Please refer to the definition file.

- 1. The lights in the garden go on every night at 8 p.m.
- 2. She has to go on working.
- 3. People go through problems in life.
- 4. The students go through their papers to find mistakes.
- 5. My dad has to blow up my beach ball with the pump.
- 6. He blows up when we mention his ex-girlfriend.
- 7. Factories can blow up if workers are not careful with their products.
- 8. She wants to get over her cold before the weekend.
- 9. I have to get over losing my wallet, as I can't do anything about it.
- 10. Playing soccer every day wears the boy out.
- 11. His shoes easily wear out because he always uses them.
- 12. She has to give her homework in to the teacher.
- 13. The workers give in to their boss' decisions.

- 1. They give in.
- 2. They give in their work.
- 3. They give in their work to their teacher.
- 4. They give in their work to their teacher every day.
- 5. They give in their work to their teacher every day in the afternoon.

- 1. The radio blew up. Repeat.
- 2. The radio blew up. Add: my dad owns.
- 3. The radio my dad owns blew up. Add: near the stove.
- 4. The radio my dad owns blew up near the stove. Add: because it was.
- 5. The radio my dad owns blew up because it was near the stove. Add: that had been replaced.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. The man blows up.
- 2. The factory blows up.
- 3. The machine blows up.
- 4. The machine wears out.
- 5. The worker wears out.
- 6. The worker gives in.
- 7. The refrigerator gives out.
- 8. The refrigerator goes on.
- 9. The woman goes on.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. She went through the texts from the phone. Repeat.
- 2. Change: he, emails.
- 3. Change: they, computer.
- 4. Change: issues, meeting.
- 5. Change: we, got over.
- 6. Change: Mila, problems.
- 7. Change: I, conference.

- 1. The teacher went on with the lesson. Repeat.
- 2. The teacher went on with the lesson. Transform: who.
- 3. He went through my computer files. Repeat.
- 4. He went through my computer files. Transform: what.
- 5. He blew up in the restaurant because of the bad food. Repeat.
- 6. He blew up in the restaurant because of the bad food. Transform: where.
- 7. Amy got over her illness because she went to a therapy session. Repeat.
- 8. Amy got over her illness because she went to a therapy session. Transform: how.
- 9. His sandals wore out yesterday. Repeat.
- 10. His sandals wore out yesterday. Transform: when.

- 1. The criminal blew up a car last weekend. Repeat.
- 2. The criminal blew up a car last weekend. Transform: future simple.
- 3. The criminal will blow up a car. Add: tomorrow.
- 4. The criminal will blow up a car tomorrow. Change: bomb.
- 5. The bomb will blow up a car tomorrow. Change: school.
- 6. The bomb will blow up a school tomorrow. Change: experiment.
- 7. The experiment will blow up a school tomorrow. Transform: past simple.
- 8. The experiment blew up a school. Change: machine.
- 9. The machine blew up a school. Transform: present simple.
- 10. The machine blows up a school. Change: laboratory.

R.E.M.S METHOD EXERCISE Q1.8

Q

Verb-based Question Exercise

Give the three simple tenses of the given verbs and make questions using the future tense.

1. go through 4. go on

2. blow up 5. wear out

3. go over

Please refer to the definition file.



Comparative and Superlative - Adverbs

	Adverbs	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	fast	fast er	the fast est
Ends in -e	late	later	the lat est
Ends in -y	early	earl ier	the earliest
Ends in -ly	gently	more gently	the most gently
Irregular forms	well	better	best

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One syllable adverb: Comparative – add the letters '-er'; Superlative – add the letters '-est'

Ends in -e: Comparative - add the letter 'r'; Superlative - add the letters '-est'

Ends in -y: Comparative - change -y to -i then add the letters '-er'; Superlative - change -y to -i then add the letters '-est'

Ends in –ly: Comparative – add the word more before the adverb; Superlative – add the word most before the adverb

Irregular forms: change the spelling of the word

- 1. The older man writes more literally than the younger one.
- 2. He drives worse than the other driver.
- 3. She sings better than an opera singer.
- 4. The children run faster than the lambs.
- 5. My grandpa wakes up later than everybody in the house.
- 6. The mother carries the baby more gently than usual.
- 7. That building fell more gradually than its opposite.
- 8. Granny coughs more frequently now than yesterday.
- 9. That plant grows in this area more rarely than it used to ten years ago.
- 10. A dog cries more sharply when it sees a stranger.
- 11. Cars approach faster than expected on the expressway.

- 1. The least popular author writes the most literally.
- 2. My granny drives the worst in my family.
- 3. The youngest girl sings the best in the contest.
- 4. A lamb runs the fastest in a herd of sheep.
- 5. The newborn baby wakes up the latest.
- 6. My grandpa lifted my newborn brother the most gently.
- 7. The biggest snake moved the most gradually to its next food.
- 8. He changes his mind the most frequently among us.
- 9. We see him most rarely in winter.
- 10. The plot of this book was the most sharply explained.
- 11. She can change clothes the fastest.

- 1. The price of bread rose more sharply than that of water.
- 2. The price of bread rose more gradually than that of water.
- 3. The price of bread rose faster than that of water.
- 4. The price of bread rose further than that of water.
- $\bf 5.$ The price of bread rose less than that of water.

- 1. His grandpa dances the best.
- 2. His granny dances the best.
- 3. His granny cooks the best.
- 4. His granny cooks the worst.
- 5. His granny runs the worst.
- 6. His lamb runs the worst.
- 7. His lamb runs the most frequently.
- 8. His lamb runs the most rarely.

- 1. A truck drives fast.
- 2. A truck drives faster than a bicycle.
- 3. A truck drives faster than a bicycle on a motorway.
- 4. A truck drives faster than a bicycle on a motorway, especially during the day.

- 1. Henry takes care of his sister the most frequently.
- 2. Henry takes care of his sister the most frequently and the most gently.
- 3. Henry takes care of his sister the most frequently and the most gently, but Stella does it too.
- 4. Henry takes care of his sister the most frequently and the most gently. Stella does it too, although more rarely.
- 5. Henry takes care of his sister the most frequently and the most gently. Stella does it too, although more rarely and only when grandpa isn't there.

Middle Syllable Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. refrigerator
- 2. factory
- 3. conference
- 4. criminal
- 5. laboratory
- 6. literally
- 7. opera
- 8. president

- 1. The long expressway bends sharply. Repeat.
- 2. The long expressway bends sharply. Add: in the middle.
- 3. The long expressway bends sharply in the middle. Add: more.
- 4. The long expressway bends more sharply in the middle. Add: than the short motorway.
- 5. The long expressway bends more sharply in the middle than the short motorway. Add: more frequently.

- 1. My grandpa walks faster than granny. Repeat.
- 2. My grandpa walks faster than granny. Transform: who.
- 3. My grandpa walks better than granny. Repeat.
- 4. My grandpa walks better than granny. Transform: what.
- 5. Gas prices dropped more sharply last week. Repeat.
- 6. Gas prices dropped more sharply last week. Transform: when.
- 7. He swims the worst because he has an injury. Repeat.
- 8. He swims the worst because he has an injury. Transform: why.

- 9. Our president arrived the latest at the convention. Repeat.
- 10. Our president arrived the latest at the convention. Transform: who.
- 11. He lifted the youngest puppy the most gently for it is very tiny. Repeat.
- 12. He lifted the youngest puppy the most gently for it is very tiny. Transform: which.
- 13. I most rarely go to the mall. Repeat.
- 14. I most rarely go to the mall. Transform: where.
- 15. He means what he says the most literally. Repeat.
- 16. He means what he says the most literally. Transform: what.

Please refer to the definition file.





- 1. The agency is secure.
- 2. The movie theater is packed.
- 3. The urban institution is well known all over the country.
- 4. This establishment was built after the war.
- 5. His estate is so vast one cannot see where it ends.
- 6. This unique cottage is for sale.
- 7. There is a traditional way of building a fence.
- 8. I have a temporary house in the woods.
- 9. Her family doesn't live in a cottage but in an apartment.
- 10. Nobody seems to like watching movies in a traditional cinema.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. I used to work in a traditional movie theater.
- 2. I used to work in a traditional institution.
- 3. I used to work in a secure institution.
- 4. I used to work in a secure estate.
- 5. I used to work in a secure establishment.
- 6. I used to live in a secure establishment.
- 7. I used to live in an urban establishment.
- 8. I used to live in an urban cottage.
- 9. I used to live in an urban estate.
- 10. I used to live in a unique estate.

- 1. The design of the new establishment is in that agency.
- 2. The design of the new and unique establishment is in that agency.
- 3. The design of the new, unique, and urban establishment is in that agency.
- 4. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency.
- 5. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency with a fence.
- 6. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency with a temporary fence.

- 1. She planned to stay in this institution. Repeat.
- 2. She planned to stay in this institution. Change: he, study.
- 3. He planned to study in this institution. Change: wanted, establishment.
- 4. He wanted to study in this establishment. Change: shall, live.
- 5. He shall live in this establishment. Change: work, agency.
- 6. He shall work in this agency. Change: they, movie theater.
- 7. They shall work in this movie theater. Change: sleep, cottage.
- 8. They shall sleep in this cottage. Change: can, estate.

Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. They will open the movie theater. Repeat.
- 2. Add: new.
- 3. Add: next week.
- 4. Add: unique.
- 5. Add: by the institution.
- 6. Add: urban.
- 7. Add: art.

Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. blow
- 2. rarely
- 3. frequently
- 4. blew
- 5. lamb
- 6. worse
- 7. popular
- 8. clothes
- 9. cinema
- 10. worst
- 11. design
- 12. wanted

- 1. The carpenters built a wooden fence. Repeat.
- 2. The carpenters built a wooden fence. Transform: what.
- 3. The carpenters built a wooden fence around the cottage. Repeat
- 4. The carpenters built a wooden fence around the cottage. Transform: where.
- 5. The estate owner wants the agency to create a unique establishment. Repeat.
- 6. The estate owner wants the agency to create a unique establishment. Transform: who.
- 7. The estate owner wants the agency to build a temporary fence. Repeat.
- 8. The estate owner wants the agency to build a temporary fence. Transform: what.
- 9. The estate owner wants the agency to build a fence next year. Repeat.
- 10. The estate owner wants the agency to build a fence next year. Transform: when.
- 11. They want to use traditional materials because it creates a unique atmosphere. Repeat.
- 12. They want to use traditional materials because it creates a unique atmosphere. Transform: why.

- 1. The estate is secure. Repeat.
- 2. The estate is secure. Transform: future simple.
- 3. The estate will be secure. Change: unique.
- 4. The estate will be unique. Transform: present simple.
- 5. The estate is unique. Change: institution.
- 6. The institution is unique. Add: old.
- 7. The old institution is unique. Change: traditional.
- 8. The old institution is traditional. Change: urban.
- 9. The urban institution is traditional. Change: establishment.
- 10. The urban establishment is traditional. Change: secure.
- 11. The urban establishment is secure. Add: place.
- 12. The urban establishment is a secure place. Add: to hold confidential files.

- 1. Have you ever seen a traditional house?
- 2. Do you live in a cottage?
- 3. Is there a big estate near where you live?
- 4. What educational institution do you think is the best?
- 5. Do you have a fence?
- 6. Is there a security agency in your city?
- 7. Do you prefer to live in urban areas?

- Q
- 1. The lights in the garden go on every night at 8 p.m.
- 2. She has to go on working.
- 3. People go through problems in life.
- 4. The students go through their papers to find mistakes.
- 5. My dad has to blow up my beach ball with the pump.
- 6. He blows up when we mention his ex-girlfriend.

- Q
- 7. Factories can blow up if workers are not careful with their products.
- 8. She wants to get over her cold before the weekend.
- 9. I have to get over losing my wallet, as I can't do anything about it.
- 10. Playing soccer every day wears out the boy.

- 11. His shoes easily wear out because he always uses them.
- 12. She has to give her homework to her teacher.
- 13. The workers give in to their boss' decisions.

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- 1. The older man writes more literally than the younger one.
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- 3. She sings better than an opera singer.
- 4. The children run faster than the lambs.
- 5. My grandpa wakes up later than everybody in the house.
- 6. The mother carries the baby more gently than usual.

- Q
- 7. That building fell more gradually than its opposite.
- 8. Granny coughs more frequently now than yesterday.
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Q

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- 4. This establishment was built after the war.
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Q

- 6. This unique cottage is for sale.
- 7. There is a traditional way of building a fence.
- 8. I have a temporary house in the woods.
- 9. Her family doesn't live in a cottage but in an apartment.
- 10. Nobody seems to like watching movies in a traditional cinema.

Middle Syllable Pronunciation Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

- 1. refrigerator
- 2. factory
- 3. conference
- 4. criminal
- 5. laboratory
- 6. literally
- 7. opera
- 8. president

- 1. His grandpa dances the best.
- 2. His granny dances the best.
- 3. His granny cooks the best.
- 4. His granny cooks the worst.
- 5. His granny runs the worst.
- 6. His lamb runs the worst.
- 7. His lamb runs the most frequently.
- 8. His lamb runs the most rarely.

Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. They will open the movie theater. Repeat.
- 2. Add: new.
- 3. Add: next week.
- 4. Add: unique.
- 5. Add: by the institution.
- 6. Add: urban.
- 7. Add: art.

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Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

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- 9. cinema
- 10. worst
- 11. design
- 12. wanted

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- 4. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency.
- 5. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency with a fence.
- 6. The design of the new, unique, urban, and secure establishment is in that agency with a temporary fence.

- 1. The radio blew up. Repeat.
- 2. The radio blew up. Add: my dad owns.
- 3. The radio my dad owns blew up. Add: near the stove.
- 4. The radio my dad owns blew up near the stove. Add: because it was.
- 5. The radio my dad owns blew up because it was near the stove. Add: that had been replaced.

- 1. They turn in.
- 2. They turn in their work.
- 3. They turn in their work to their teacher.
- 4. They turn in their work to their teacher every day.
- 5. They turn in their work to their teacher every day in the afternoon.

- 1. My grandpa walks faster than granny. Repeat.
- 2. My grandpa walks faster than granny. Transform: who.
- 3. My grandpa walks better than granny. Repeat.
- 4. My grandpa walks better than granny. Transform: what.
- 5. Gas prices dropped more sharply last week. Repeat.
- 6. Gas prices dropped more sharply last week. Transform: when.
- 7. He swims the worst because he has an injury. Repeat.
- 8. He swims the worst because he has an injury. Transform: why.
- 9. Our president arrived the latest at the convention. Repeat.
- 10. Our president arrived the latest at the convention. Transform: who.

- 11. He lifted the youngest puppy the most gently for it is very tiny. Repeat.
- 12. He lifted the youngest puppy the most gently for it is very tiny. Transform: which.
- 13. I most rarely go to the mall. Repeat.
- 14. I most rarely go to the mall. Transform: where.
- 15. He means what he says the most literally. Repeat.
- 16. He means what he says the most literally. Transform: what.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. She went through the texts from the phone. Repeat.
- 2. Change: he, emails
- 3. Change: they, computer
- 4. Change: issues, meeting
- 5. Change: we, got over
- 6. Change: Mila, problems
- 7. Change: I, conference

- 1. The price of bread rose more sharply than that of water.
- 2. The price of bread rose more gradually than that of water.
- 3. The price of bread rose faster than that of water.
- 4. The price of bread rose further than that of water.
- $\bf 5.$ The price of bread rose less than that of water.

- 1. Have you ever seen a traditional house?
- 2. Do you live in a cottage?
- 3. Is there a big estate near where you live?
- 4. What educational institution do you think is the best?
- 5. Do you have a fence?
- 6. Is there a security agency in your city?
- 7. Do you prefer to live in urban areas?

- 1. The lights in the garden go on every night at 8 p.m.
- 2. A lamb runs the fastest in a herd of sheep.
- 3. The carpenters built a wooden fence.
- 4. She went through the texts from the phone.
- 5. The criminal blew up a car last weekend.
- 6. A truck drives faster than a bicycle on a motorway, especially during the day.

Please refer to the definition file.







Nouns as Adjectives

picture frame carrot cake

law firm gingerbread

beach resort health department

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The first noun serves as the adjective of the second noun. The second noun can NEVER serve as the adjective.

Ex.: A gingerbread is bread with ginger. / A beach resort is a resort with a beach.

Adjective is usually singular, only the second noun will change to plural.

Ex.: a carrot cake - some carrot cakes / a picture frame - some picture frames

EXCEPT: clothes - clothes shop / sports - sports gym

We can write adjectives:

>two separate words = picture frame

>two hyphenated words = book-case

>one word = scarecrow

We can have more than one noun as an adjective to describe a noun.

Ex.: hospital ward – government hospital ward

- 1. I would like to visit a nature reserve in Africa.
- 2. If only I could go to a beach resort today.
- 3. He consulted a law firm to know more about his legal case.
- 4. It was his dream to study at a famous film institute.
- 5. I asked the receptionist where my mother's hospital ward was.
- 6. That picture frame was a gift from my grandmother.
- 7. He had to talk to the product manufacturer to sort the problem out.
- 8. The health department has some big problems because of the virus.
- 9. I wanted to eat a carrot cake, but she bought some gingerbread instead.
- 10. She suffers from panic attacks.
- 11. Our washing machine needs a new motor.
- 12. That apple pie was bad.

- 1. She just came back from the nature reserve.
- 2. She just came back from the beach resort.
- 3. They just came back from the film institute.
- 5. They visited the hospital wing.
- 6. We visited the health department.
- 7. We visited the law firm.
- 8. We called the product manufacturer.

- 1. I have a picture frame.
- 2. I have a picture frame from my mother.
- 3. I have a picture frame from my mother at the beach resort.
- 4. I have a picture frame from my mother at the beach resort and in my office.
- 5. I have a picture frame from my mother at the beach resort and in my office in the law firm.

- 1. The health department needs a new employee. Repeat.
- 2. The health department needs a new employee. Change: manager.
- 3. The health department needs a new manager. Change: sports.
- 4. The sports department needs a new manager. Change: athlete.
- 5. The sports department needs a new athlete. Change: institute. -
- 6. The sports institute needs a new athlete. Change: teacher.
- 7. The sports institute needs a new teacher. Change: language.

- 8. The language institute needs a new teacher. Change: law.
- 9. The law institute needs a new teacher. Change: lawyer.
- 10. The law institute needs a new lawyer. Change: rule.
- 11. The law institute needs a new rule. Change: has.
- 12. The law institute has a new rule. Change: firm.
- 13. The law firm has a new rule. Change: partner.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. I don't know what hospital ward she is in. Repeat.
- 2. Change: she, works.
- 3. Change: he, knows.
- 4. Change: they, nature reserve.
- 5. Change: animal, volunteers.
- 6. Change: Alma, shelter.
- 7. Change: learned, homeless.

- 1. She came with me to the beach resort. Change: us.
- 2. I would like to change the product manufacturer. Change: keep.
- 3. That apple pie was bad. Change: pumpkin.
- 4. That pumpkin pie was bad. Change: good.
- 5. My panic attack is not as bad now. Change: asthma.
- 6. I like that clothes shop. Change: food.
- 7. He saw a hospital ward. Change: prison.
- 8. The film institute building is huge and elegant. Change: language.

- 1. ride my motorbike.
- 2. I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 3. very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 4. not very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 5. law firm was not very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 6. at the law firm was not very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 7. my panic attack at the law firm was not very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.
- 8. Luckily, my panic attack at the law firm was not very bad so I was able to ride my motorbike.

- 1. He left the beach resort yesterday. Repeat.
- 2. He left the beach resort yesterday. Change: today.
- 3. The nature reserve used to be very big. Add: beautiful.
- 4. The nature reserve used to be very big. Transform: what.
- 5. The door frame does not match. Add: the size of the door.
- 6. The door frame does not match the size of the door. Change: color.
- 7. The art department chairman is resigning. Transform: who.

- 1. Do you like to eat carrot cake? Why or why not?
- 2. Do you live near a beach resort?
- 3. Have you visited a children's ward?
- 4. Have you experienced panic attacks?

Please refer to the definition file.

- 1. Jackie had a marvelous time at the museum.
- 2. The scenes in the movie are so unbelievable.
- 3. I was very unfortunate not to see the art exhibit.
- 4. The remarkable paintings were displayed in our local museum last week.
- 5. The ticket price was ridiculous.
- 6. She has an intense hatred for anything made of animal skin.
- 7. The problem was more complex than I thought.
- 8. That very detailed cake decoration made it stand out.
- 9. Nobody wants to attend a dull party.
- 10. We went to a fancy restaurant for dinner.
- 11. The place was fantastic and the food was very delicious.
- 12. The kids enjoyed a fascinating school tour.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

- 1. It was a marvelous idea.
- 2. It was a ridiculous idea.
- 3. It was a fantastic idea.
- 4. It was a fascinating idea.
- 5. It was a fascinating experience.
- 6. It was an intense experience.
- 7. It was an intense moment.
- 8. It was an intense conversation.
- 9. It was a dull conversation.
- 10. It was a dull place.

- 1. I was given a fancy toy.
- 2. I was given a fancy and very detailed toy.
- 3. I was given a fancy, very detailed, but complex toy.
- 4. I was given a fancy, very detailed, but complex toy by my older brother.
- 5. I was given a fancy, very detailed, but complex toy by my unbelievable older brother.

- 1. Something unbelievable happened to me this morning. Repeat.
- 2. Something unbelievable happened to me this morning. Change: yesterday.

- 3. Something unbelievable happened to me yesterday. Change: unfortunate.
- 4. Something unfortunate happened to me yesterday. Change: them.
- 5. Something unfortunate happened to them yesterday. Change: ridiculous.
- 6. Something ridiculous happened to them yesterday. Change: today.
- 7. Something ridiculous happened to them today. Change: remarkable.
- 8. Something remarkable happened to them today. Change: us.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. Marie owns a fancy car. Repeat.
- 2. Marie owns a fancy car. Change: Ana, house.
- 3. Ana owns a fancy house. Change: made, cake.
- 4. Ana made a fancy cake. Change: Sheila, marvelous.
- 5. Sheila made a marvelous cake. Change: bought, dresser.
- 6. Sheila bought a marvelous dresser. Change: saw, movie.
- 7. Sheila saw a marvelous movie. Change: watched, fantastic.

Advanced Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. The complex house design was impressive. Repeat.
- 2. Change: detailed, building.
- 3. Change: road, confusing.
- 4. Change: is, fascinating.
- 5. Change: plan, remarkable.
- 6. Change: unfortunate, ridiculed.
- 7. Change: complex, rubbish.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

- 1. It was a dull event. Repeat.
- 2. It was a dull event. Transform: what.
- 3. A very detailed movie is sometimes not good. Repeat.
- 4. A very detailed movie is sometimes not good. Transform: what.
- 5. He was a fantastic actor. Repeat.
- 6. He was a fantastic actor. Transform: who.
- 7. His last performance was his most remarkable. Repeat.
- 8. His last performance was his most remarkable. Transform: not.
- 9. They thought it was fascinating to watch pandas sleep in the trees. Repeat.
- 10. They thought it was fascinating to watch pandas sleep in the trees. Transform: where.

- 1. He was a handsome but dull boy. Repeat.
- 2. He was a handsome but dull boy. Add: unfortunately.
- 3. He was a handsome but unfortunately dull boy. Change: beautiful, girl.
- 4. She was a beautiful but unfortunately dull girl. Change: marvelous.
- 5. She was a marvelous but unfortunately dull girl. Change: incredibly.
- 5. She was a marvelous but incredibly dull girl. Add: when she was young.
- 6. She was a marvelous but incredibly dull girl when she was young. Transform: who.
- 7. She was a marvelous but incredibly dull girl when she was young. Change: complex.
- 8. She was a complex but incredibly dull girl when she was young. Change: intense.

- 1. Do you like buying fancy things?
- 2. Have you attended a dull party?
- 3. Do you like wearing detailed clothes?
- 4. Do you find Leonardo Da Vinci's paintings fascinating?
- 5. Do you experience intense cold in your country?