

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 271

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 272

1. The man assured the lady that he was going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 273

9. Children tend to be like their parents.
10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 274

1. I suppose she's now happy. Repeat.
2. I suppose she's now happy. Add: with her life. --- [I suppose she's now happy with her life.]
3. I suppose she's now happy with her life. Add: very. --- [I suppose she's now very happy with her life.]
4. I suppose she's now very happy with her life. Add: married. --- [I suppose she's now very happy with her married life.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 275

1. There's a small drawer beneath the table. Repeat.
2. There's a small drawer beneath the table. Change: bed. --- [There's a small drawer beneath the bed.]
3. There's a small drawer beneath the bed. Change: two. --- [There are two drawers beneath the bed.]
4. There are two drawers beneath the bed. Change: table. --- [There are two drawers beneath the table.]
5. There are two drawers beneath the table. Change: boxes. --- [There are two boxes beneath the table.]
6. There are two boxes beneath the table. Change: three. --- [There are three boxes beneath the table.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 276

1. The man assured her that he was going to her party. Repeat.
2. The man assured her that he was going to her party. Change: woman. --- [The woman assured her that she was going to her party.]
3. The woman assured her that she was going to her party. Change: wedding. --
- [The woman assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
4. The woman assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change:
manager. --- [The manager assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
5. The manager assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change: lady. --
- [The lady assured her that she was going to her wedding.]
6. The lady assured her that she was going to her wedding. Change: him. ---
[The lady assured him that she was going to his wedding.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 277

1. I will dare to walk home alone. Repeat.
2. I will dare to walk home alone. Add: in the evening. --- [I will dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
3. I will dare to walk home alone in the evening. Change: she. --- [She will dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
4. She will dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: negative. --- [She will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
5. She will not dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: past. --- [She did not dare to walk home alone in the evening.]
6. She did not dare to walk home alone in the evening. Transform: who. --- [Who did not dare to walk home alone in the evening?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 278

1. His interest declined. Repeat.
2. His interest declined. Add: father's. --- [His father's interest declined.]
3. His father's interest declined. Add: in the project. --- [His father's interest in the project declined.]
4. His father's interest in the project declined. Add: when his mother died. --- [His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.]
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died. Add: last year. --- [His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died last year.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 279

1. She declined the company's job offer. Repeat.
2. She declined the company's job offer. Change: I. --- [I declined the company's job offer.]
3. I declined the company's job offer. Change: we. --- [We declined the company's job offer.]
4. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Repeat.
5. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Add: our company's. --- [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month.]
6. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month. Change: year. -- - [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year.]
7. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year. Change: little. --- [There's a little decline in our company's sales this year.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 280

1. My sister tends her garden. Repeat.
2. My sister tends her garden. Add: carefully. --- [My sister carefully tends her garden.]
3. My sister carefully tends her garden. Add: and my mother. --- [My sister and my mother carefully tend their garden.]
4. My sister and my mother carefully tend their garden. Add: younger. --- [My younger sister and my mother carefully tend their garden.]
5. Children tend to be like their parents. Repeat.
6. Children tend to be like their parents. Add: really. --- [Children tend to be really like their parents.]
7. Children tend to be really like their parents. Add: young. --- [Young children tend to be really like their parents.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 281

1. The man persuaded the lady. Repeat.
2. The man persuaded the lady. Add: to leave. --- [The man persuaded the lady to leave.]
3. The man persuaded the lady to leave. Add: the country. --- [The man persuaded the lady to leave the country.]
4. The man persuaded the lady to leave the country. Add: tried. --- [The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.]
5. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country. Add: and go to America. --- [The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country and go to America.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 282

1. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Repeat.
2. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Change: my friend. --- [My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice.]
3. My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice. Change: called him. --- [My friend called him but he didn't notice.]
4. My friend called him but he didn't notice. Add: waved her hand. --- [My friend waved her hand and called him but he didn't notice.]
5. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Repeat.
6. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Transform: what. --- [What is a notice?]
7. What is a notice? --- [A notice is a written or printed announcement.]
8. Are there any notices on the walls of that building? --- [Yes, there are some notices on the walls of this building.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 283

1. He had a really good deal on his new car. Repeat.
2. He had a really good deal on his new car. Change: house. --- [He had a really good deal on his new house.]
3. He had a really good deal on his new house. Change: their family. --- [Their family had a really good deal on their new house.]
4. Their family had a really good deal on their new house. Change: computers. - - [Their family had a really good deal on their new computers.]
5. We deal with companies which have a good record. Repeat.
6. We deal with companies which have a good record. Add: only. --- [We only deal with companies which have a good record.]
7. We only deal with companies which have a good record. Change: they. --- [They only deal with companies which have a good record.]
8. They only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: what. - - [What companies do they only deal with?]
9. They only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: future tense. --- [They will only deal with companies which have a good record.]
10. They will only deal with companies which have a good record. Transform: past tense. --- [They only dealt with companies which had a good record.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 284

1. What can you see beneath your table?
2. Do you agree that children tend to be like their parents? Why or why not?
3. Have you ever tried to decline a job offer?
4. What do you suppose will happen to you 4 years from now?
5. Does your mother tend a garden at home?
6. Would you dare to walk home alone in the evening in my country?
7. Have you tried persuading people to do something?

Relative Clauses –

DEFINING AND NON DEFINING

Page 285

Relative clauses add extra information to a sentence by defining a noun.

They are usually divided into two types – defining relative clauses and non-defining relative clauses.

1. Relative clauses with commas provide additional information which can be omitted; they are called “non-defining relative clauses”.

For example, “My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day”.

“Who is 45 years old” is a non-defining relative clause in this sentence. It adds extra information to the sentence.

2. Relative clauses without commas provide important information about the subject or object; they are

called “defining relative clauses”. For example, “The bag which she gave me was very old”.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 286

****NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The lady, who is wearing a red blouse, is my friend.
2. My sister's bag, which I don't like, is very old.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday.
4. The book, which is thick, is expensive.
5. The house, which is across from our house, is very big.
6. That man, who is in their house, is my teacher.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 287

****DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The bag which she gave me was very old.
2. The book that he is reading is mine.
3. The lady who is wearing a red dress is my friend.
4. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
5. The task which they did was difficult.
6. My sister who helped me with my task got sick.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 288

****NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. My father goes swimming. Repeat.
2. My father goes swimming. Add: who is 45 years old. --- [My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming.]
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming. Change: mother. --- [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming.]
4. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming. Add: every day. --- [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.]
5. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day. Change: running. --- [My mother, who is 45 years old, goes running every day.]
6. My mother, who is 45 years old, goes running every day. Change: sister. --- [My sister, who is 45 years old, goes running every day.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 289

****DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES****

1. The bag she gave me was very old. Repeat.
2. The bag she gave me was very old. Add: which. --- [The bag which she gave me was very old.]
3. The bag which she gave me was very old. Change: that. --- [The bag that she gave me was very old.]
4. The bag that she gave me was very old. Change: blouse. --- [The blouse that she gave me was very old.]
5. The blouse that she gave me was very old. Change: nice. --- [The blouse that she gave me was very nice.]
6. The blouse that she gave me was very nice. Change: dress. --- [The dress that she gave me was very nice.]

Identification Exercise

Identify whether a sentence has a defining or non-defining relative clause.

1. I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday.
2. The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice.
3. The bag which she gave me was very big.
4. The bag, which she gave me, was very big.
5. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday.
6. The man who is 45 years old goes swimming everyday.

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[1. defining relative clause]

[2. non-defining relative clause]

[3. defining relative clause]

[4. non-defining relative clause]

[5. non-defining relative clause]

[6. defining relative clause]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 291

1. My brother goes swimming. Repeat.
2. My brother goes swimming. Add: who is 30 years old. --- [My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming.]
3. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming. Add: every Friday. --- [My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday.]
4. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday. Transform: who. --- [Who goes swimming every Friday?]
5. My brother, who is 30 years old, goes swimming every Friday. Transform: defining relative clause. --- [My brother who is 30 years old goes swimming every Friday.]
6. My brother who is 30 years old goes swimming every Friday. Change: running. --- [My brother who is 30 years old goes running every Friday.]
7. My brother who is 30 years old goes running every Friday. Question: Defining or non-defining? --- [Defining relative clause.]

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 292

1. The house which my father bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: what. --- [What did my father buy which was expensive?]
3. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: who. --- [Who bought the house which was expensive?]
4. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Repeat.
5. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: who. --- [Who uses the computer that is heavy?]
6. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: what. --- [What does my sister use that is heavy?]
7. The house, which is across from our house, is very big. Repeat.
8. The house, which is across from our house, is very big. Transform: defining relative clause. --- [The house which is across our house is very big.]
9. The house which is across from our house is very big. Transform: where. --- [Where is the house which is very big?]

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 293

1. "I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday." has a non-defining relative clause. --- [incorrect – defining relative clause]
2. "The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice." has a defining relative clause. --- [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
3. "The bag which she gave me was very big." has a defining relative clause. --- [correct]
4. "The bag, which she gave me, was very big." has a defining relative clause. -- - [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
5. "My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day." has a non-defining relative clause. --- [correct]
6. "The man who is 45 years old goes swimming every day." has a defining relative clause. --- [correct]

Freer Exercise

Combine the two sentences to make one sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause.

1. I broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*
2. The fruit is on the table. *The fruit isn't fresh.*
3. She loves reading books. *The books which have happy endings.*
4. I live in a big house. *The house is across from the green building.*
5. I will wear the red dress tomorrow. *The dress is very nice.*

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[1. I broke the computer that belonged to my father.]

[2. The fruit that isn't fresh is on the table.]

[3. She loves reading books which have happy endings.]

[4. I live in a big house which is across from the green building.] [5. I will wear the red dress which is very nice tomorrow.]

Freer Exercise

Make 2 sentences with defining relative clauses and
2 sentences with non-defining relative clauses.

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VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 296

Please refer to the definition file.



Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do well.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

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8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up last year.
11. The criminal decided to spare her.
12. He knows the method inside out.
13. The student has learned the poem by heart.
14. The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 300

1. There's a risk of an accident happening in that place.
2. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
3. There's a risk of an accident happening in my place.
4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my town.
5. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.
6. There's a risk of an accident happening in this village.
7. There's a risk of an accident happening in this city.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 301

1. My sister likes eating biscuits. Repeat.
2. My sister likes eating biscuits. Change: friend. --- [My friend likes eating biscuits.]
3. My friend likes eating biscuits. Change: salad. --- [My friend likes eating salad.]
4. My friend likes eating salad. Add: fruit. --- [My friend likes eating fruit salad.]
5. My friend likes eating fruit salad. Change: potato. --- [My friend likes eating potato salad.]
6. My friend likes eating potato salad. Change: mother. --- [My mother likes eating potato salad.]
7. My mother likes eating potato salad. Add: father. --- [My mother and father like eating potato salad.]
8. My mother and father like eating potato salad. Change: mushroom. --- [My mother and father like eating mushroom salad.]
9. My mother and father like eating mushroom salad. Change: love. --- [My mother and father love eating mushroom salad.]
10. My mother and father love eating mushroom salad. Transform: who. --- [Who loves eating mushroom salad?]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 302

1. It was a shock they broke up. Repeat.
2. It was a shock they broke up. Add: last year. --- [It was a shock they broke up last year.]
3. It was a shock they broke up last year. Add: already. --- [It was a shock they already broke up last year.]
4. It was a shock they already broke up last year. Add: that. --- [It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
5. The criminal spared her. Repeat.
6. The criminal spared her. Add: decided to. --- [The criminal decided to spare her.]
7. The criminal decided to spare her. Add: and the boy. --- [The criminal decided to spare her and the boy.]
8. The criminal decided to spare her and the boy. Add: little. --- [The criminal decided to spare her and the little boy.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 303

1. The manager can rely on her secretary. Repeat.
2. The manager can rely on her secretary. Change: I, my. --- [I can rely on my secretary.]
3. I can rely on my secretary. Change: employees. --- [I can rely on my employees.]
4. I can rely on my employees. Add: for good marketing. --- [I can rely on my employees for good marketing.]
5. I can rely on my employees for good marketing. Add: always. --- [I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
6. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Repeat.
7. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Transform: present perfect. --- [I have always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
8. I have always relied on my employees for good marketing. Transform: past tense. --- [I always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
9. I always relied on my employees for good marketing. Change: friend. --- [I always relied on my friend for good marketing.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 304

1. The storm was predicted to reach our country tomorrow. Repeat.
2. The storm was predicted to reach our country tomorrow. Change: tonight. --- [The storm was predicted to reach our country tonight.]
3. The storm was predicted to reach our country tonight. Change: today. --- [The storm was predicted to reach our country today.]
4. The storm was predicted to reach our country today. Change: enter. --- [The storm was predicted to enter our country today.]
5. The storm was predicted to enter our country today. Change: tomorrow. --- [The storm was predicted to enter our country tomorrow.]
6. The storm was predicted to enter our country tomorrow. Change: your. --- [The storm was predicted to enter your country tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 305

1. The teacher carried on talking. Repeat.
2. The teacher carried on talking. Change: woman. --- [The woman carried on talking.]
3. The woman carried on talking. Add: when the visitor arrived. --- [The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived.]
4. The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived. Transform: who. --- [Who carried on talking when the visitor arrived?]
5. The woman carried on talking when the visitor arrived. Change: working. --- [The woman carried on working when the visitor arrived.]
6. The woman carried on working when the visitor arrived. Change: came. --- [The woman carried on working when the visitor came.]

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 306

1. She thought that he was going to attend the party. Repeat.
2. She thought that he was going to attend the party. Change: believed. --- [She believed that he was going to attend the party.]
3. She believed that he was going to attend the party. Change: reckoned. --- [She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.]
4. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party. Change: conference. --- [She reckoned that he was going to attend the conference.]
5. She reckoned that he was going to attend the conference. Change: meeting. - -- [She reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting.]
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting. Change: he. --- [He reckoned that he was going to attend the meeting.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 307

1. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year. Repeat.
2. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year. Change: cousin's. --- [My cousin's parents already approved their wedding next year.]
3. My cousin's parents already approved their wedding next year. Change: vacation. --- [My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next year.]
4. My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next year. Change: month. --- [My cousin's parents already approved their vacation next month.]
5. They needed their parents' approval. Repeat.
6. They needed their parents' approval. Change: we, our. --- [We needed our parents' approval.]
7. We needed our parents' approval. Add: for our wedding. --- [We needed our parents' approval for our wedding.]
8. We needed our parents' approval for our wedding. Transform: present tense. --- [We need our parents' approval for our wedding.]
9. We need our parents' approval for our wedding. Add: next year. --- [We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year.]
10. We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year. Change: December. --- [We need our parents' approval for our wedding next December.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 308

1. The student has learned the poem by heart. Repeat.
2. The student has learned the poem by heart. Change: children. --- [The children have learned the poem by heart.]
3. The children have learned the poem by heart. Add: clever. --- [The clever children have learned the poem by heart.]
4. The clever children have learned the poem by heart. Change: brilliant. --- [The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart.]
5. The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart. Change: story. --- [The brilliant children have learned the story by heart.]
6. He knows the method inside out. Repeat.
7. He knows the method inside out. Change: subject. --- [He knows the subject inside out.]
8. He knows the subject inside out. Change: teacher. --- [The teacher knows the subject inside out.]
9. The teacher knows the subject inside out. Change: topic. --- [The teacher knows the topic inside out.]
10. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: who. --- [Who knows the topic inside out?]
11. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: negative. --- [The teacher does not know the topic inside out.]
12. The teacher does not know the topic inside out. Change: student. --- [The student Does not know the topic inside out.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 309

1. What do you predict will happen to the world 20 years from now?
2. Do you reckon that the world will end?
3. Do you need other people's approval for everything that you do? Explain.
4. Is there any poem you learned by heart? Which one?
5. Who do you most rely on in your life?
6. Can you be relied on in times of difficulty?
7. Do you know the English language inside out?

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. approval / parents' / our / we / for / need / wedding / year / our / next.
2. always / rely / can / my / good / employees / marketing / for / I / on.
3. shock / was / it / a / they / broke / last / up / year / that / already.
4. village / there's / an / risk / a / happening / accident / my / of / in.
5. salad / potato / mother / like / father / eating / my / and.

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- [1. We need our parents' approval for our wedding next year.]
- [2. I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
- [3. It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
- [4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.]
- [5. My mother and father like eating potato salad.]

1. The lady, who is wearing a red blouse, is my friend.
2. My sister's bag, which I don't like, is very old.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.
4. The book, which is thick, is expensive.
5. The house, which is across from our house, is very big.
6. That man, who is in their house, is my teacher.

1. The bag which she gave me was very old.
2. The book that he is reading is mine.
3. The lady who is wearing a red dress is my friend.
4. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
5. The task which they did was difficult.
6. My sister who helped me with my task got sick.

1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do great.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.

6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page **315**

1. The man assured the lady that he was going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 316

9. Children tend to be like their parents.
10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 317

1. There's a risk of an accident happening in that place.
2. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
3. There's a risk of an accident happening in my place.
4. There's a risk of an accident happening in my town.
5. There's a risk of an accident happening in my village.
6. There's a risk of an accident happening in this village.
7. There's a risk of an accident happening in this city.

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page **318**

1. She declined the company's job offer. Repeat.
2. She declined the company's job offer. Change: I. --- [I declined the company's job offer.]
3. I declined the company's job offer. Change: we. --- [We declined the company's job offer.]
4. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Repeat.
5. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Add: our company's. --- [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month.]
6. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month. Change: year. -- - [There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year.]
7. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year. Change: little. --- [There's a little decline in our company's sales this year.]

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 319

1. It was a shock they broke up. Repeat.
2. It was a shock they broke up. Add: last year. --- [It was a shock they broke up last year.]
3. It was a shock they broke up last year. Add: already. --- [It was a shock they already broke up last year.]
4. It was a shock they already broke up last year. Add: that. --- [It was a shock that they already broke up last year.]
5. The criminal spared her. Repeat.
6. The criminal spared her. Add: decided to. --- [The criminal decided to spare her.]
7. The criminal decided to spare her. Add: and the boy. --- [The criminal decided to spare her and the boy.]
8. The criminal decided to spare her and the boy. Add: little. --- [The criminal decided to spare her and the little boy.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 320

1. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Repeat.
2. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Change: my friend. --- [My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice.]
3. My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice. Change: called him. --- [My friend called him but he didn't notice.]
4. My friend called him but he didn't notice. Add: waved her hand. --- [My friend waved her hand and called him but he didn't notice.]
5. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Repeat.
6. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Transform: what. --- [What is a notice?]
7. What is a notice? [A notice is a written or printed announcement.]
8. Are there any notices on the walls of that building? --- [Yes, there are some notices on the walls of this building.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 321

1. What can you see beneath your table?
2. Do you agree that children tend to be like their parents? Why or why not?
3. Have you ever tried to decline a job offer?
4. What do you suppose will happen to you 4 years from now?
5. Does your mother tend a garden at home?
6. Would you dare to walk home alone in the evening in my country?
7. Have you tried persuading people to do something?

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 322

1. "I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday." has a non-defining relative clause. --- [incorrect – defining relative clause]
2. "The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice." has a defining relative clause. --- [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
3. "The bag which she gave me was very big." has a defining relative clause. --- [correct]
4. "The bag, which she gave me, was very big." has a defining relative clause. -- - [incorrect – non-defining relative clause]
5. "My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day." has a non-defining relative clause. --- [correct]
6. "The man who is 45 years old goes swimming every day." has a defining relative clause. --- [correct]

Freer Exercise

Combine the two sentences to make one sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause.

1. I broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*
2. The fruit is on the table. *The fruit isn't fresh.*
3. She loves reading books. *The books which have happy endings.*
4. I live in a big house. *The house is across from the green building.*
5. I will wear the red dress tomorrow. *The dress is very nice.*

Page 323

[1. I broke the computer that belonged to my father.]

[2. The fruit that isn't fresh is on the table.]

[3. She loves reading books which have happy endings.]

[4. I live in a big house which is across from the green building.] [5. I will wear the red dress which is very nice tomorrow.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 324

1. The manager can rely on her secretary. Repeat.
2. The manager can rely on her secretary. Change: I, my. --- [I can rely on my secretary.]
3. I can rely on my secretary. Change: employees. --- [I can rely on my employees.]
4. I can rely on my employees. Add: for good marketing. --- [I can rely on my employees for good marketing.]
5. I can rely on my employees for good marketing. Add: always. --- [I can always rely on my employees for good marketing.]
6. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Repeat.
7. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Transform: present perfect. --- [I have always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
8. I have always relied on my employees for good marketing. Transform: past tense. --- [I always relied on my employees for good marketing.]
9. I always relied on my employees for good marketing. Change: friend. --- [I always relied on my friend for good marketing.]

Mixed Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 325

1. The student has learned the poem by heart. Repeat.
2. The student has learned the poem by heart. Change: children. --- [The children have learned the poem by heart.]
3. The children have learned the poem by heart. Add: clever. --- [The clever children have learned the poem by heart.]
4. The clever children have learned the poem by heart. Change: brilliant. --- [The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart.]
5. The brilliant children have learned the poem by heart. Change: story. --- [The brilliant children have learned the story by heart.]
6. He knows the method inside out. Repeat.
7. He knows the method inside out. Change: subject. --- [He knows the subject inside out.]
8. He knows the subject inside out. Change: teacher. --- [The teacher knows the subject inside out.]
9. The teacher knows the subject inside out. Change: topic. --- [The teacher knows the topic inside out.]
10. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: who. --- [Who knows the topic inside out?]
11. The teacher knows the topic inside out. Transform: negative. --- [The teacher does not know the topic inside out.]
12. The teacher does not know the topic inside out. Change: student. --- [The student does not know the topic inside out.]

Open Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 326

1. What do you predict will happen to the world 20 years from now?
2. Do you reckon that the world will end?
3. Do you need other people's approval for everything that you do? Explain.
4. Is there a poem you have learned by heart? Which one?
5. Who do you rely on most in your life?
6. Can you be relied on in times of difficulty?
7. Do you know the English language inside out?

Writing Exercise

Listen and type the sentences in the chat box.

Page 327

1. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
2. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
3. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming every day.
4. The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.
5. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
6. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.
7. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.