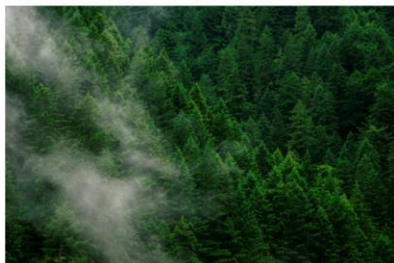


**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **171**

**Please refer to the definition file.**



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 173

1. You can see big trees in a forest.
2. The leaves are falling from the tree.
3. She lives in the countryside.
4. We live in different states.
5. The table is covered with dust.
6. It is cool in fall.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 174

7. Many branches fell in our garden.
8. The Sahara is a big desert.
9. There are many hills around my town.
10. The boy throws rocks into the water.
11. She has sand in her shoes.
12. The walls of my room are made of stone.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 175

1. forest
2. leaf
3. countryside
4. desert
5. dust
6. fall
7. hill
8. rock
9. sand

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 176

1. The walls of my room are made of stone.
2. The walls of my house are made of stone.
3. The walls of her house are made of stone.
4. The walls of his house are made of stone.
5. The walls of our house are made of stone.
6. The walls of our house are made of glass.
7. The walls of their house are made of glass.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 177

1. The table is covered with dust. Repeat.
2. The table is covered with dust. Change: car. --- [The car is covered with dust.]
3. The car is covered with dust. Change: book. --- [The book is covered with dust.]
4. The book is covered with dust. Change: train. --- [The train is covered with dust.]
5. The train is covered with dust. Change: snow. --- [The train is covered with snow.]
6. The train is covered with snow. Change: bus. --- [The bus is covered with snow.]
7. The bus is covered with snow. Change: house. --- [The house is covered with snow.]
8. The house is covered with snow. Change: building. --- [The building is covered with snow.]

## Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 178

1. The leaves are falling from the tree.
2. The yellow leaves are falling from the tree.
3. The yellow leaves are falling from the big tree.
4. The yellow leaves are falling from the big tree in the garden.



## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 179

1. She has sand in her shoes.
2. He has sand in his shoes.
3. You have sand in your shoes.
4. They have sand in their shoes.
5. We have sand in our shoes.
6. We have sand in our house.
7. We have food in our house.
8. We have milk in our house.

## Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 180

1. It is cool in fall. Repeat.
2. It is cool in fall. Change: cold, winter. --- [It is cold in winter.]
3. It is cold in winter. Change: hot, summer. --- [It is hot in summer.]
4. It is hot in summer. Change: warm, spring. --- [It is warm in spring.]
5. It is warm in spring. Change: nice, the countryside. --- [It is nice in the countryside.]
6. It is nice in the countryside. Change: exciting, class. --- [It is exciting in the class.]
7. It is exciting in the class. Change: boring, hospital. --- [It is boring in the hospital.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 181

1. She lives in the countryside. Repeat.
2. She lives in the countryside. Transform: who. --- [Who lives in the countryside?]
3. She lives in the countryside. Transform: where. --- [Where does she live?]
4. She lives in the countryside. Transform: not. --- [She does not live in the countryside.]
5. The leaves are falling from the tree. Repeat.
6. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: what. --- [What are falling from the tree?]
7. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: not. --- [The leaves are not falling from the tree.]
8. The boy throws the rock into the water. Repeat.
9. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: who. --- [Who throws the rock into the water?]
10. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: where. --- [Where does the boy throw the rock into?]

## Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 182

1. Are there any hills around your town?
2. Do you like to go to a forest?
3. Do you like to live in the countryside?
4. Do you live in a different state from your parents?
5. Are there stones outside your house?
6. Is it cool in fall in your country?
7. Do you have sand in your shoes?

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **183**

**Please refer to the definition file.**



## Describing the Effect of an Event

# Zero and First Conditional

Page 185

We use the zero conditional when the result will always happen or is always true. This is the structure of the zero conditional: **If/When + present simple, ... present simple**

E.g. **If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick.**

**When it is winter in Russia, it snows.**

We use the first conditional when we talk about things that might happen in the future. This is the structure of the first conditional: **If + present simple, ... will + infinitive**

E.g. **If it rains tomorrow, I will just stay at home.**

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 186

1. When it is night, it is dark.
2. When it is winter, it is cold.
3. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
4. When it is December, it is Christmas time.
5. When babies are hungry, they cry.
6. When it is hot, ice melts.



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 187

7. If it rains, they will get wet.
8. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, it will melt.
9. If you press the switch, the light will come on.
10. If it is May in the Philippines, it is hot.
11. If you press the button, the computer will start working.
12. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page **188**

1. melts
2. press
3. button
4. break down
5. ice
6. switch
7. arrive
8. light
9. computer

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 189

1. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
2. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
3. If the car breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
4. If the bike breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
5. If the bike stops, it will not arrive on time.
6. If we stop, we will not arrive on time.
7. If they stop, they will not arrive on time.
8. If he stops, he will not arrive on time.

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 190

1. If it rains, they will get wet.
2. If it rains, he will get wet.
3. If it rains, she will get wet.
4. If it rains, you will get wet.
5. If it rains, we will get wet.
6. If it rains, the students will get wet.
7. If it rains, the players will get wet.

## Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 191

1. When it is winter, it is cold.
2. When it is summer, it is hot.
3. When it is fall, it is cool.
4. When it is spring, it is warm.
5. When it is morning, it is light.
6. When the wood is thick, it is heavy.
7. When it is raining, it is wet.
8. When the water is clean, it is safe.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 192

1. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Repeat.
2. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Change: she. --- [If she presses the switch, the light will come on.]
3. If she presses the switch, the light will come on. Change: he. --- [If he presses the switch, the light will come on.]
4. If he presses the switch, the light will come on. Change: they. --- [If they press the switch, the light will come on.]
5. If they press the switch, the light will come on. Change: we. --- [If we press the switch, the light will come on.]
6. If we press the switch, the light will come on. Change: button. --- [If we press the button, the light will come on.]
7. If we press the button, the light will come on. Change: music. --- [If we press the button, the music will come on.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 193

1. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Repeat.
2. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: how. --- [How will the computer start working?]
3. If you press the button, the computer will start working Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen if you press the button?]
4. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: not. --- [If you don't press the button, the computer will not start working.]
5. If you press the button, the computer will start working. Transform: zero conditional. --- [If/When you press the button, the computer starts working.]
6. When it is hot, ice melts. Repeat.
7. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen when it is hot?]
8. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: not. --- [When it is not hot, ice doesn't melt.]
9. When it is hot, ice melts. Transform: first conditional. --- [If it is hot, ice will melt. / If it is hot, the ice will melt.]

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How will the computer start working?
2. What will happen if you press the button?
3. When it is hot, ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot?
7. If you press the button, the computer will start working.

Page 194

1. How will the computer start working? ↗
2. What will happen if you press the button? ↗
3. When it is hot, | ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, | it will not arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening, | it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot? ↗
7. If you press the button, | the computer will start working.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 195

1. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Repeat.
2. If you press the switch, the light will come on. Change: button. --- [If you press the button, the light will come on.]
3. If you press the button, the light will come on. Add: red. --- [If you press the red button, the light will come on.]
4. If you press the red button, the light will come on. Add: immediately. --- [If you press the red button, the light will come on immediately.]
5. If you press the red button, the light will come on immediately. Change: music. --- [If you press the red button, the music will come on immediately.]
6. If you press the red button, the music will come on immediately. Change: we. --- [If we press the red button, the music will come on immediately.]
7. If we press the red button, the music will come on immediately. Transform: not. --- [If we don't press the red button, the music will not come on immediately.]

- 1. You can see big trees in a forest.**
- 2. The leaves are falling from the tree.**
- 3. She lives in the countryside.**
- 4. We live in different states.**
- 5. The table is covered with dust.**
- 6. It is cool in fall.**
- 7. Many branches fell in our garden.**
- 8. The Sahara is a big desert.**

- 1. When it is night, it is dark.**
- 2. When it is winter, it is cold.**
- 3. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.**
- 4. When it is December, it is Christmas time.**
- 5. When babies are hungry, they cry.**
- 6. When it is hot, ice melts.**
- 7. If it rains, they will get wet.**
- 8. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it,  
it will melt.**

1. There are many hills around my town.
2. The boy throws rocks into the water.
3. She has sand in her shoes.
4. The walls of my room are made of stone.
5. If you press the switch, the light will come on.
6. If it is May in the Philippines, it is hot.
7. If you press the button, the computer will start working.
8. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

4

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 199

1. I have just read the book.
2. He just finished his sandwich.
3. I have just accepted the position.
4. She has just set the table for breakfast.
5. We just discussed the problem.
6. They just heard the news on the radio.
7. I have just joined the meeting.
8. He has just recorded his new song.
9. The police have just responded to the emergency call.
10. I have just remembered my appointments.

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 200

1. I have just read the book.
2. She has just read the book.
3. He has just read the book.
4. We have just read the book.
5. They have just read the book.
6. You have just read the book.
7. You have just read the news.
8. You have just watched the news.
9. You have just watched the show.
10. You have just recorded the show.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 201

1. melts
2. press
3. button
4. break down
5. ice
6. switch
7. arrive
8. light
9. computer

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 202

1. The table is covered with dust. Repeat.
2. The table is covered with dust. Change: car. --- [The car is covered with dust.]
3. The car is covered with dust. Change: book. --- [The book is covered with dust.]
4. The book is covered with dust. Change: train. --- [The train is covered with dust.]
5. The train is covered with dust. Change: snow. --- [The train is covered with snow.]
6. The train is covered with snow. Change: bus. --- [The bus is covered with snow.]
7. The bus is covered with snow. Change: house. --- [The house is covered with snow.]
8. The house is covered with snow. Change: building. --- [The building is covered with snow.]



## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 203

1. They just heard the news on the radio. Repeat.
2. They just heard the news on the radio. Add: yesterday. --- [They just heard the news on the radio yesterday.]
3. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday. Add: morning. --- [They just heard the news on the radio yesterday morning.]
4. They just heard the news on the radio yesterday morning. Add: bad. --- [They just heard the bad news on the radio yesterday morning.]

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. How will the computer start working?
2. What will happen if you press the button?
3. When it is hot, ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot?
7. If you press the button, the computer will start working.

Page 204

1. How will the computer start working? ↷
2. What will happen if you press the button? ↷
3. When it is hot, | ice melts.
4. If the train breaks down, | it will not arrive on time.
5. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, | it will melt.
6. What will happen when it is hot? ↷
7. If you press the button, | the computer will start working.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 205

1. forest

2. leaf

3. countryside

4. desert

5. dust

6. fall

7. hill

8. rock

9. sand

## Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 206

1. When it is winter, it is cold.
2. When it is summer, it is hot.
3. When it is fall, it is cool.
4. When it is spring, it is warm.
5. When it is morning, it is light.
6. When the wood is thick, it is heavy.
7. When it is raining, it is wet.
8. When the water is clean, it is safe.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 207

1. He has just finished his sandwich. Repeat.
2. He has just finished his sandwich. Change: she. --- [She has just finished her sandwich.]
3. She has just finished her sandwich. Change: breakfast. --- [She has just finished her breakfast.]
4. She has just finished her breakfast. Change: homework. --- [She has just finished her homework.]
5. She has just finished her homework. Change: they. --- [They have just finished their homework.]
6. They have just finished their homework. Change: work. --- [They have just finished their work.]
7. They have just finished their work. Change: practice. --- [They have just finished their practice.]
8. They have just finished their practice. Change: start. --- [They have just started their practice.]
9. They have just started their practice. Change: training. --- [They have just started their training.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 208

1. She lives in the countryside. Repeat.
2. She lives in the countryside. Transform: who. --- [Who lives in the countryside?]
3. She lives in the countryside. Transform: where. --- [Where does she live?]
4. She lives in the countryside. Transform: not. --- [She does not live in the countryside.]
5. The leaves are falling from the tree. Repeat.
6. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: what. --- [What are falling from the tree?]
7. The leaves are falling from the tree. Transform: not. --- [The leaves are not falling from the tree.]
8. The boy throws the rock into the water. Repeat.
9. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: who. --- [Who throws the rock into the water?]
10. The boy throws the rock into the water. Transform: where. --- [Where does the boy throw the rock?]

## Instruction, Question and Answer Drill

Listen, follow the instructions, and then answer the questions.

Page 209

1. Open the book, please. Did you just open the book? --- [Yes, I just opened the book.]
2. Close the book, please. Did you just close the book? --- [Yes, I just closed the book.]
3. Sit down, please. Did you just sit down? --- [Yes, I just sat down.]
4. Stand up, please. Did you just stand up? --- [Yes, I just stood up.]
5. Show your book to me, please. Did you just show your book to me? --- [Yes, I just showed my book to you.]
6. Knock on the door, please. Did you just knock on the door? --- [Yes, I just knocked on the door.]
7. Smell your hand, please. Did you just smell your hand? --- [Yes, I just smelled my hand.]

## Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 210

1. The police have just responded to the emergency call.
2. The walls of my room are made of stone.
3. If you don't eat the ice cream immediately after opening it, it will melt.
4. I have just remembered my appointments.
5. The boy throws rocks into the water.
6. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
7. When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.



## VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 211

**Please refer to the definition file.**



**Describing the Relationship Between Two Future Events**

## **Zero Conditional and First Conditional**

Page **213**

The zero and first conditionals can be used to describe the relationship between two events. The relationship between these two events does not automatically or necessarily happen; it might be the choice of someone or an organization or company.

- The zero conditional describes the habitual relationship between two events.

For example: When I am tired, I drink coffee.

If it's hot on the weekend, John goes to the beach.

When it rains, many people stay inside.

- The first conditional describes the relationship between a present and a future event or between two future events.

For example: If it is hot outside now, I won't wear a jacket.

If she is here in the office, Sue will talk to her now.

If it's hot tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

If Bob arrives next week, Julie will buy lunch for him.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 214

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park.
2. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
3. If it is legal, I will accept the job.
4. If it is hot, I will take off my shirt.
5. If it is cold, I will put on my socks.
6. If the dress is nice, I will try it on.
7. If she studies hard, she gets good scores.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 215

8. If you don't study, you get low scores.
9. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning.
10. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
11. If the bus bumps into a tree, it will break down.
12. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work.
13. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 216

1. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
2. If he is conscious, I will talk to him.
3. If they are conscious, I will talk to them.
4. If they are ready, I will talk to them.
5. If they are ready, he will talk to them.
6. If they are ready, she will talk to them.
7. If they are ready, we will talk to them.
8. If they are successful, we will talk to them.
9. If they are aware, we will talk to them.
10. If they are friendly, we will talk to them.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 217

1. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Repeat.
2. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Change: she. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work.]
3. When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work. Change: he. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work.]
4. When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work. Change: they. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work.]
5. When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work. Change: you. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work.]
6. When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work. Change: we. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work.]
7. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work. Change: school. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school.]
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school. Change: the office. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to the office.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 218

1. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Repeat.
2. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: who. --- [Who will go to school if the weather is pleasant?]
3. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen if the weather is pleasant?]
4. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: where. --- [Where will you go if the weather is pleasant?]
5. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school. Transform: not. --- [If the weather is not pleasant, I will not go to school.]
6. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Repeat.
7. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen if she studies hard?]
8. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: not. --- [If she doesn't study hard, she doesn't get good scores.]
9. If she studies hard, she gets good scores. Transform: who. --- [Who gets good scores if she studies hard?]



## Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 219

1. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
2. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school.
3. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school tomorrow.
4. If the weather is really pleasant, I will go to school tomorrow morning.
5. If the weather is really pleasant, I will definitely go to school tomorrow morning.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 220

1. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning. Repeat.
2. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning. Change: she. --- [If she sleeps late, she feels sleepy the next morning.]
3. If she sleeps late, she feels sleepy the next morning. Change: he. --- [If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next morning.]
4. If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next morning. Change: day. --- [If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next day.]
5. If he sleeps late, he feels sleepy the next day. Change: we. --- [If we sleep late, we feel sleepy the next day.]
6. If we sleep late, we feel sleepy the next day. Change: they. --- [If they sleep late, they feel sleepy the next day.]
7. If they sleep late, they feel sleepy the next day. Change: tired. --- [If they sleep late, they feel tired the next day.]

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 221

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Repeat.
2. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Change: she. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park.]
3. If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park. Change: he. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park.]
4. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park. Add: in the afternoon. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.]
5. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Add: really. --- [If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.]
6. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.  
Transform: who. --- [Who will go to the park in the afternoon if it is really sunny tomorrow?]
7. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.  
Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen if it is really sunny tomorrow?]

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 222

1. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.
2. When it is your rest day, I go to the mall.
3. When it is your rest day, she goes to the mall.
4. When it is your rest day, he goes to the mall.
5. When it is your rest day, they go to the mall.
6. When it is your rest day, we go to the mall.
7. When it is your rest day, you go to the mall.
8. When it is your rest day, you go to the shops.

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **223**

**Please refer to the definition file.**



**Describing Possible Future Events****First and Second Conditionals**

Page 225

We can also make conditional sentences to talk about what might or could happen in the future. The first conditional is commonly used to describe possible future events, but the second conditional can also be used sometimes when the event or action is not very likely to happen. For example:

If I win the lottery, I will buy a house.

If I won the lottery, I would buy a house.

These sentences are also good:

If I win the lottery tomorrow, I will buy a house.

If I won the lottery tomorrow, I would buy a house.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 226

1. If I found the key in my pocket, I would be happy.
2. If I receive a lot of money next year, I will buy a house.
3. If I am able to go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji.
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.
5. If she studied hard, she would pass the test.
6. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.
7. If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.
8. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
9. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
10. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
11. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
12. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.



## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 227

1. lottery
2. Greek
3. Greece
4. rude
5. serious
6. full
7. single
8. prize
9. trouble
10. pocket

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 228

1. If my pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
2. If your pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
3. If your pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
4. If his pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
5. If her pocket was full of money, you would buy a nice house.
6. If her pocket was full of money, she would buy a nice house.
7. If our pockets were full of money, she would buy a nice house.
8. If our pockets were full of money, she would buy three nice houses.

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 229

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If she is in trouble, I will call the police.
3. If you are in trouble, I will call the police.
4. If they are in trouble, I will call the police.
5. If we are in trouble, I will call the police.
6. If we are in trouble, I will call the manager.
7. If we are in trouble, she will call the manager.
8. If we are in trouble, he will call the manager.

## Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 230

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If he is in great trouble, I will call the police.
3. If he is really in great trouble, I will call the police.
4. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police.
5. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police for help.

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 231

1. If she moved to Greece, maybe she would learn how to speak Greek. Repeat.
2. If she moved to Greece, maybe she would learn how to speak Greek.  
Transform: first conditional. --- [If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.]
3. If he is in trouble, I will call the police. Repeat.
4. If he is in trouble, I will call the police. Transform: second conditional. --- [If he was in trouble, I would call the police.]
5. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager. Repeat.
6. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.  
Transform: second conditional. --- [If he remained in the company for ten years, he would become a manager.]
7. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.  
Repeat.
8. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.  
Transform: second conditional. --- [If you were serious about your studies, you would finish them without difficulty.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 232

9. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
10. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Transform: first conditional. --- [If I win the lottery, I will buy a car.]
11. If I go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji. Repeat.
12. If I go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji. Transform: second conditional. --- [If I went to Japan again, I would visit Mt. Fuji.]
13. If little Freddy wasn't rude again, the other kids would talk to him. Repeat.
14. If little Freddy wasn't rude again, the other kids would talk to him. Transform: first conditional. --- [If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.]
15. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy. Repeat.
16. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy. Transform: first conditional. --- [If many young people join the meeting tomorrow, our boss will be very happy.]

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 233

1. If she studied hard, she would pass the test. Repeat.
2. If she studied hard, she would pass the test. Change: he. --- [If he studied hard, he would pass the test.]
3. If he studied hard, he would pass the test. Change: you. --- [If you studied hard, you would pass the test.]
4. If you studied hard, you would pass the test. Add: really. --- [If you really studied hard, you would pass the test.]
5. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Transform: what would happen. --- [What would happen if you really studied hard?]
6. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Transform: not. --- [If you did not really study hard, you wouldn't pass the test.]
7. If you really studied hard, you would pass the test. Change: they. --- [If they really studied hard, they would pass the test.]

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 234

1. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
2. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Add: immediately. --- [If I won the lottery, I would buy a car immediately.]
3. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car immediately. Add: nice. --- [If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice car immediately.]
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice car immediately. Add: red. --- [If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice red car immediately.]
5. If I won the lottery, I would buy a nice red car immediately. Add: really. --- [If I really won the lottery, I would buy a nice red car immediately.]



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 235

1. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Repeat.
2. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty. Change: she. --- [If she is serious about her studies, she will finish them without difficulty.]
3. If she is serious about her studies, she will finish them without difficulty. Change: he. --- [If he is serious about his studies, he will finish them without difficulty.]
4. If he is serious about his studies, he will finish them without difficulty. Add: really. --- [If he is really serious about his studies, he will finish them without difficulty.]
5. If he is really serious about his studies, he will finish them without difficulty. Change: they. --- [If they are really serious about their studies, they will finish them without difficulty.]
6. If they are really serious about their studies, they will finish them without difficulty. Change: we. --- [If we are really serious about our studies, we will finish them without difficulty.]
7. If we are really serious about our studies, we will finish them without difficulty. Transform: not. --- [If we are not really serious about our studies, we will not finish them without difficulty.]

## Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 236

1. What will you do if you have a lot of money? --- [If I have a lot of money ...]
2. What will you do if you are hungry? --- [If I am hungry ...]
3. If you want to read books for free, where will you go? --- [If I want to read books for free, I will go to the library.]
4. If you are sick, where will you go? --- [If I am sick, I will go to the doctor.]
5. If you became the manager of your company, what would you do? --- [If I became the manager of our company, I would ...]
6. If you lost your book, where would you look for it first? --- [If I lost my book, I would look for it first ...]

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, you would be included in the competition.

Page 237

1. If you are serious about your studies, | you will finish them without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, | I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, | I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, | he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, | she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, | I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, | you would be included in the competition.

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **238**

**Please refer to the definition file.**



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 240

1. The delay of the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather.
2. He is a cool dude.
3. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
4. My mother is fair to all her children.
5. He likes a woman who has fair skin.
6. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
7. There is a job fair in my town.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 241

8. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promise.
9. Problems can cause someone to become mad.
10. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.
11. She is a former tennis player.
12. She is mad at him for sleeping late.
13. He is mad about reading books.
14. The police have collected information about the criminal activity.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 242

1. delay
2. former
3. criminal
4. fair
5. problem
6. plane
7. player
8. children



## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 243

1. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
2. She is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
3. She is in fair condition after drinking the tea.
4. She is in bad condition after drinking the tea.
5. They are in bad condition after drinking the tea.
6. We are in bad condition after drinking the tea.
7. I am in bad condition after drinking the tea.
8. I am in fine condition after drinking the tea.

## Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 244

1. There is a job fair in my town.
2. There is a job fair in my hometown.
3. There is a job fair in my small hometown.
4. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow.
5. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon.
6. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.
7. There is really a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 245

1. She is mad at him for sleeping late. Repeat.
2. She is mad at him for sleeping late. Change: he. --- [He is mad at him for sleeping late.]
3. He is mad at him for sleeping late. Change: her. --- [He is mad at her for sleeping late.]
4. He is mad at her for sleeping late. Change: I. --- [I am mad at her for sleeping late.]
5. I am mad at her for sleeping late. Change: calling. --- [I am mad at her for calling late.]
6. I am mad at her for calling late. Change: they. --- [They are mad at her for calling late.]
7. They are mad at her for calling late. Change: me. --- [They are mad at me for calling late.]

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 246

1. He is a cool dude. Repeat.
2. He is a cool dude. Change: father. --- [He is a cool father.]
3. He is a cool father. Change: doctor. --- [He is a cool doctor.]
4. He is a cool doctor. Change: she. --- [She is a cool doctor.]
5. She is a cool doctor. Change: mother. --- [She is a cool mother.]
6. She is a cool mother. Change: good. --- [She is a good mother.]
7. She is a good mother. Change: professor. --- [She is a good professor.]
8. She is a good professor. Change: kind. --- [She is a kind professor.]
9. She is a kind professor. Change: friend. --- [She is a kind friend.]
10. She is a kind friend. Change: girl. --- [She is a kind girl.]

## Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 247

1. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine. Repeat.
2. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine. Transform: who. --- [Who is in a fair condition after drinking the medicine?]
3. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine. Transform: not. --- [He is not in a fair condition after drinking the medicine.]
4. He is mad about reading books. Repeat.
5. He is mad about reading books. Transform: who. --- [Who is mad about reading books?]
6. He is mad about reading books. Transform: what. --- [What is he mad about?]
7. He is mad about reading books. Transform: not. --- [He is not mad about reading books.]
8. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Repeat.
9. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Transform: what. --- [What does he like?]
10. He likes a woman who has fair skin. Transform: not. --- [He does not like a woman who has fair skin.]

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 248

1. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Repeat.
2. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: she. --- [She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo.]
3. She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: gray. --- [She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo.]
4. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo. Add: last month. --- [She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo last month.]
5. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo last month. Change: meeting. --- [She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]
6. She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Change: you. --- [You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]
7. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: what. --- [What did you wear to the meeting in Tokyo last month?]
8. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: not. -- [You did not wear your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 249

1. The delay in the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Repeat.
2. The delay in the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: bus. -- [The delay in the bus's arrival was caused by the bad weather.]
3. The delay in the bus's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: plane. --- [The delay in the plane's arrival was caused by the bad weather.]
4. The delay in the plane's arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: students. --- [The delay in the students' arrival was caused by the bad weather.]
5. The delay in the students' arrival was caused by the bad weather. Change: class. --- [The delay in the students' class was caused by the bad weather.]
6. The delay in the students' class was caused by the bad weather. Change: training. --- [The delay in the students' training was caused by the bad weather.]
7. The delay in the students' training was caused by the bad weather. Change: player. --- [The delay in the players' training was caused by the bad weather.]
8. The delay in the players' training was caused by the bad weather. Change: practice. --- [The delay in the players' practice was caused by the bad weather.]

1. If I found the key in my pocket, I would be happy.
2. If I receive a lot of money next year, I will buy a house.
3. If I am able to go to Japan again, I will visit Mt. Fuji.
4. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.
5. If she studied hard, she would pass the test.
6. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.
7. If little Freddy isn't rude again, the other kids will talk to him.
8. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.



- 1. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.**
- 2. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.**
- 3. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.**
- 4. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.**

5. If you sleep late, you feel sleepy the next morning.
6. If the weather is pleasant, I will go to school.
7. If the bus bumps into a tree, it will break down.
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work.

- 1. There is a job fair in my town.**
- 2. There is a job fair in my hometown.**
- 3. There is a job fair in my small hometown.**
- 4. There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow.**

5. **There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon.**
6. **There is a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.**
7. **There is really a job fair in my small hometown tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.**

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 255

1. The delay in the train's arrival was caused by the bad weather.
2. He is a cool dude.
3. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
4. My mother is fair to all her children.
5. He likes a woman who has fair skin.
6. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
7. There is a job fair in my town.
8. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promises.
9. Problems can cause someone to become mad.
10. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.

## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 256

1. lottery
2. Greek
3. Greece
4. rude
5. serious
6. full
7. single
8. prize
9. trouble
10. pocket

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 257

1. He is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
2. She is in fair condition after drinking the medicine.
3. She is in fair condition after drinking the tea.
4. She is in bad condition after drinking the tea.
5. They are in bad condition after drinking the tea.
6. We are in bad condition after drinking the tea.
7. I am in bad condition after drinking the tea.
8. I am in fine condition after drinking the tea.

## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 258

1. If she is conscious, I will talk to her.
2. If he is conscious, I will talk to him.
3. If they are conscious, I will talk to them.
4. If they are ready, I will talk to them.
5. If they are ready, he will talk to them.
6. If they are ready, she will talk to them.
7. If they are ready, we will talk to them.
8. If they are successful, we will talk to them.
9. If they are aware, we will talk to them.
10. If they are friendly, we will talk to them.



## Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 259

1. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
2. If he is in great trouble, I will call the police.
3. If he is really in great trouble, I will call the police.
4. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police.
5. If he is really in great trouble, I will immediately call the police for help.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 260

1. He is a cool dude. Repeat.
2. He is a cool dude. Change: father. --- [He is a cool father.]
3. He is a cool father. Change: doctor. --- [He is a cool doctor.]
4. He is a cool doctor. Change: she. --- [She is a cool doctor.]
5. She is a cool doctor. Change: mother. --- [She is a cool mother.]
6. She is a cool mother. Change: good. --- [She is a good mother.]
7. She is a good mother. Change: professor. --- [She is a good professor.]
8. She is a good professor. Change: kind. --- [She is a kind professor.]
9. She is a kind professor. Change: friend. --- [She is a kind friend.]
10. She is a kind friend. Change: girl. --- [She is a kind girl.]

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 261

1. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Repeat.
2. When it is rainy on Mondays, I don't go to work. Change: she. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work.]
3. When it is rainy on Mondays, she doesn't go to work. Change: he. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work.]
4. When it is rainy on Mondays, he doesn't go to work. Change: they. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work.]
5. When it is rainy on Mondays, they don't go to work. Change: you. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work.]
6. When it is rainy on Mondays, you don't go to work. Change: we. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work.]
7. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to work. Change: school. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school.]
8. When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to school. Change: the office. --- [When it is rainy on Mondays, we don't go to the office.]

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 262

1. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Repeat.
2. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: she. --- [She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo.]
3. She wore her black suit to the conference in Tokyo. Change: gray. --- [She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo.]
4. She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo. Add: last month. --- [She wore her gray suit to the conference in Tokyo last month.]
5. She wore her grey suit to the conference in Tokyo last month. Change: meeting. --- [She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]
6. She wore her gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Change: you. --- [You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]
7. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: what. --- [What did you wear to the meeting in Tokyo last month?]
8. You wore your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month. Transform: not. -- [You did not wear your gray suit to the meeting in Tokyo last month.]

## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, you would be included in the competition.

Page 263

1. If you are serious about your studies, | you will finish them without difficulty.
2. If he is in trouble, | I will call the police.
3. If my pocket was full of money, | I would buy a nice house.
4. If he remains in the company for ten years, | he will become a manager.
5. If she stands out in the competition, | she will get the major prize.
6. If I went to Japan again, | I would visit Mt. Fuji.
7. If you weren't rude, | you would be included in the competition.

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 264

1. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Repeat.
2. If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. Add: immediately. --- [If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a car.]
3. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a car. Add: nice. --- [If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice car.]
4. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice car. Add: red. --- [If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car.]
5. If I won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car. Add: really. --- [If I really won the lottery, I would immediately buy a nice red car.]

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 265

1. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Repeat.
2. If it is sunny tomorrow, I will go to the park. Change: she. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park.]
3. If it is sunny tomorrow, she will go to the park. Change: he. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park.]
4. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park. Add: in the afternoon. --- [If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.]
5. If it is sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon. Add: really. --- [If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.]
6. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.  
Transform: who. --- [Who will go to the park in the afternoon if it is really sunny tomorrow?]
7. If it is really sunny tomorrow, he will go to the park in the afternoon.  
Transform: what will happen. --- [What will happen if it is really sunny tomorrow?]

## Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 266

1. The girl was mad because the boy broke his promises.
2. The plane takes off at exactly one o'clock in the morning.
3. If many young people joined the meeting tomorrow, our boss would be very happy.
4. He wore his black suit to the conference in Tokyo.
5. If you are serious about your studies, you will finish them without difficulty.
6. When it is my rest day, I go to the mall.
7. If she moves to Greece, maybe she will learn how to speak Greek.