

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **169**

**Please refer to the definition file.**

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 170

1. His friend spent his vacation in America last year.
2. The novel she bought was expensive.
3. The teacher told us the tale of her life.
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant last week.
5. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.
6. They usually play golf at the weekend.
7. We crossed the highway yesterday.
8. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city.
9. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.
10. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.
11. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind.
12. A friend of mine dropped out of school because of being sick.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 171

1. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Repeat.
2. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Change: theory.
3. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: woman.
4. The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: teacher.
5. The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: worker.
6. The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: students.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 172

1. The book she bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The book she bought was expensive. Change: novel.
3. The novel she bought was expensive. Change: cheap.
4. The novel she bought was cheap. Change: I.
5. The novel I bought was cheap. Add: yesterday.
6. The novel I bought yesterday was cheap. Add: that.
7. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap. Change: expensive.
8. The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive. Add: not.

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 173

1. My friend dropped out of school. Repeat.
2. My friend dropped out of school. Add: has just.
3. My friend has just dropped out of school. Add: and my cousin.
4. My friend and my cousin have just dropped out of school. Add: because of illness.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 174

1. We crossed the highway yesterday. Repeat.
2. We crossed the highway yesterday. Change: they.
3. They crossed the highway yesterday. Add: to avoid the heavy traffic.
4. They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic. Change: last night.
5. They crossed the highway last night to avoid the heavy traffic. Change: week.

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 175

1. She already booked a table. Repeat.
2. She already booked a table. Add: at a restaurant.
3. She already booked a table at a restaurant. Add: famous.
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant. Add: yesterday.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 176

1. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city. Repeat.
2. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: restaurant.
3. The restaurant is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: theater.
4. The theater is in a beautiful location in the city. Change: good.
5. The theater is in a good location in the city. Change: church.
6. The church is in a good location in the city. Change: village.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 177

1. They checked in at 5 o'clock. Repeat.
2. They checked in at 5 o'clock. Add: in the afternoon.
3. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Add: yesterday.
4. They will check out of the hotel. Repeat.
5. They will check out of the hotel. Add: tomorrow.
6. They will check out of the hotel tomorrow. Add: at noon.
7. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow. Change: my friend.
8. My friend will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow. Transform: who.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 178

1. They usually play basketball at the weekend. Repeat.
2. They usually play basketball at the weekend. Change: football.
3. They usually play football at the weekend. Change: golf.
4. They usually play golf at the weekend. Change: we.
5. We usually play golf at the weekend. Change: I.
6. I usually play golf at the weekend. Change: she.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 179

1. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Repeat.
2. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Change: hospital.
3. I wanted to go to the hospital but it slipped my mind. Change: school.
4. I wanted to go to the school but it slipped my mind. Change: their.
5. I wanted to go to their school but it slipped my mind. Change: planned.
6. I planned to go to their school but it slipped my mind. Change: house.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 180

1. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Repeat.
2. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Change: man.
3. The man told us the tale of his life. Change: woman.
4. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Repeat.
5. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Add: in America.
6. He told us some interesting tales about his life in America. Change: exciting.
7. He told us some exciting tales about his life in America. Change: them.
8. He told them some exciting tales about his life in America. Transform: who.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page **181**

1. His friend spent his vacation in America. Repeat.
2. His friend spent his vacation in America. Change: cousin.
3. His cousin spent his vacation in America. Change: Japan.
4. His cousin spent his vacation in Japan. Add: last year.
5. His cousin spent his vacation in Japan last year. Change: employee.
6. His employee spent his vacation in Japan last year. Change: England.
7. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: who.
8. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: when.
9. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: where.
10. His employee spent his vacation in England last year. Transform: negative sentence.

## Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 182

1. Have you ever planned to do something but it slipped your mind? What was it?
2. Where do you want to spend your vacation?
3. Do you like reading novels?
4. Do you play golf?
5. Do you know someone who dropped out of school?
6. Have you tried booking a table at a famous restaurant?
7. Is your house in a beautiful location?

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **183**

**Please refer to the definition file.**

## Relative Adverb 1 - **WHERE**

Page **184**

A relative adverb introduces a group of words, or a clause, that tells more about a noun.

A relative adverb can be used instead of a relative pronoun plus a preposition.

The three main relative adverbs are where, when, and why.

**Examples:**

That is the room in which we have our classes.

That is the room where we have our classes.

This is the place at which we met.

This is the place where we met.



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 185

1. I usually work out in this room.
2. I hang out with my friends at the weekend.
3. She focuses on studying English.
4. The girl recalled what they did at school last week.
5. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone.
6. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job.
7. Their menu is found on the table.
8. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.
9. The beautiful beaches are one of the attractions in our country.
10. Teaching is her greatest skill.

## **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **186**

1. This is the building in which we first met.
2. This is the building where we first met.
3. That is the store in which my sister works.
4. That is the store where my sister works.
5. That is the school in which I studied English.
6. That is the school where I studied English.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 187

1. This is the room in which I usually work out. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which I usually work out. Change: where.
3. This is the room where I usually work out. Change: building.
4. This is the building where I usually work out. Change: place.
5. This is the place where I usually work out. Change: hang out.
6. This is the place where I usually hang out. Change: they.
7. This is the place where they usually hang out. Change: sometimes.
8. This is the place where they sometimes hang out. Change: we.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 188

1. This is the place at which tourists always take photos. Repeat.
2. This is the place at which tourists always take photos. Change: beach.
3. This is the beach at which tourists always take photos. Change: where.
4. That beautiful beach is an attraction at which tourists always take photos. Repeat.
5. That beautiful beach is an attraction at which tourists always take photos. Change: where.
6. That beautiful beach is an attraction where tourists always take photos. Change: restaurant.
7. That beautiful restaurant is an attraction where tourists always take photos. Change: city.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 189

1. This is the room in which she can focus on answering the test. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which she can focus on answering the test. Change: they.
3. This is the room in which they can focus on answering the test. Change: where.
4. This is the room where they can focus on answering the test. Change: exam.
5. This is the room where they can focus on answering the exam. Change: we.
6. This is the room where we can focus on answering the exam. Change: I.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 190

1. The girl recalled what they did at school last week. Repeat.
2. The girl recalled what they did at school last week. Change: she.
3. The girl recalled what she did at school last week. Change: home.
4. The girl recalled what she did at home last week. Change: woman.
5. The woman recalled what she did at home last week. Change: office.
6. The woman recalled what she did in the office last week. Change: president. -  
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## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 191

1. Their menu is found on the table. Repeat.
2. Their menu is found on the table. Change: desk.
3. Their menu is found on the desk. Transform: what.
4. Their menu is found on the desk. Transform: where.
5. The menu is placed on the table. Repeat.
6. The menu is placed on the table. Transform: where.
7. The menu is placed on the table. Transform: what.
8. The menu is placed on the table. Add: by the man.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 192

1. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone. Repeat.
2. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone. Change: brother.
3. My brother can afford to buy an expensive phone. Change: house.
4. My brother can afford to buy an expensive house. Change: friend.
5. My friend can afford to buy an expensive house. Change: dress.
6. My friend's skill is teaching. Repeat.
7. My friend's skill is teaching. Add: greatest.
8. My friend's greatest skill is teaching. Change: mother.
9. My mother's greatest skill is teaching. Change: cooking.
10. My mother's greatest skill is cooking. Change: sister.



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 193

1. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many people. Repeat.
2. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many people. Change: tourists.
3. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists. Change: country.
4. The beautiful beaches in my country attract many tourists. Change: our.
5. The beautiful beaches in our country attract many tourists. Change: spots.
6. The beautiful spots in our country attract many tourists. Change: churches.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 194

1. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job. Repeat.
2. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job. Change: a few.
3. The manager interviewed a few candidates for the job. Add: just.
4. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the job. Change: position.
5. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the position. Transform: who.
6. The manager interviewed just a few candidates for the position. Transform: future tense.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 195

1. This is the restaurant in which I usually eat. Repeat.
2. This is the restaurant in which I usually eat. Change: where.
3. This is the restaurant where I usually eat. Change: tourist attraction, visit.
4. This is the tourist attraction where I usually visit. Change: they.
5. This is the tourist attraction where they usually visit. Change: always.
6. This is the tourist attraction where they always visit. Change: place.
7. This is the place where they always visit. Change: we.
8. This is the place where we always visit. Change: hang out.
9. This is the place where we always hang out. Change: work out.
10. This is the place where we always work out. Add: at the weekend.

## Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 196

1. Where do you usually hang out with your friends?
2. Do you know somebody who works out?
3. Are there beautiful attractions in your country? What?
4. What are your skills?
5. What is your greatest skill?
6. Can you afford to buy an expensive phone?
7. Can all people in your country afford to buy expensive phones?
8. Can you recall what you did yesterday? What?

1. His friend spent his vacation in America last year.
2. The novel she bought was expensive.
3. The teacher told us the tale of her life.
4. She already booked a table at a famous restaurant last week.
5. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.
6. They usually play golf at the weekend.
7. We crossed the highway yesterday.
8. The hotel is in a beautiful location in the city.

1. They checked in at 5 o'clock in the evening yesterday.
2. They will check out of the hotel at noon tomorrow.
3. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind.
4. A friend of mine dropped out of school because of being sick.
5. I usually work out in this room.
6. I hang out with my friends at the weekend.
7. She focuses on studying English.
8. The girl recalled what they did at school last week.

- 1. My sister can afford to buy an expensive phone.**
- 2. The manager interviewed some candidates for the job.**
- 3. Their menu is found on the table.**
- 4. The beautiful beaches in my town attract many tourists.**
- 5. The beautiful beaches are one of the attractions in our country.**
- 6. Teaching is her greatest skill.**

## **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **200**

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. He is really into music and movies.
4. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.
5. She filled the glass up with water.
6. I can't tell you the problem; my lips are sealed.
7. To know English grammar is important.
8. My friend likes to write poems.
9. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare.
10. He is famous for his love of poetry.
11. My sister likes to write essays.
12. She usually drops off when she listens to music.



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music.
4. She filled the glass up with water.
5. He filled the two glasses up with orange juice.
6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.

Page 201

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 202

1. She is interested in reading books. Repeat.
2. She is interested in reading books. Change: my friend.
3. My friend is interested in reading books. Change: into.
4. My friend is into reading books. Change: poems.
5. My friend is into reading poems. Change: writing.
6. My friend is into writing poems. Change: sister.
7. My sister is into writing poems. Change: essays.
8. My sister is into writing essays. Change: daughter.
9. My daughter is into writing essays. Change: his.
10. His daughter is into writing essays. Add: poems.
11. His daughter is into writing essays and poems. Transform: who.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 203

1. She blacked out right after the accident. Repeat.
2. She blacked out right after the accident. Change: he.
3. He blacked out right after the accident. Change: the lady.
4. The lady blacked out right after the accident. Change: man.
5. The man blacked out right after the accident. Change: woman.
6. The woman blacked out right after the accident. Change: manager.

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 204

1. To know grammar is important. Repeat.
2. To know grammar is important. Add: English.
3. To know English grammar is important. Add: very.
4. To know English grammar is very important. Add: for students.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 205

1. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Repeat.
2. The teacher told us the tale of her life. Change: man.
3. The man told us the tale of his life. Change: woman.
4. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Repeat.
5. He told us some interesting tales about his life. Add: in America.
6. He told us some interesting tales about his life in America. Change: exciting.
7. He told us some exciting tales about his life in America. Change: them.
8. He told them some exciting tales about his life in America. Transform: who.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 206

1. The book she bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The book she bought was expensive. Change: novel.
3. The novel she bought was expensive. Change: cheap.
4. The novel she bought was cheap. Change: I.
5. The novel I bought was cheap. Add: yesterday.
6. The novel I bought yesterday was cheap. Add: that.
7. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap. Change: expensive.
8. The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive. Add: not.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 207

1. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Repeat.
2. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world. Change: theory.
3. The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: woman.
4. The woman has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: teacher.
5. The teacher has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: worker.
6. The worker has her own theory of the beginning of the world. Change: students.

## **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **208**

1. This is the building in which we first met.
2. This is the building where we first met.
3. That is the store in which my sister works.
4. That is the store where my sister works.
5. That is the school in which I studied English.
6. That is the school where I studied English.



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 209

1. This is the room in which I usually work out. Repeat.
2. This is the room in which I usually work out. Change: where.
3. This is the room where I usually work out. Change: building.
4. This is the building where I usually work out. Change: place.
5. This is the place where I usually work out. Change: hang out.
6. This is the place where I usually hang out. Change: they.
7. This is the place where they usually hang out. Change: sometimes.
8. This is the place where they sometimes hang out. Change: we.

## Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 210

1. Where do you usually hang out with your friends?
2. Do you know somebody who works out?
3. Are there beautiful attractions in your country? Like what?
4. What are your skills?
5. What is your greatest skill?
6. Can you afford to buy an expensive phone?
7. Can all people in your country afford to buy expensive phones?
8. Can you recall what you did yesterday? What did you do?

## Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page **211**

1. She is interested in reading books.

Change: my friend –

2. My daughter is into writing essays.

Change: his –

3. His favorite poet is William Shakespeare.

Change: my –

4. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world.

Change: theory –

## Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 212

5. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap.

Change: expensive –

6. They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic.

Change: last night –

7. This is the place where I usually hang out.

Change: they –

## Relative Adverb 2 - **WHEN**

Page **213**

- The relative adverb when means “in which”, “on which”, or “at which” and is used to refer to a time expression.

**Examples:**

I remember the day on which we first met. / I remember the day when we first met.

December is the month in which most people in my country gather together. / December is the month when most people in my country gather together.

8 a.m. is the time at which I get up. / 8 a.m. is the time when I get up.

Sometimes, another word such as “time” or “point” needs to be used with “at which” to make “at which time” or “at which point”.

“When” replaces all 3 words in such cases.

I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which time/point my parents were already asleep.

I arrived home at 10 o'clock when my parents were already asleep.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 214

1. I remember the day on which we first met.
2. I remember the day when we first met.
3. July 21st was the date on which they had an accident.
4. July 21st was the date when they had an accident.
5. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.
6. January is the month when I visit my relatives' place.
7. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which time my parents were already asleep.
8. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when my parents were already asleep.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 215

1. I remember the day on which we first met. Repeat.
2. I remember the day on which we first met. Change: when.
3. I remember the day when we first met. Change: year.
4. I remember the year when we first met. Change: in which.
5. I remember the year in which we first met. Change: last.
6. I remember the year in which we last met. Change: when.
7. I remember the year when we last met. Change: talked.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 216

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock. Repeat.
2. I arrived home at 10 o'clock. Add: at which they were asleep.
3. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which they were asleep. Change: when.
4. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when they were asleep. Change: 11.
5. I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were asleep. Add: already.
6. I arrived home at 11 o'clock when they were already asleep. Transform: who.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 217

1. July was the month in which they had an accident. Repeat.
2. July was the month in which they had an accident. Change: March.
3. March was the month in which they had an accident. Add: 21st; change: date.
4. March 21st was the date on which they had an accident. Change: June.
5. June 21st was the date on which they had an accident. Change: when.
6. June 21st was the date when they had an accident. Change: activity.
7. June 21st was the date when they had an activity. Add: at school.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page **218**

1. There are days on which students are lazy. Repeat.
2. There are days on which students are lazy. Change: when.
3. There are days when students are lazy. Add: my.
4. There are days when my students are lazy. Change: children.
5. There are times at which it's safe to walk alone at night in my town. Repeat.
6. There are times at which it's safe to walk alone at night in my town. Change: dangerous.
7. There are times at which it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town. Change: when.
8. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town. Change: city.

## Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 219

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock on which my parents were already asleep.
2. There are days on which students are lazy.
3. She arrived home at 11 o'clock at which time her parents were already asleep.
4. June 21st was the time at which they had an accident.
5. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
6. I remember the year on which we last met.
7. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.

**Freer Exercise**

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions  
or changing the relative adverbs.

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the date *at which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.

Page **220**

**Freer Exercise**

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions  
or changing the relative adverbs.

5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

Page **221**

## VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 222

Please refer to the definition file.

## Relative Adverb - **WHY**

Page **223**

The relative adverb **why** means “for which” and is used to refer to a reason.

**Examples:**

I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.

I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

The man can't find the reasons for which he loves her.

The man can't find the reasons why he loves her.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 224

1. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.
2. My father gave me a warning about the danger of walking alone in the evening.
3. The manager blamed the worker for the accident.
4. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.
5. The teacher's assumption was wrong.
6. Bad things always disappoint people.
7. She has a tendency to go to work late.
8. I believe in learning by doing.
9. All work and no play is not a good thing for people.
10. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win.



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 225

1. She slept early because she has a tendency to wake up late.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
4. Danger is the reason for which my father doesn't want me to go home late.
5. Danger is the reason why my father doesn't want me to go home late.
6. I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.
7. I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 226

1. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Repeat.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: why.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: I.
4. The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late. Change: you.
5. The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late. Change: they.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 227

1. I believe in learning by doing. Repeat.
2. I believe in learning by doing. Change: she.
3. She believes in learning by doing. Change: studying.
4. She believes in learning by studying. Change: people.
5. People believe in learning by studying. Change: doing.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 228

1. Bad things disappoint people. Repeat.
2. Bad things disappoint people. Add: usually.
3. Bad things usually disappoint people. Change: always.
4. Bad things always disappoint people. Change: us.
5. Bad things always disappoint us. Change: me.
6. His son failed the exam; it disappointed him. Repeat.
7. His son failed the exam; it disappointed him. Transform: who.
8. His son failed the exam; it disappointed him. Transform: what.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 229

1. Danger is the reason for which my father gave me a warning. Repeat.
2. Danger is the reason for which my father gave me a warning. Change: why.
3. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning. Add: about walking alone in the evening.
4. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening. Repeat.
5. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.  
Change: mother.
6. My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.  
Change: brother.

## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 230

1. The teacher assumed the student understood the lesson. Repeat.
2. The teacher assumed the student understood the lesson. Add: that.
3. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson. Add: didn't.
4. The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the lesson. Add: new.
5. The teacher assumed that the student didn't understand the new lesson. Add: yesterday.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 231

1. The teacher's assumption was wrong. Repeat.
2. The teacher's assumption was wrong. Change: right.
3. The teacher's assumption was right. Change: correct.
4. The teacher's assumption was correct. Change: my.
5. My teacher's assumption was correct. Change: mother.
6. My mother's assumption was correct. Change: manager.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 232

1. All work and no play is not a good thing. Repeat.
2. All work and no play is not a good thing. Add: for people.
3. All work and no play is not a good thing for people. Change: you.
4. All work and no play is not a good thing for you. Change: him.
5. All work and no play is the reason for which she's now sick. Repeat.
6. All work and no play is the reason for which she's now sick. Change: they.
7. All work and no play is the reason for which they are now sick. Change: why.
8. All work and no play is the reason why they are now sick. Change: you.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 233

1. The manager blamed the worker for the accident. Repeat.
2. The manager blamed the worker for the accident. Change: president.
3. The president blamed the worker for the accident. Change: shop owner.
4. The shop owner blamed the worker for the accident. Change: me.
5. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason for which he blamed me. Repeat.
6. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason for which he blamed me. Change: why.
7. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me. Change: they.
8. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why they blamed me. Change: home.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 234

1. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Repeat.
2. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Change: she.
3. She gave the competition her best shot in order to win. Change: the players.
4. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win. Change: it.
5. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Repeat.
6. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Change: I.
7. The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: why.
8. The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: he.
9. The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot. Change: you.
10. The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot. Change: competition.

## Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 235

1. All work and no play is the reason in which they are now sick.
2. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning.
3. The reason which you won the game was that you gave it your best shot.
4. The man can't find the reasons by which he loves her.
5. The teacher doesn't know the reason why John is not in school today.

**Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning about walking alone in the evening.
2. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win.
3. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me.

**Sentence Intonation Drill**

Listen and practice the intonation of these sentences.

4. My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.
5. My father gave me a warning of the danger about walking alone in the evening.

**VOCABULARY**

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page **238**

**Please refer to the definition file.**

## PREPARATORY “IT”

Page 239

An infinitive can be used as the subject of a clause; however, it is not very common.

We usually prefer to start the sentence with an “it” if the subject of a clause is an infinitive .

Examples:

To learn English is fun. / It is fun to learn English.

To go to England is my friend's dream. / It is my friend's dream to go to England.

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 240

1. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.
2. The man showed us some card tricks.
3. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.
4. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.
5. She tried to balance the book on her head.
6. She lost her balance and fell over.
7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug.
8. The workers received many benefits from the company.
9. I was born in 1884: you work out my age.
10. I can account for the mistake I made.
11. Her parents found out that she was pregnant.
12. She is checking out the book I gave her.



## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **241**

1. To learn English is fun.
2. It is fun to learn English.
3. To make another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
4. It is a good thing to make another attempt in order to win the game.
5. To account for the mistake I made is not very easy.
6. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I made.
7. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.
8. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 242

1. The man showed us some card tricks. Repeat.
2. The man showed us some card tricks. Change: girl.
3. The girl showed us some card tricks. Change: boy.
4. The boy showed us some card tricks. Change: woman.
5. The woman showed us some card tricks. Change: he.
6. He showed us some card tricks. Change: they.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 243

1. The woman was crying in terror. Repeat.
2. The woman was crying in terror. Add: when the accident happened.
3. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: girl.
4. The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: mother.
5. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: who.
6. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: when.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 244

1. The teacher checked out my paper. Repeat.
2. The teacher checked out my paper. Add: when I was answering.
3. The teacher checked out my paper when I was answering. Change: writing.
4. The teacher checked out my paper when I was writing. Change: student.
5. I can account for the mistake I made. Repeat.
6. I can account for the mistake I made. Change: she.
7. She can account for the mistake she made. Change: had.
8. She can account for the mistake she had. Add: in the exam.

## Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 245

1. She tried to balance the book on her head. Repeat.
2. She tried to balance the book on her head. Change: pen, hand.
3. She tried to balance the pen on her hand. Change: he, his.
4. He tried to balance the pen on his hand. Change: books, arm.
5. She lost her balance and fell over. Repeat.
6. She lost her balance and fell over. Change: he, his.
7. He lost his balance and fell over. Change: they, their.
8. They lost their balance and fell over. Change: I, my.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 246

1. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company. Repeat.
2. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company. Change: America.
3. To go to America is one benefit I have in our company. Transform: what.
4. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England. Repeat.
5. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England. Change: she.
6. It is one benefit she has in the company to go to England. Change: workers.
7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug. Repeat.
8. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug. Add: old.
9. Many sick old people will benefit from the new drug. Transform: who.
10. Many sick old people will benefit from the new drug. Transform: past.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 247

1. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Repeat.
2. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Change: president.
3. The president attempted to stop the crime in my country. Transform: who.
4. The president attempted to stop the crime in my country. Transform: what.
5. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Repeat.
6. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Change: president.
7. The president made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Transform: who.
8. The president made an attempt to stop the crime in my country. Transform: where.

## Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 248

1. I was born in 1884: you work out my age. Repeat.
2. I was born in 1884: you work out my age. Change: she, her.
3. She was born in 1884; you work out her age. Change: he, his.
4. He was born in 1884; you work out his age. Change: they, their.
5. They were able to work out their family problem. Repeat.
6. They were able to work out their family problem. Change: we, our.
7. We were able to work out our family problem. Change: she, her.
8. She was able to work out her family problem. Change: you, your.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 249

1. Her parents found out that she was pregnant. Repeat.
2. Her parents found out that she was pregnant. Add: and her brother.
3. Her parents and her brother found out that she was pregnant. Change: sick. -  
--
4. Her parents and her brother found out that she was sick. Change: lying.
5. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying. Add: to them.
6. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying to them. Transform:  
who.
7. Her parents and her brother found out that she was lying to them. Add: did  
not.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 250

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little.
3. To find out his problem is a little difficult. Transform: preparatory it.
4. It is a little difficult to find out his problem. Change: very.
5. It is very difficult to find out his problem. Transform: whose.
6. To go to England is my friend's dream. Repeat.
7. To go to England is my friend's dream. Transform: preparatory it.
8. It is my friend's dream to go to England. Change: sister.
9. It is my sister's dream to go to England. Change: America.
10. It is my sister's dream to go to America. Transform: what.

**Freer Exercise**

Transform the sentences below by making use of the preparatory "it".

1. *To study* English is fun.
2. *To go* to England is my sister's dream.
3. His problem is difficult *to find out*.
4. *To account for* the mistake I made is not very easy.
5. *To go* to England is one benefit I have in our company.
6. *To make* another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
7. *To balance* the book on my head is easy for me.

Page **251**

- 1. My father warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.**
- 2. My father gave me a warning of the danger of walking alone in the evening.**
- 3. The manager blamed the worker for the accident.**
- 4. The teacher assumed that the student understood the lesson.**
- 5. The teacher's assumption was wrong.**

- 6. Bad things always disappoint people.**
- 7. She has a tendency to go to work late.**
- 8. I believe in learning by doing.**
- 9. All work and no play is not a good thing for people.**
- 10. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win.**

1. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened.
2. The man showed us some card tricks.
3. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.
4. The government made an attempt to stop the crime in my country.
5. She tried to balance the book on her head.

- 6. She lost her balance and fell over.**
- 7. Many sick people will benefit from the new drug.**
- 8. The workers received many benefits from the company.**
- 9. I was born in 1884: you work out my age.**
- 10. I can account for the mistake I made.**

1. To learn English is fun.
2. It is fun to learn English.
3. To make another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
4. It is a good thing to make another attempt in order to win the game.
5. To account for the mistake I made is not very easy.
6. It is not very easy to account for the mistake I made.
7. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.
8. It is one benefit I have in the company to go to England.



## **Repetition Drill**

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **257**

1. I remember the day on which we first met.
2. I remember the day when we first met.
3. July 21st was the date on which they had an accident.
4. July 21st was the date when they had an accident.
5. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.
6. January is the month when I visit my relatives' place.
7. I arrived home at 10 o'clock at which time my parents were already asleep.
8. I arrived home at 10 o'clock when my parents were already asleep.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 258

1. I remember the day on which we first met. Repeat.
2. I remember the day on which we first met. Change: when.
3. I remember the day when we first met. Change: year.
4. I remember the year when we first met. Change: in which.
5. I remember the year in which we first met. Change: last.
6. I remember the year in which we last met. Change: when.
7. I remember the year when we last met. Change: talked.

## Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 259

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock on which my parents were already asleep.
2. There are days on which students are lazy.
3. She arrived home at 11 o'clock at which time her parents were already asleep.
4. June 21st was the time at which they had an accident.
5. There are times when it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
6. I remember the year on which we last met.
7. January is the month in which I visit my relatives' place.

**Freer Exercise**

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions  
or changing the relative adverbs.

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents  
were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the date *at which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone  
at night in my town.

Page **260**

**Freer Exercise**

Correct the mistakes in the sentences by changing their prepositions  
or changing the relative adverbs.

5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

Page **261**

## Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 262

1. She slept early because she has a tendency to wake up late.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.
4. Danger is the reason for which my father doesn't want me to go home late.
5. Danger is the reason why my father doesn't want me to go home late.
6. I don't know the reason for which John is not in school today.
7. I don't know the reason why John is not in school today.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 263

1. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Repeat.
2. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: why.
3. The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: I.
4. The reason why I slept early is my tendency to wake up late. Change: you.
5. The reason why you slept early is your tendency to wake up late. Change: they.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 264

1. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Repeat.
2. He gave the competition his best shot in order to win. Change: she.
3. She gave the competition her best shot in order to win. Change: the players.
4. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win. Change: it.
5. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Repeat.
6. The reason for which they won the game was that they gave it their best shot. Change: I.
7. The reason for which I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: why.
8. The reason why I won the game was that I gave it my best shot. Change: he.
9. The reason why he won the game was that he gave it his best shot. Change: you.
10. The reason why you won the game was that you gave it your best shot. Change: competition.



## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 265

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little.
3. To find out his problem is a little difficult. Transform: preparatory it.
4. It is a little difficult to find out his problem. Change: very.
5. It is very difficult to find out his problem. Transform: whose.
6. To go to England is my friend's dream. Repeat.
7. To go to England is my friend's dream. Transform: preparatory it.
8. It is my friend's dream to go to England. Change: sister.
9. It is my sister's dream to go to England. Change: America.
10. It is my sister's dream to go to America. Transform: what.

## Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 266

1. The woman was crying in terror. Repeat.
2. The woman was crying in terror. Add: when the accident happened.
3. The woman was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: girl.
4. The girl was crying in terror when the accident happened. Change: mother.
5. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: who.
6. The mother was crying in terror when the accident happened. Transform: when.

## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 267

1. The man showed us some card tricks. Repeat.
2. The man showed us some card tricks. Change: girl.
3. The girl showed us some card tricks. Change: boy.
4. The boy showed us some card tricks. Change: woman.
5. The woman showed us some card tricks. Change: he.
6. He showed us some card tricks. Change: they.

**Freer Exercise**

Transform the sentences below by making use of the preparatory "it".

1. *To study* English is fun.
2. *To go* to England is my sister's dream.
3. His problem is difficult *to find out*.
4. *To account for* the mistake I made is not very easy.
5. *To go* to England is one benefit I have in our company.
6. *To make* another attempt in order to win the game is a good thing.
7. *To balance* the book on my head is easy for me.

Page **268**

## Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 269

1. There are days on which students are lazy.

Change: when

2. July was the month in which they had an accident.

Change: March

3. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late. Change: why

4. She believes in learning by doing.

Change: studying

## Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 270

5. Bad things usually disappoint people.

Change: always

6. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.

Change: America

7. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.

Change: president