Please refer to the definition file.









Page 207



## **Talking About People in General**

# **Non-specific Pronouns**

you, they, one

Page 209

"one", "you", and "they" - people in general

"they" - other people and not us

"you" - more than "one" or "they"

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

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

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

- 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.
- 6. You need to take out the trash in the big house.
- 7. They bought two cans of orange juice.
- 8. One has to throw out the trash after eating.
- 9. You need to turn down the volume of your music.
- 10. They turned off their cellphones in our class.
- 11. They are looking for a good place to spend the holiday.
- 12. They looked for me after the show.

## **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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

## **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

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

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

#### **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

#### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

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

- 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.

R.E.M.S METHOD GRAMMAR FOCUS

# Expressing Desire - Would + like

Page 219

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

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

- Page 220
- 1. She would like to organize a show for the students.
- 2. They would like to wander around a beautiful city.
- 3. He would like an improvement in his test results.
- 4. We would like to increase our budget next month.
- 5. My mother would like to separate our trash at home.
- 6. Our neighbors would like to borrow some money.
- 7. I would like to discover new things around the world.
- 8. She'd like a new house for her family.
- 9. They'd like to live in a bigger house.
- 10. I'd like a glass of milk before midnight.

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

#### 1

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

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

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

#### **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

#### **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

- 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.

#### 1

## **Question and Answer with Prompt Drill**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 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 ...

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 112.10

## **Jumbled Sentences Exercise**

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

- 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.

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

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

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

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

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

## **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

- 1. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Repeat.
- 2. You need to buy a new cellphone tomorrow. Change: they.
- 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.

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

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

- 1. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. Everybody in the house heard the news from the media yesterday. Transform: who.
- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 piece of mail I sent when I was in London?
- 5. Did everybody in my class give me a flower pot to fill my garden?

### **Vowel Pronunciation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

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

Please refer to the definition file.



# Expressing Necessity - have to and must

Page 250

'have to / must + infinitive' – obligation, necessary things to do, give advice must – to show that we are certain something is true or to express a strong obligation; personal circumstance

have - to express a strong obligation; external circumstance

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

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

# **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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

# **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

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

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

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

### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

- 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.

-

# **Question and Answer Drill**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 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?

Please refer to the definition file.



- 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.
- $\bf 6.$  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 more supplies of food and water.
- 10. This video is interesting and educational.
- 11. They put the waste in the trash bin.
- 12. She bought a hat made of tin.

# **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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

# **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

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

# **Basic Sentence Expansion Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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

### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

### Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

- 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.

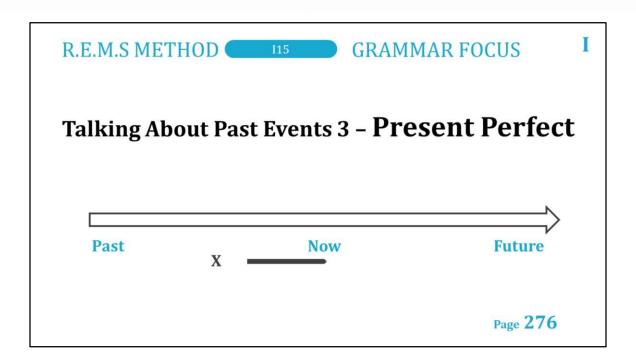
# **Question and Answer with Prompt Drill**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 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 ...

Please refer to the definition file.





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

Structure: subject + have/has + past participle

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

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

# **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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

# **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

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

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

#### **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

#### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

#### **Transformation Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

- 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.

# **Question and Answer Drill**

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 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?

### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

# **Conjunctions**

# however, although, and though

Page 289

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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.

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

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

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

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

# **Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

# **Backward Build-up Expansion Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences and phrases.

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

#### Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 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.

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.9

# FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

1. We cooked the food he wasn't there.	
2I didn't enjoy the movie, everybody in the theater	
enjoyed it.	
3. Anna looks young; she's forty years old now.	
4. John studied hard for the exam; he failed the exam.	
Page 298	

#### R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 116.9

# FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

5. Theresa is a nice girl; Anna doesn't like her	•
6John 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.	
Ti di	Page 299

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

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

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

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

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

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

# **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

- 1. They have discussed everything inside the court. Repeat.
- 2. They have discussed everything inside the court. Change: room.
- 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.
- ${\bf 6. \ She\ has\ cleaned\ everything\ inside\ the\ room.\ Change:\ house.}$

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

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

- 1. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Repeat.
- 2. I asked him to ring the bell outside the door this morning. Transform: who.
- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Page 313
- 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?

#### **Word Stress Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

#### **Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

- 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.