Please refer to the definition file.

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

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

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

- 2. My teacher is involved in the crime. Change: cousin.

1. My teacher is involved in the crime. Repeat.

- 3. My cousin is involved in the crime. Change: neighbor.
- 4. My neighbor is involved in the crime. Change: brother.
- 5. My brother is involved in the crime. Change: his.
- 6. His brother is involved in the crime. Change: friend.
- 7. His friend is involved in the crime. Change: our.

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

- 1. Do you have female cats at home? Yes, I have ...
- 2. Are your friends gentlemen? Yes, my friends ...
- 3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company? No, my friend ...

- 1. Do you have female cats at home?
- 2. Are your friends gentlemen?
- 3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company?

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

Please refer to the definition file.



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

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

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

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

- 1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
- 2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister.
- 3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father.
- 4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone.
- 5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what.
- 6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who.
- 7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when.

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

- Page 20
- 1. His mother died last year, but his father is still alive. Repeat.
- 2. His mother died last year, but his father is still alive. Change: her.
- 3. Her mother died last year, but her father is still alive. Change: their.
- 4. Their mother died last year, but their father is still alive. Change: our.
- 5. Our mother died last year, but our father is still alive. Change: month.
- 6. Our mother died last month, but our father is still alive. Change: his.

- 1. Are all your friends clever? No, not all my friends
- 2. Do you have a clever friend? Yes,
- 3. Are all your fellow citizens clever? No, not all
- 4. Are you a good citizen of your country? Yes
- 5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you? Yes, there was something
- 6. What do you think usually disappoints people? I think

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

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 02.P1

Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

A FEW, FEW, A LITTLE, LITTLE

Page 24

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

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

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

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

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

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

it means not have enough sugar and that I need more.

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

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

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

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

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

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

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

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

- Page 30
- 1. Is there a little milk in the fridge? Yes, there's a little
- 2. Is there little milk in the fridge? No, there isn't
- 3. Are there a few books in the room? Yes, there are
- 4. Are there just a few pens in the room? Yes, there are
- 5. Are there only a few tables in the room? Yes, there are
- 6. Are there a few people in the office? No, there aren't a few
- 7. Is there a little sugar on the table? Yes, there's a little
- 8. Do you drink little water? No, I don't drink
- 9. Do you drink much milk every day? No, I don't drink
- 10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner? No, I don't eat

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 1. Is there a little milk in the fridge?
- 2. Is there little milk in the fridge?
- 3. Are there a few books in the room?
- 4. Are there just a few pens in the room?
- 5. Are there only a few tables in the room?
- 6. Are there a few people in the office?
- 7. Is there a little sugar on the table?
- 8. Do you drink little water?
- 9. Do you drink much milk every day?
- 10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 03.8

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Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. a few

6. only a few

2. few

7. too few

3. little

8. only a little

4. a little

9. just a little

5. just a few

10. too little

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

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

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

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

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

R.E.M.S METHOD REV 1.1

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
- 2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister.
- 3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father.
- 4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone.
- 5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what.
- 6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who.
- 7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when.

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

- 1. Do you have female cats at home? Yes, I have
- 2. Are your friends gentlemen? Yes, my friends
- 3. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company? No, my friend

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

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

- 1. Are all your friends clever? No, not all my friends
- 2. Do you have a clever friend? Yes,
- 3. Are all your fellow citizens clever? No, not all
- 4. Are you a good citizen of your country? Yes,
- 5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you? Yes, there was something
- 6. What do you think usually disappoints people? I think

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

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

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

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

Please refer to the definition file.

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

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

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

- 1. He called me madam. Repeat.
- 2. He called me madam. Change: she.
- 3. She called me madam. Change: the students.
- 4. The students called me madam. Transform: present tense.
- 5. The students call me madam. Change: some.
- 6. Some students call me madam. Transform: who.
- 7. Some students call me madam. Transform: what.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Is it logical for children to cross the street with an adult?
- 2. Is it logical to argue with your manager?
- 3. Is a drunk person allowed to drive a car?
- 4. Have you ever tried being drunk before?
- 5. Are there buildings for elderly people in your country?
- 6. Do you know an elderly couple?

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

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

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE 04.P2

Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

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

Please refer to the definition file.

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

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

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

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

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

- 1. We spent the holiday on the beach. Repeat.
- 2. We spent the holiday on the beach. Change: they.
- 3. They spent the holiday on the beach. Change: the tourists.
- 4. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach. Add: last week.
- 5. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: who.
- 6. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: when.

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

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

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