.11



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.12



Mixed Drill

1. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Repeat.
2. She likes to eat ice cream after lunch. Change: nuts.
She likes to eat nuts after lunch.

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

EXERCISE I REV3.13



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV3.14



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I REV3.15



Writing Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

magazine
payment

map
mail

media
plastic

note
pot

object
diary

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking About Things 8
indefinite pronouns - every, everything, everybody

Indefinite pronouns are words which replace nouns without specifying which noun they replace. They don't refer to any specific person, thing or amount. Thus, it is "not definite". Singular indefinite pronouns take singular verbs or singular personal pronouns. Some examples of indefinite pronouns are: "every", "everything", "everybody", etc.

Every means two or more people or things, seen separately.

Everything means all things.

Everybody means all people.

EXERCISE I10.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.2



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I wrote everything in that magazine. Repeat.
2. I wrote everything in that magazine. Change: put.
3. I put everything in that magazine. Change: read.
4. I read everything in that magazine. Change: book.
5. I read everything in that book. Change: she.

EXERCISE I10.4



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I10.P2



Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. media
2. magazine
3. map
4. object
5. pot

EXERCISE I10.6



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.7



Transformation Drill

1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.
2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who.
3. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: what.
4. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: when.
5. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I10.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I10.P3



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I10.9



Question and Answer Drill

1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic?
2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend?
3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday?
4. Did my family receive every email I sent when I was in London?
5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden?

EXERCISE I10.10



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. everything / magazine / I / that / in / wrote /.
2. notes / my / important / everything / in / is /.
3. house / news / everybody / in / the / media / the / heard / the / from /.
4. cleaned / object / room / every / weekend / last / we / in / my /.
5. bag / put / in / made / everything / a / of / I / plastic /.

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>

Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>

Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>

Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>

GATAG | 写真素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>

写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>

イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>

Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>

Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

turn down
throw out
cigarette

can
bin
look for somebody/something

cellphone
turn off

trash
stuff

take out
style

look for somebody/something - try to find

take out - to remove, to extract

throw out - to put/dispose of something in the trash

turn down - to decrease the volume, brightness or intensity of something

turn off - to deactivate or stop an electronic device or machine

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking About People in General

non-specific pronouns – you, they, one

When we use the words “one”, “you” and “they”, we sometimes mean people in general. The word “they” means other people and not us. We generally use the word “you” more than “one” or “they”. For example:

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

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

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

EXERCISE I11.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I11.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I11.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I11.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I11.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I11.6



Transformation Drill

1. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Repeat.
2. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: who.
3. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: where.
4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: what.
5. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: when.
6. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I11.7



Transformation Drill

1. They looked for me after the show at school. Repeat.
2. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: what.
3. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: who.
4. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: when.
5. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: where.
6. They looked for me after the show at school. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I11.8



Mixed Drill

1. They are using the trash bin. Repeat.
3. They are using the trash bin. Add: at the shop.
4. They are using the trash bin at the shop. Change: you.
5. You are using the trash bin at the shop. Add: yesterday.
6. You were using the trash bin at the shop yesterday. Change: cigarette lighter.
7. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: who.
8. You were using the cigarette lighter at the shop yesterday. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I11.9



Mixed Drill

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
 Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
 Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
 Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
 GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
 写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
 イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
 Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
 Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Expressing Desire
Would + like

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

I would like an apple, please.
She would like to live in that place.
They would like to go on a holiday next year.
I'd like a new bag.
She'd like to buy a new pair of shoes.
He'd like staying in that old house.

EXERCISE 112.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE 112.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I12.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I12.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I12.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I12.6



Transformation Drill

1. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Repeat.
2. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: what.
3. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: who.

4. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: when.
5. She would like a cup of tea before breakfast. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 112.7



Transformation Drill

1. They would like to increase their budget next month. Repeat.
2. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: what.
3. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: who
4. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: when.
5. They would like to increase their budget next month. Transform: not.

EXERCISE 112.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE 112.9



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

EXERCISE 112.10



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

EXERCISE I REV4.1



Reading Exercise

1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
2. They have their own beautiful style.
3. One can't buy cigarettes in this shop.
4. They cleaned some stuff in their room last week.
5. They are using the trash bin I gave them.
6. He asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.
7. My family did not receive every piece of email I sent when I was in London.
8. I visited some beautiful places and I wrote everything in my diary.
9. Everybody in my class gave me a flower pot to fill my garden.
10. I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic.

EXERCISE I REV4.2



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV4.3



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV4.4



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV4.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Repeat.
2. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: they.
They need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
3. They need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: we.
We need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
4. We need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: one.
One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.
5. One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: bag.
One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow.

6. One needs to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: shirt.
One needs to buy a new shirt tomorrow.
7. One needs to buy a new shirt tomorrow. Change: next week.
One needs to buy a new shirt next week.

EXERCISE I REV4.7



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.8



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.9



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.10



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.11



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV4.12



Question and Answer Drill

1. Did I put everything I bought in a bag made of plastic?
Yes, you put everything you bought in a bag made of plastic.
2. Did we clean every object in my room last weekend?
Yes, we cleaned every object in my room last weekend.

3. Did he ask everybody to give the payment yesterday?
Yes, he asked everybody to give the payment yesterday.
4. Did my family receive every email I sent when I was in London?
No, your family didn't receive every email you sent when you were in London.
5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden?
Yes, everyone in your class gave you a flower pot to fill your garden.

EXERCISE I REV4.13



Vowel Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV4.14



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I REV4.15



Writing Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : https://pixabay.com/	Unsplash : https://unsplash.com/	シルエットAC : https://www.silhouette-ac.com/
Public Domain Pictures : http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/	GATAG ガラ素材集 : http://01.gatag.net/	Google 画像検索 : https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja
Pexels : https://www.pexels.com/	写真AC : https://www.photo-ac.com/	Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page
Flickr : https://www.flickr.com/	イラストAC : https://www.ac-illust.com/	

VOCABULARY

negative
quantityeven
gradeaverage (adj)
average (n) courselesson
degreeadd up
education

add up – add the numbers together

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Expressing Necessity
have to and must

We use 'have to / must + infinitive' to talk about obligation, things that are necessary to do, or to give advice about things that are a good idea to do. We can use must to show that we are certain something is true or to express a strong obligation. This usually means that some personal circumstance makes the obligation necessary. We can also use have to to express a strong obligation. This usually means that some external circumstance makes the obligation necessary.

For example:

I must go now.

You have to go now.

She must go to bed earlier.

We have to give him our answer today.

He has to arrive at work at 9 o'clock.

EXERCISE 113.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I13.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.6



Transformation Drill

1. I have to get a perfect average next year. Repeat.
2. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: who.
3. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: what.
4. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: when.
5. I have to get a perfect average next year. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I13.7



Transformation Drill

1. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Repeat.
2. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: who.
3. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: where.
4. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: when.
5. They have to add up these numbers on the board this afternoon. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I13.P2



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I13.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I13.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I13.9



Question and Answer Drill

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

bell
turn over

calculator
wash up

look up
supply

score
tin

search
video

turn on
waste

look up - to search for the meaning of a word

turn on - to activate or start an electronic device or machine

turn over - to turn something so the other or another side of it is facing up

wash up - to clean the dishes, utensils and cookware after eating

EXERCISE I14.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I14.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I14.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I14.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I14.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I14.6



Transformation Drill

1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who.
3. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: when.
4. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: what.
5. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I14.7



Transformation Drill

1. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Repeat.
2. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: who.
3. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: what.
4. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: where.
5. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: when.
6. She bought a hat made of tin at the shop yesterday. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I14.8



Mixed Drill

1. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Repeat.
2. Her mother was cooking when she turned on the radio. Change: father.
3. Her father was cooking when she turned on the radio. Add: in the kitchen.
4. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the radio. Change: TV.
5. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV. Add: radio.
6. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: who.
7. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: where.
8. Her father was cooking in the kitchen when she turned on the TV and the radio. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I14.9



Question and Answer with Prompt Drill

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG / ガラ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

VOCABULARY

fishing
defensehabit
selectioninternet
theme

court

cycle
turn updefend
use upkeeping
~~keeping~~

keep on doing – continue doing

turn up – to increase the volume, brightness or intensity of something

use up – to finish something (so that there's nothing left)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking About Past Events 3
present perfect

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



The present perfect is formed like this:

subject + have/has + past participle

For example:

I have walked two miles already.

I have met him once before.

She has been to Japan.

They have studied two languages.

EXERCISE 115.1



Repetition Drill

1. They have been interested in fishing.
2. He has continued his studies in London.
3. The internet has been a big help for most people.

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

EXERCISE I15.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I15.3



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I15.P1



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I15.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I15.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I15.6



Transformation Drill

1. He has continued his studies in London. Repeat.
2. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: who.
3. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: where.
4. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: what.
5. He has continued his studies in London. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I15.P2



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I15.7



Transformation Drill

1. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Repeat.
2. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: who.
3. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: what.
4. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: where.
5. My mother has kept on reading her old books in her room. Transform: not.

EXERCISE I15.8



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I15.9



Question and Answer Drill

1. Have they been interested in fishing?
2. Who has discussed everything inside the court?
3. What has been successful in the competition?
4. Has she given her most beautiful selection of bags?
5. Who has told us to use up all the food on the table?
6. What has been a big help for most people?
7. Has he defended his mistake?
8. What has he been interested in buying?

EXERCISE I15.P3



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
 Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
 Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
 Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
 GATAG / ガタ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
 写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
 イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
 Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
 Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Conjunctions

however, although and though

We use however to join two simple sentences to make a compound sentence.

We use however to show contrast between the two independent clauses.

For example:

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

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

We use although and though to introduce a clause that contrasts the main clause.

Although and though both mean 'in spite of something'.

John ate the food although it was not good.

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

EXERCISE I16.1



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Theresa is working although she feels bad.
2. John is working although he feels bad.
3. John is practicing although he feels bad.

4. John is dancing although he feels bad.
5. John is teaching although he feels bad.
6. The teacher is teaching although he feels bad.
7. The teacher is discussing although he feels bad.
8. The teacher is discussing although he feels sad.

EXERCISE I16.3



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.4



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.5



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.7



Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I16.8



Correct or Incorrect Exercise

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

EXERCISE 116.9



Fill in the blanks

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

1. We cooked the food _____ he wasn't there.
2. _____ I didn't enjoy the movie, everybody in the theater enjoyed it.
3. Anna looks young; _____ she's forty years old now.
4. John studied hard for the exam; _____ he failed the exam.
5. Theresa is a nice girl; _____ Anna doesn't like her.
6. _____ John is crazy, Mary still loves him.
7. Bob was busy; _____ he joined the meeting.
8. _____ the weather was bad, the players practiced in the park

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>
Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>
Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>
Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>
GATAG | フォト素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>
写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>
イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>
Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>
Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

EXERCISE I REV5.1



Reading Exercise

1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door.
2. He used a calculator to add up the numbers on the board.
3. You have to look it up on your computer.
4. My town got the highest score in the regional competition.
5. They found the child after a long search.
6. Everybody must receive a good education.
7. Every teacher has to use the best educational material.
8. He has to choose the best course at the university.
9. They have to get the highest degree to get the job.
10. The students must study their lessons before the test.

EXERCISE I REV5.2



Reading Exercise

1. They have been interested in fishing.
2. He has continued his studies in London.
3. The internet has been a big help for most people nowadays.
4. They have discussed everything inside the court.
5. He has defended his mistake.
6. Their defense in the competition has been successful.
7. She has given her most beautiful selection of bags.
8. They have chosen an interesting theme for the competition.
9. He has been interested in buying different kinds of cycles.
10. My mother has kept on reading her old books.

EXERCISE I REV5.3



Reading Exercise

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

EXERCISE I REV5.4



Repetition Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.5



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

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

EXERCISE I REV5.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.7



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.8



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.9



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.10



Transformation Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.11



Mixed Drill

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

EXERCISE I REV5.12



Question and Answer Drill

1. Who has to reach the average number of students?
We have to reach the average number of students.
2. Who must receive a good education?
Everybody must receive a good education.

3. Do they have to get the highest degree to get the job?
Yes, they have to get the highest degree to get the job.
4. Must she eat the right quantity of food?
Yes, she must eat the right quantity of food.
5. Who has to choose the best course at the university?
He has to choose the best course at the university.

EXERCISE I REV5.13



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words paying special attention to the word stress.

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

EXERCISE I REV5.14



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

EXERCISE I REV5.15



Writing Exercise

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

This textbook uses pictures/photos from the free photo sites below.

Pixabay : <https://pixabay.com/>

Public Domain Pictures : <http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/>

Pexels : <https://www.pexels.com/>

Flickr : <https://www.flickr.com/>

Unsplash : <https://unsplash.com/>

GATAG | ガラ素材集 : <http://01.gatag.net/>

写真AC : <https://www.photo-ac.com/>

イラストAC : <https://www.ac-illust.com/>

シルエットAC : <https://www.silhouette-ac.com/>

Google 画像検索 : <https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=ja>

Wikimedia Commons : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page