

Comparatives with Modifiers

Degree Modifiers

Page 1

Adjectives in their comparative forms can be modified by certain words to deepen their degree.

Examples: My little brother is slightly shorter than me.

The cakes in this shop are much better than the other one.

Some of these words that can be used to modify comparative adjectives are: much, a little, a lot, any, far, very much, a bit, even, no, and slightly.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 2

1. The northern town is far colder than the southern town.
2. She comes to school much earlier than I do.
3. We are very much happier with more people in the house.
4. He was a lot heavier when he was a teenager.
5. Flowers this spring are a lot prettier than the previous ones.
6. The bullied boy was not any bigger than a five-year-old.
7. I was no better at fixing the drainage.
8. Work is rather more important than food to him.
9. They were a little noisier than usual.
10. The food was a bit tastier when we cooked it again.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 3

1. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Repeat.
2. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Change: she, a lot. --- [She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size.]
3. She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size. Change: wanted, smaller. --- [She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size.]
4. She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size. Change: much, shorter. --- [She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size.]
5. She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size. Change: shirt, very much. --- [She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size.]
6. She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size. Change: I, saw. --- [I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size.]
7. I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size. Change: far, larger. --- [I saw a shirt that is far larger than my size.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 4

1. The baby is much cuter now that it is a bit older.
2. The puppy is much heavier now that it is a little older.
3. The kitten is much more active now that it is much older.
4. The girl is much funnier now that she is older.
5. The tree is much taller now that it is more mature.
6. The tree is a lot taller now that it is more slender.
7. The flower is a lot prettier now that it is more slender.
8. The house is a lot prettier now that it is less gloomy.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 5

1. We don't think that the new computer is any faster than the old one.
2. We don't think that the new computer is any better than the old one.
3. We think that the new computer is no better than the old one.
4. We think that the new computer is no cheaper than the old one.
5. They think that the new computer is no cheaper than the old one.
6. They think that the new office is no cheaper than the old one.
7. They think that the renovated office is no cheaper than the old one.
8. They think that the renovated flat is no cheaper than the old one.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 6

1. She is less nervous.
2. She is a little less nervous.
3. She is a little less nervous than yesterday.
4. She is a little less nervous than yesterday about her studio opening.
5. She is a little less nervous than yesterday about her art studio opening.

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 7

1. How much better is the food now compared to the past? What kind of food do you eat? Do you cook? If so, what do you usually cook? Do you go to an open market?
2. How much faster is a train compared to a bus? Do you commute to work? What do you usually ride? How far is your workplace from your house?
3. Is a BMW no fancier than a Mercedes? Are you into cars? Do you think it is worth buying a luxury car? Aside from cars, what other things are worth buying?

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 8

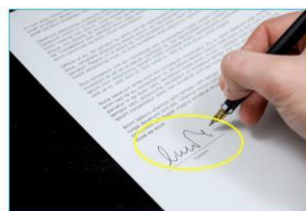
1. It is slightly colder in November than in October. -- [correct]
2. I'm a bit more older than my cousin. --- [incorrect – I'm a bit older than my cousin.]
3. It is a lot safe to use a car than a bike. --- [incorrect – It is a lot safer to use a car than a bike.]
4. Sara was even more upset when she saw the accident. --- [correct]
5. A turtle is any slower than a car. --- [incorrect – A turtle is much/a lot, etc. slower than a car.]
6. The small boy is much braver than his much older brother. --- [correct]
7. I am rather most excited for Halloween than Christmas. --- [incorrect – I am rather more excited for Halloween than Christmas.]
8. Countries with oil are much richer compared to those without it. --- [correct]

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 9

Please refer to the definition file.



| CRITERIA | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Fluency and Coherence | 25% |
| Grammar | 25% |
| Lexical Resource | 25% |
| Pronunciation | 25% |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100% |

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 11

1. There are certain limitations you need to follow.
2. The movie's plot was great.
3. I only have a vague notion of what my job is.
4. There is a big possibility that I won't be able to join the party.
5. The statue is a representation of the accident.
6. My teacher remarked that our project did very well.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 12

7. I need my mother's signature on my test paper.
8. His first impression of me wasn't good.
9. There is an indication of entry by force.
10. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster.
11. Jane's conduct caused concern.
12. There was a particular criterion for the contest.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 13

1. There is a criterion.
2. There is a criterion for your conduct.
3. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a representation.
4. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation.
5. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation of the company.

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 14

1. Do you have to follow a contest's criteria for judging? --- [Yes, I have to follow a contest's criteria for judging.]
2. Do you have to have good conduct in school? --- [Yes, I have to have good conduct in school.]
3. Do you have to make a good impression? --- [Yes, I have to make a good impression.]
4. Do you always make a remark about the food you have ordered? --- [No, I don't always make a remark about the food I have ordered.]
5. Is snow a symbolic representation of winter? --- [Yes, snow is a symbolic representation of winter.]
6. Is there a possibility of cold weather in November? --- [Yes, there's a possibility of cold weather in November.]
7. Do you usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it? --- [Yes, I usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it.]
8. Are blooming flowers an indication of spring? --- [Yes, blooming flowers are an indication of spring.]

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 15

1. I like a book that has an exciting plot. Change: mysterious. --- [I like a book that has a mysterious plot.]
2. He sets a limitation to his gaming. Change: shopping. - -- [He sets a limitation to his shopping.]
3. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Change: bullet train. --- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]
4. My father made an indication to buy a new car. Change: brother. --- [My brother made an indication to buy a new car.]
5. Sara made a good impression because of her report. Change: research. --- [Sara made a good impression because of her research.]
6. Her remark made me feel sad. Change: opinion. --- [Her opinion made me feel sad.]
7. The possibility of rain today is low. Change: tomorrow. --- [The possibility of rain tomorrow is low.]
8. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Change: Asia. --- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 16

1. The actor made a remark that angered people.
2. The actor made an impression that angered people.
3. The actor had an impression that angered people.
4. The actor had a notion that angered people.
5. The producer had a notion that angered people.
6. The producer had a criterion that angered people.
7. The producer used a criterion that angered people.
8. The director used a criterion that angered people.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 17

1. There is a possibility of some limitations in the company.
2. There is an indication of some limitations in the account.
3. There was an indication of some limitations in the bar.
4. There was an indication of bad conduct in the bar.
5. There was an instance of poor conduct in the bar.
6. We had an instance of poor conduct in the bar.
7. They had instances of poor conduct in the bar.

Controlled Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 18

1. Was the plot of the last book you read good?
2. Is a lion a good representation of courage?
3. Do they need your signature at the bank?
4. Is there a possibility of a storm next week?
5. Are you careful with your remarks to children?
6. Do you want to make a good impression in a new job?
7. Do you believe that not fighting back is an indication of cowardice?
8. Do you have good conduct when you are with friends?

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 19

1. How many glasses of beer is your usual limitation?
2. What notions do you have about society?
3. Did you ever had an instance of regret after buying something?
4. Did you ever apply for a job where you were not qualified in a particular criterion?
5. Can you choose a representation of yourself?
6. Do you like complicated movie plots?
7. Did you ever copy somebody's signature?
8. Is there a possibility that you will change your job?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 20

Please refer to the definition file.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 21

1. I am attending a school in Ireland virtually.
2. I practically just ate noodles all my college years.
3. Presumably, she got lost in the city.
4. When my sister doesn't call, I automatically think she is in trouble.
5. I only occasionally drink.
6. His train was late, and hence we were too.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 22

7. Notably, the pub has good food.
8. He obviously doesn't know what he is talking about.
9. Annie personally won't recommend the book she is reading.
10. They can't possibly be in the same hotel as we are.
11. Dom frankly cares too much about his reputation.
12. Nina has to gradually learn about her new assignment.

Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 23

1. She will personally buy herself a new bag. Repeat.
2. Change: possibly. --- [She will possibly buy herself a new bag.]
3. Change: bags. --- [She will possibly buy herself new bags.]
4. Change: gradually. --- [She will gradually buy herself new bags.]
5. Change: occasionally. --- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]
6. Change: mother. --- [She will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
7. Change: he. --- [He will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
8. Change: would. --- [He would occasionally buy her mother new bags.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 24

1. Ciara gradually developed a fear of heights.
2. Ciara automatically developed a fear of heights.
3. Ciara practically developed a fear of heights.
4. Ciara virtually developed a fear of heights.
5. Ciara presumably developed a fear of heights.
6. He presumably developed a fear of heights.
7. He obviously developed a fear of heights.

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 25

1. Their grandfather is virtually a stranger to them.
2. Their grandmother is practically a stranger to them.
3. Our grandmother is frankly a stranger to us.
4. Our grandmother is presumably unknown to us.
5. Our stepbrother was presumably unknown to us.
6. Our stepsister was obviously unknown to us.
7. Our stepmother was notably horrible to us.
8. His stepmother was possibly horrible to him.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 26

1. The mother was sick.
2. The mother was sick for days.
3. The mother was very sick for days.
4. The mother was very sick for days, and hence the baby was too.
5. The mother was very sick for days, and hence the baby was sick too.

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. yesterday / presumably / left / work / he / late.
2. have / catch / I / practically / run / to / the / train / to / home / last.
3. dinner / occasionally / we / order / to / food / have / for.
4. him / obviously / Johnny / sister / for / doesn't / his / like.

Page 27

- [1. He presumably left work late yesterday.]
- [2. I practically have to run to catch the last train home.]
- [3. We occasionally have to order food for dinner.]
- [4. Johnny obviously doesn't like him for his sister.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. holiday / she / this / come / want / to / doesn't / personally.
6. history / teacher / replaced / their / boring / frankly / want / to / they / be.
7. swim / learned / Fanny / gradually / how / to. /
8. porch / step / lights / the / automatically / on / when / turn / the / you / on.

Page 28

[5. She personally doesn't want to come this holiday.]

[6. Frankly, they want their boring history teacher to be replaced.]

[7. Fanny gradually learned how to swim.]

[8. The lights automatically turn on when you step on the porch.]

Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 29

1. moved to a far country
2. they moved to a far country
3. when they moved to a far country
4. with everyone when they moved to a far country
5. communication with everyone when they moved to a far country
6. cut communication with everyone when they moved to a far country
7. They virtually cut communication with everyone when they moved to a far country.

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

1. Can you possibly meet me at a mall?
2. Do you personally think learning a language is good?
3. Is mathematics notably hated by many students?
4. Do they automatically ask for your name when you book a room?
5. Do you only occasionally trim your hair?

- 1. The northern town is far colder than the southern town.**
- 2. She comes to school much earlier than I do.**
- 3. We are much happier with more people in the house.**
- 4. He was a lot heavier when he was a teenager.**
- 5. Flowers this spring are a lot prettier than the previous ones.**

- 6. The bullied boy was not any bigger than a five-year-old.**
- 7. I was no better at fixing the drainage.**
- 8. Work is rather more important than food to him.**
- 9. They were a little noisier than usual.**
- 10. The food was a bit tastier when we cooked it again.**

- 1. There are certain limitations you need to follow.**
- 2. The movie's plot was great.**
- 3. I only have a vague notion of what my job is.**
- 4. There is a big possibility that I won't be able to join the party.**
- 5. The statue is a representation of the accident.**
- 6. My teacher remarked that our project did very well.**

- 7. I need my mother's signature on my test paper.**
- 8. His first impression of me wasn't good.**
- 9. There is an indication of entry by force.**
- 10. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster.**
- 11. Jane's conduct caused concern.**
- 12. There was a particular criterion for the contest.**

1. I am attending a school in Ireland virtually.
2. I practically just ate noodles all my college years.
3. Presumably, she got lost in the city.
4. When my sister doesn't call, I automatically think she is in trouble.
5. I only occasionally drink.
6. His train was late, and hence we were too.

7. **Notably, the pub has good food.**
8. **He obviously doesn't know what he is talking about.**
9. **Annie personally won't recommend the book she is reading.**
10. **They can't possibly be in the same hotel as we are.**
11. **Dom frankly cares too much about his reputation.**
12. **Nina has to gradually learn about her new assignment.**

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 37

1. Ciara gradually developed a fear of heights.
2. Ciara automatically developed a fear of heights.
3. Ciara practically developed a fear of heights.
4. Ciara virtually developed a fear of heights.
5. Ciara presumably developed a fear of heights.
6. He presumably developed a fear of heights.
7. He obviously developed a fear of heights.

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 38

1. I like a book that has an exciting plot. Change: mysterious. --- [I like a book that has a mysterious plot.]
2. He sets a limitation to his gaming. Change: shopping. --- [He sets a limitation to his shopping.]
3. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Change: bullet train. --- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]
4. My father made an indication to buy a new car. Change: brother. --- [My brother made an indication to buy a new car.]
5. Sara made a good impression because of her report. Change: research. --- [Sara made a good impression because of her research.]
6. Her remark made me feel sad. Change: opinion. --- [Her opinion made me feel sad.]
7. The possibility of rain today is low. Change: tomorrow. --- [The possibility of rain tomorrow is low.]
8. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Change: Asia. --- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 39

1. The baby is much cuter now that it is a bit older.
2. The puppy is much heavier now that it is a little older.
3. The kitten is much more active now that it is much older.
4. The girl is much funnier now that she is older.
5. The tree is much taller now that it is more mature.
6. The tree is a lot taller now that it is more slender.
7. The flower is a lot prettier now that it is more slender.
8. The house is a lot prettier now that it is less gloomy.

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 40

1. It is slightly colder in November than in October. --- [correct]
2. I'm a bit more older than my cousin. --- [incorrect – I'm a bit older than my cousin.]
3. It is a lot safe to use a car than a bike. --- [incorrect – It is a lot safer to use a car than a bike.]
4. Sara was even more upset when she saw the accident. --- [correct]
5. A turtle is any slower than a car. --- [incorrect – A turtle is much/a lot, etc. slower than a car.]
6. The small boy is much braver than his much older brother. --- [correct]
7. I am rather most excited for Halloween than Christmas. --- [incorrect – I am rather more excited for Halloween than Christmas.]
8. Countries with oil are much richer compared to those without it. --- [correct]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 41

1. There is a criterion.
2. There is a criterion for your conduct.
3. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a representation.
4. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation.
5. There is a criterion for your conduct to be a good representation of the company.

Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 42

1. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Repeat.
2. He bought a dress that is slightly bigger than her size. Change: she, a lot. --- [She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size.]
3. She bought a dress that is a lot bigger than her size. Change: wanted, smaller. --- [She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size.]
4. She wanted a dress that is a lot smaller than her size. Change: much, shorter. --- [She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size.]
5. She wanted a dress that is much shorter than her size. Change: shirt, very much. --- [She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size.]
6. She wanted a shirt that is very much shorter than her size. Change: I, saw. --- [I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size.]
7. I saw a shirt that is very much shorter than my size. Change: far, larger. --- [I saw a shirt that is far larger than my size.]

Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 43

1. She will personally buy herself a new bag. Repeat.
2. Change: possibly. --- [She will possibly buy herself a new bag.]
3. Change: bags. --- [She will possibly buy herself new bags.]
4. Change: gradually. --- [She will gradually buy herself new bags.]
5. Change: occasionally. --- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]
6. Change: mother. --- [She will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
7. Change: he. --- [He will occasionally buy her mother new bags.]
8. Change: would. --- [He would occasionally buy her mother new bags.]

Question and Answer Drill

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 44

1. Do you have to follow a contest's criteria for judging? --- [Yes, I have to follow a contest's criteria for judging.]
2. Do you have to have good conduct in school? --- [Yes, I have to have good conduct in school.]
3. Do you have to make a good impression? --- [Yes, I have to make a good impression.]
4. Do you always make a remark about the food you have ordered? --- [No, I don't always make a remark about the food I have ordered.]
5. Is snow a symbolic representation of winter? --- [Yes, snow is a symbolic representation of winter.]
6. Is there a possibility of cold weather in November? --- [Yes, there's a possibility of cold weather in November.]
7. Do you usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it? --- [Yes, I usually have a clear notion of the work before doing it.]
8. Are blooming flowers an indication of spring? --- [Yes, blooming flowers are an indication of spring.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. yesterday / presumably / left / work / he / late.
2. have / catch / I / practically / run / to / the / train / to / home / last.
3. dinner / occasionally / we / order / to / food / have / for.
4. him / obviously / Johnny / sister / for / doesn't / his / like.

Page 45

- [1. He presumably left work late yesterday.]
[2. I practically have to run to catch the last train home.]
[3. We occasionally have to order food for dinner.]
[4. Johnny obviously doesn't like him for his sister.]

Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the words to make a grammatical sentence.

5. holiday / she / this / come / want / to / doesn't / personally.
6. history / teacher / replaced / their / boring / frankly / want / to / they / be.
7. swim / learned / Fanny / gradually / how / to. /
8. porch / step / lights / the / automatically / on / when / turn / the / you / on.

Page 46

- [5. She personally doesn't want to come this holiday.]
- [6. Frankly, they want their boring history teacher to be replaced.]
- [7. Fanny gradually learned how to swim.]
- [8. The lights automatically turn on when you step on the porch.]

Question with Follow-up Questions Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 47

1. How much better is the food now compared to the past? What kind of food do you eat? Do you cook? If so, what do you usually cook? Do you go to an open market?
2. How much faster is a train compared to a bus? Do you commute to work? What do you usually ride? How far is your workplace from your house?
3. Is a BMW no fancier than a Mercedes? Are you into cars? Do you think it is worth buying a luxury car? Aside from cars, what other things are worth buying?

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 48

1. How many glasses of beer is your usual limitation?
2. What notions do you have about society?
3. Did you ever had an instance of regret after buying something?
4. Did you ever apply for a job where you were not qualified in a particular criterion?
5. Can you choose a representation of yourself?
6. Do you like complicated movie plots?
7. Did you ever copy somebody's signature?
8. Is there a possibility that you will change your job?

Writing Substitution Exercise

Listen, write the sentences, and follow the instructions.

Page 49

1. She had instances of fear when she rode the roller coaster. Write.

Change: bullet train --- [She had instances of fear when she rode the bullet train.]

2. She comes to school much earlier than me. Write.

Change : work --- [She comes to work much earlier than me.]

3. She will gradually buy herself new bags. Write.

Change: occasionally --- [She will occasionally buy herself new bags.]

4. The notion of traveling around Europe excites me. Write.

Change: Asia --- [The notion of traveling around Asia excites me.]

5. Sara made a good impression because of her report. Write.

Change: research --- [Sara made a good impression because of her research.]

The Former and The Latter

Page 50

The word former means the first of two things or people and the latter means the second of the two things or people.

Example: I have a pen and a pencil in my pocket. The former is old and useless, the latter is new and hasn't been used.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 51

1. I use both paper and computer, with the latter allowing me to save more time.
2. Suzy and Andrea do not get along, with the former being so bossy.
3. The house and the car are old, but the latter is older.
4. I like both gin and vodka, but I am allergic to the former.
5. Pear and apple taste similar, but the latter is more preferred.
6. Tina and Anthony went to town, with the former driving their car.
7. I bring my laptop and cellphone with me, the latter being used the whole day.
8. Writing and reading are enjoyable activities, but Suzy prefers the former.
9. Most people need pillows and blankets when they sleep, but I don't use the latter.
10. We drink tea and coffee at home, but my father only drinks the former.

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 52

1. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking more importance.
Repeat.
2. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking more importance.
Change: less. --- [Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
3. Jen studies humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: studied. --- [Jen studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
4. Jen studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: he. --- [He studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
5. He studied humans and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: plants. --- [He studied plants and animals, with the latter taking less importance.]
6. He studied plants and animals, with the latter taking less importance.
Change: former. --- [He studied plants and animals, with the former taking less importance.]
7. He studied plants and animals with the former taking less importance.
Change: time. --- [He studied plants and animals, with the former taking less time.]
8. He studied plants and animals with the former taking less time. Change: we. -- [We studied plants and animals, with the former taking less time.]

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 53

1. People need food.
2. People need food and a home.
3. People need food and a home to live.
4. People need food and a home to live, the former is essential.
5. People need food and a home to live, the former is essential, the latter is optional.

Inflection Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 54

1. Jude and Matt were arrested, the former being so drunk. Change: fighting. --- [Jude and Matt were fighting, the former being so drunk.]
2. Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just wear the latter. Change: use. --- [Gloves and socks make you warm, but most people just use the latter.]
3. Jamie hates pickles and onions, although he sometimes eats the former. Change: tomato. --- [Jamie hates pickles and tomatoes, although he sometimes eats the former.]
4. I swim and run, but I often do the latter rather than the former. Change: jog. -- - [I swim and jog, but I often do the latter than the former.]
5. My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the former by herself. Change: latter. --- [My mum cooks breakfast and lunch, but she eats the latter by herself.]
6. My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of time. Change: money. --- [My dad collects cars and bottle tops, the latter, I think, is a waste of money.]
7. Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not being practiced. Change: active. --- [Dan is a licensed nurse and teacher, the latter of which is not active.]
8. Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too keen on the latter. Change: interested in. --- [Mia takes baking and cooking lessons, but she isn't too interested in the latter.]

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 55

1. I had a car and a motorbike, but the former was stolen.
2. I had a car and a motorbike, but the latter was stolen.
3. She had a car and a motorbike, but the latter was stolen.
4. She had a car and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
5. He had a car and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
6. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the latter was stolen.
7. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the former was stolen.
8. He had a truck and a bicycle, but the former was taken away.

Word Stress Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the words.

Page 56

1. nervous
2. conduct
3. criterion
4. statue
5. indication
6. representation
7. presumably
8. automatically
9. virtually
10. gradually

Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Listen and tell whether the sentence is correct or incorrect.

Page 57

1. John and Dave went to France using the former's money. --- [correct]
2. It is a three-meal course, the former is soup and the latter is fish. --- [incorrect – It is a three-meal course, the first dish is soup and the next is fish.]
3. The beach and the lighthouse are covered with fog, but we can see the latter's light. --- [correct]
4. I broke a glass and a plate, and the former gave me a cut. --- [correct]
5. These shelves are for books. The latter for big ones, the other for small ones. --- [incorrect – These shelves are for books. These are for big ones, the other for small ones.]
6. My mother and father are talking, the former is eating, the latter is drinking. --- [correct]
7. The curtain, carpet, and rug are of the same shade but the latter is darker. --- [incorrect – The curtain, carpet, and rug are of the same shade but the carpet is the darkest.]
8. His shoes and slippers are dirty, the former covered with mud. --- [incorrect – His shoes and slippers are dirty, the former is covered with mud.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 58

1. I was accepted at Oxford and Cambridge, the former being my dream university.
2. I have been accepted at Oxford and Cambridge, the latter being my dream university.
3. I had been rejected from Oxford and Cambridge, the latter being my dream university.
4. I had been rejected from Harvard and Yale, the latter being my dream university.
5. He had been rejected from Harvard and Yale, the latter being his dream university.
6. He had been turned down by Harvard and Yale, the latter being his dream university.
7. She had been turned down by Arts and Education, the latter being her dream department.

Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

Ask the teacher the following questions.

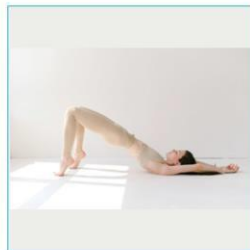
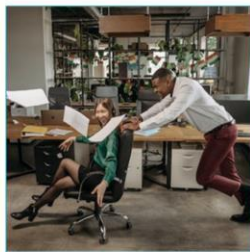
1. Chocolate and candy are both sweet, but which one is also considered healthy?
2. Vegetables and fruits are healthy, but which of the two do you like?
3. It's windy in the mountains and on the beach, but which is more enjoyable?
4. Where would you go on holiday if Scotland and France were your choices?
5. Swimming and jogging are good exercises, but which do you prefer?

VOCABULARY

Listen and repeat the words and sentences.

Page 60

Please refer to the definition file.





Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 63

1. Lemons need to be squeezed to get the juices out.
2. You are not supposed to shove people into the train.
3. He ripped the paper into two.
4. I bumped into my high school classmate at the airport.
5. He was sent to the office for striking a student.
6. Pencils don't bend.

Repetition Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 64

7. Danny chucked away the pen to the bin.
8. You need to seal the envelope before sending it.
9. The worker undertook the job his boss gave him.
10. She gets out of participating in class by faking a fever.
11. My grandmother got rid of our old clothes.
12. We want a prison where prisoners can't break out.

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 65

1. Strike the iron.
2. Strike the iron while it is hot.
3. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom.
4. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity.
5. Strike the iron while it is hot is an idiom which means grab the opportunity before you lose it.

Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 66

1. Get rid of the building. Repeat.
2. Get rid of the building. Add: old. --- [Get rid of the old building.]
3. Get rid of the old building. Add: you own. --- [Get rid of the old building you own.]
4. Get rid of the old building you own. Add: near the city. --- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city.]
5. Get rid of the old building you own near the city. Add: before July. --- [Get rid of the old building you own near the city before July.]

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 67

1. Squeeze the ball and chuck it into the net.
2. Squeeze the orange and chuck it into the bin.
3. Bend the wire and chuck it into the bin.
4. Bend the wire and shove it into the drawer.
5. Seal the box and shove it into the drawer.
6. Rip the envelope and shove it into the drawer.
7. Rip the envelope and shove it under the table.

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

Listen to the teacher and repeat the sentences.

Page 68

1. He undertakes the task he is given.
2. He gets out of the task he is given.
3. He gets rid of the task he is given.
4. He gets rid of the food he is given.
5. He seals the food he is given.
6. We seal the food we are given.
7. We chuck away the food we are given.
8. We chuck away the food they are given.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 69

1. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Repeat.
2. My nephew bumped his bike into a bush. Transform: who. --- [Who bumped his bike into a bush?]
3. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Repeat.
4. The report says a prisoner broke out of jail last night. Transform: when. --- [When did the prisoner break out of jail?]
5. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Repeat.
6. The girl squeezed her cute toy bunny. Transform: what. --- [What did the girl squeeze?]
7. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Repeat.

Transformation Drill

Listen to the teacher and follow the instructions.

Page 70

8. The old woman was shoved to the ground in the market. Transform: where. --
- [Where was the old woman shoved to the ground?]
9. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Repeat.
10. We need to change the shower curtain because it was ripped. Transform:
why. --- [Why do we need to change the shower curtain?]
11. Children love this pencil that bends. Repeat.
12. Children love this pencil that bends. Transform: what. --- [What do children
love?]
13. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Repeat.
14. My dad doesn't want to undertake the new project. Transform: who. --- [Who
doesn't want to undertake the new project?]
15. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Repeat.
16. I have to get out of doing the research this summer. Transform: when. ---
[When do you have to get out of doing the research?]

Why and Because Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 71

1. Why do we squeeze fruits? --- [We squeeze fruits because]
2. Why do we chuck things away? --- [We chuck things away because]
3. Why do we seal documents? --- [We seal documents because]
4. Why do we get rid of unwanted plants in our garden? --- [We get rid of unwanted plants in our garden because]
5. Why can some clothes be easily ripped? --- [Some clothes can be easily ripped because]
6. Why is it not allowed to shove people? --- [It is not allowed to shove people because]
7. Why do blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer? --- [Blacksmiths strike iron with a hammer because]
8. Why do animals break out of their cages? --- [Animals break out of their cages because]

Open Question Exercise

Listen and answer the questions in complete sentences.

Page 72

1. What would you do if you bumped into an old enemy?
2. Can phones be bent? Why or why not?
3. What would you do to get out of an activity you hate doing?
4. Would you undertake a big project at work as a team leader?
5. What would you want to chuck away?